BENGAL SECRETARIAT

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

For the year ending 31st March 1893.

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1892-93.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

ADMINISTRATION.

Changes in Administration.

THE office of Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, was held by Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., for the greater part of the year, and on his retirement from the service on 29th November 1892 Sir Charles Haakes Todd Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I., assumed charge of the Provinces.

THE YEAR.

Rainfall.

The monsoon of 1891 was much below that of the year before, and gave an average of 39·4 inches against a provincial average for the previous five years of 45·6 inches; but the rainfall was irregular and unevenly distributed. There were heavy falls in August which continued till the end of September; but the winter rains were very late and light.

Harvest of 1891-92.

The autumn harvest of 1892 was more favourable than any during the past four years; and with a few exceptions the spring crops were slightly better than those of 1890-91. Heavy floods in the valley of the Karon nadi in Aligarh destroyed the autum crops and necessitated a postponement of the collection of revenue; but the tract having been sown with spring crops the suspended revenue was collected without difficulty within the year.

Public health.

Cholera appeared in an epidemic form in many parts of the Provinces, and the mortality from it was greatest in Meerut, Benares, Gorakhpur, and the hill districts. The assembling of large crowds of pilgrims at Benares and Hardwár was followed by severe outbreaks of the disease. Measures are, however, in progress for the purification and drainage of the Benares city, and much has been recently done for improving the sanitation of Hardwár.

Prices.

While prices were distinctly easier than in the preceding year, they were still high and their pressure was no doubt felt by the low-paid classes of officials and by the labouring population in the larger towns. It may be noted that these high prices were maintained even in view of the abundant spring harvest of 1893.

Trade.

Three descriptions of traffic are registered—

(1) traffic with Nepál and Tibet;

(2) internal traffic by road and river of certain districts;

(3) traffic by rail with the ports, Native States, and other British Provinces.

Under (1) the traffic is comparatively insignificant, and shows little sign of expansion. The total value of the trade was Rs. 95,76,824 as compared with Rs. 110,02,257 in the previous year: 12 years ago the value of the trade registered was Rs. 95,46,524. The decrease is attributed to the stricter enforcement of the prohibition of export of wood from Nepál which was resorted to some three years ago on the discovery of certain frauds; but a more probable explanation recently received is to the effect that the forests have been exhausted by indiscriminate fellings.

Road and river traffic posts were located in April 1891, in eight districts in the Provinces, of which four were in Oudh and the remainder in the North-Western Provinces. The imports and exports aggregated 4,464,316 and 3,779,054 maunds, respectively, as compared with 4,925,207 and 4,021,205 maunds in the previous year.

The traffic by rail is registered on the block system which has been described in previous reports, and quarterly returns are furnished by the several Railway Companies. The number of registration blocks remain the same and no change has been made in their boundaries. The total value of the trade in the Provinces was Rs. 31,21,39,831 as compared with Rs. 30,47,57,240 in the preceding year. The value of imports in the year under review was Rs. 12,60,70,898 and of exports Rs. 18,60,68,933. Cotton-goods, metals, and salt are the main staples of import. The most important point brought out by the statistics of rail-borne trade is the great increase in the value of exports of agricultural products, accompanied by a diminution in imports. While there has been a large increase in the value of cotton-goods, metals, and salt imported, the imports have not as yet risen to such an extent as to balance the great increase in exports: and owing to diminished import of food-grains, the total value of the import trade is much less than in either of the two preceding years, though the total value of exports is much larger.

LEGISLATION AND THE LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

Legislative Council.

A short history of the constitution of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Provincial Legislative Council is given in Chapter III. The Local Government framed rules under the Indian Councils Act of 1892 for the discussion of the annual financial statement, and defined the conditions under which nominations were to be made to the enlarged Council. Various bodies were empowered to recommend persons for nomination by the Local Government to six seats out of the total number of 15. The appointments had not all been made at the conclusion of the year to which this report relates.

Legislation.

An account of the several enactments of the Provincial Council since its institution follows the history of its constitution. During 1892 four Bills were introduced, one for the regulation of lodging-houses, one for making better provision for village sanitation, one for providing sewerage and drainage works in municipalities, and one to establish village courts. All except the Sewerage and Drainage Bill were passed into law. A further Bill for the appointment of Honorary Munsifs was introduced into the Council in 1893.

Apart from Acts which apply to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in common with other parts of British India there was no Imperial legislation of special provincial application. **Imperial legislation.**

NATIVE STATES AND POLITICAL.

The young Nawáb of Rámpur has enjoyed good health during the year, and has made distinct advance in education and in general intelligence. He knows much about what is going on in the State, and there is reason to hope that he will become an industrious and intelligent administrator. During the year His Highness' betrothal with the daughter of the Nawáb of Jaora took place, and it is expected that the marriage will be celebrated early in 1894. The Nawáb started towards the close of the year on a tour through China, America, England, and the Continent, and he is expected to return to India in the end of December 1893. Much good has accrued to the State from the deputation of a British Officer to supervise the administration, and great advances have been made in almost every department. The pay, character, and discipline of the Army have been greatly raised; old abuses have been removed; the men have become contented and self-respecting. The judicial administration has been very distinctly improved in character and efficiency, and a new tone pervades most branches of the administration. The income of the year was Rs. 30,07,063, or Rs. 1,93,363 over the estimate; and the expenditure Rs. 24,66,418. The trial and conviction of four of the murderers of the late General Azim-ud-din, Khan Bahadur, was an incident of great importance to the State, the effect of which will, it is believed, be fruitful in benefit for a long time to come; a fifth, after trial and condemnation by the ordinary Courts of the State, has been executed. Good progress has been made with hospitals and vaccination, and great improvement may be anticipated from the appointment of a European Medical Officer as State Surgeon. **Nawab of Rampur.**

This was the first year of the administration of His Highness Rája Kirti Sah, and the results have been satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor met the Rája at Pauri after the close of the year of report, and was pleased to find that His Highness not only had good intentions, but had already acquired a knowledge of the State and its wants. The finances are in a prosperous condition, and the expenditure is by no means excessive. The State would appear to be in want of roads, schools, and hospitals, and the Rája's attention has been called to the matter in order that the surplus revenues of the State might be expended for the benefit of the people and with a view to improve the resources of the country. **Raja of Tehri.**

Towards the end of the year under review, a European Surveyor was deputed to demarcate the boundary between Nepál and the British frontier, in the Pilibhít and Naini Tal districts, in accordance with the line laid down by the Boundary Commissioners in 1864, as shown in sheets 2, 3, and 4 of Anderson's survey of 1862–64. **Boundary between the British and Nepalese territory.**

Shortly after assuming charge of office, the Lieutenant-Governor held Darbárs at Jhánsi, Agra, Lucknow, Bareilly, and Meerut, for the reception of native gentlemen whose names were on the Divisional Darbár Lists. **Darbars held by the Lieutenant-Governor.**

FINANCE.

General results. The year of report was the first of a new Provincial contract (for which the amount of the annual Provincial receipts and charges had been calculated at Rs. 3,15,29,000). It opened with a credit balance of Rs. 59,78,000, the greater part of which (Rs. 51,24,000) was Provincial.

Receipts. The actual receipts aggregated Rs. 4,07,88,000, *viz.* Rs. 3,25,28,000 Provincial and Rs. 82,60,000 Local. There was a decrease of Rs. 10,37,000 under Provincial, and an increase of Rs. 27,000 under Local, as compared with the actuals of the preceding year. The decrease in Provincial revenues was chiefly due (1) to the fact that the amount (Rs. 25,06,000) transferred under the land revenue head from Provincial to Imperial under the terms of the new contract exceeded by Rs. 5,40,000 the sum (Rs. 19,66,000) so transferred at the close of 1891-92 as the net result of the various adjustments to be made under the then existing system; (2) to the imperialization under the new contract of the income (and charges) of the Lucknow-Sitapur Railway, and (3) to the falling off of the irrigation receipts from the abnormal figure reached in the preceding year. There were noticeable increases under Stamps and Excise, and in Public Works' receipts, the latter due mainly to the sale to the Bengal and North-Western Railway of the Bahramghát boat-bridge.

Provincial.	Rs.
1891-92	3,35,65,000
1892-93	3,25,28,000
Local.	
1891-92	82,33,000
1892-93	82,60,000

Expenditure The Provincial expenditure of the year (exclusive of the contribution to Local Funds) amounted to Rs. 3,02,01,000, or Rs. 7,73,000 less than in the previous year. The transfer to Imperial of the railway charges above referred to, and a large reduction of the grants to Municipalities in aid of the construction of water-works, were the main factors in the falling off.

The contribution from Provincial in aid of Local Revenues was Rs. 24,97,000 against Rs. 26,34,000 in 1891-92. The decrease of Rs. 1,37,000 is due mainly to a net decrease of some Rs. 1,28,000 in the expenditure of District Boards, and partly to the improvement of local income already noticed.

Local expenditure.	Rs.
1891-92	1,06,18,000
1892-93	1,05,26,000

Balances. The closing balances of the year compare with those of the previous year as under:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	*Increase or Decrease.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial ...	51,24,000	49,54,000	— 1,70,000
Local... ...	8,54,000	10,86,000	+ 2,32,000

Of the closing Provincial balance about 23 lakhs represent the allotment for expenditure on police reorganization during the current contract; the remaining 26½ lakhs are the true Provincial balance. About three-fourths of the Local balance belongs to the Patwári Fund, constituted by Act IX of 1889, and most of the remainder is the current balance of the Oudh Village Chaukidári Fund; neither fund is available for general purposes.

PUBLIC WORKS.

(1)—*Buildings and Roads.*

Total outlay.

The total expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 55,93,227 inclusive of contributions or Rs. 11,91,771 less than that of 1891-92. The cost of establishment was Rs. 10,38,900, excluding the Thomason Civil Engineering College, and the Roorkee Workshops, the cost of which was Rs. 1,47,344. Taken together the amount was Rs. 11,86,244 or Rs. 28,353 more than in 1891-92.

The outlay was distributed as shown below :—

				Rs.
Imperial	...	...	...	1,52,346
Provincial	...	...	...	32,34,224
Local ...	...	...	...	18,48,258
Contributions	...	...	...	3,58,399
		Total	...	55,93,227

Detail of outlay.

For the three main heads of expenditure, the figures were as follows :—

				Rs.
Original works	...	...	...	24,28,103
Repairs ...	...	...	...	20,13,291
Establishment (exclusive of Rs. 1,47,344 for the Thomason Civil Engineering College and Rookee Workshops)	...	...	...	10,38,900

Of the works executed during the year, the most important were the following :—

Hospitals.

The additions to the Thomason Hospital at Agra were completed, the grounds laid out and a water-supply in connection with the city water-works arranged for.

Bridges.

The two bridges over the Hindan river at Ghaziabad and Tikavi were completed in June 1892 at a total cost of Rs. 1,12,114 and Rs. 85,850 respectively.

Law.

An expenditure of Rs. 80,020 was incurred upon the Bar Library and Barristers' and Pleaders' Chambers at Allahabad. This building which is attached to the High Court and supplies a long felt want is estimated to cost Rs. 85,535.

Wire fence in the Agra district.

The wire fence along the western border of the Agra district was extended southwards as far as the Ban or Utangan river, a distance of 23¼ miles. The whole length now protected against the incursions of wild cattle from Bhartpur territory is 41¼ miles. It has proved effective, and has conferred a great boon on the cultivators.

"Personnel."

A change of Secretaries in this Department occurred at the close of the year when Mr. T. H. Wickes, Chief Engineer, left for England on furlough, being relieved by Mr. J. G. H. Glass, C.I.E., from the Central Provinces.

(2)—*Canals.*

Capital outlay. The direct and indirect capital outlay during and up to the end of the year 1892-93 is shown in the following statements :—

Class	Works.	During the year 1892-93.									Total direct and indirect charges end of 1892-93.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Suspense account.	Loss by exchange.	Receipts on capital account.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges	
Major Works.		Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Protective works (account head 55).	Betwa Canal ...	8,390	1,929	56	—884	...	..	9,491	175	9,666	41,98,4
Works of which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue (account head 49).	Ganges Canal ...	1,12 699	22,610	1,473	—26,913		178	1,09,696	—23,479	86,217	2 88,18,154
	Lower Ganges Canal.	1,84,844	40,231	2,611	—18,661	...	1,892	2,07,638	1,182	2,08,815	3,37,41,764
	Agra Canal ...	28 198	6,482	422	—10,858	...	...	24 244	395	24,639	92,13,493
	Eastern Jumna Canal.	21,863	4,190	273	2,806	...	..	29,132	—319	28,813	34,84,906
	Total ...	3,47,604	73,513	4,779	—53,626	..	1,565	3,70,705	—22,221	3,48,484	7,52,58,317
Minor Works											
Works of which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.											
Works in operation ...	Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	6,36,834
	Rohilkhand Canals,	15,130	3,060	...	—633	..		17,557	295	17 852	17,18,075
	Bijnor Canals ...	25,466	5,796	...	...	...	.	31,262	812	32,074	1,25,340
	Bundelkhand Lakes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,398
	Total ...	40,596	8,856	...	—633	...	...	48,819	1,107	49,926	25,62,647
Surveys ...	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	206	...	...	...	...	...	206	...	206	1,75,340
	Cawnpore Branch Extension, Lower Ganges Canal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,746
	Sarda Canal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,572
	Total ...	206	..	...	...	...	...	206	...	206	2,81,658
	Total, Minor Works,	40,802	8,856	...	—633	...	...	49,025	1,107	50,132	28,44,305
	GRAND TOTAL ...	3,96,796	84,298	4,835	—55,143	...	1,565	4,29,221	—20,939	4,08,28[illegible]	8,28,01,064

The reduction in indirect charges is due to credit having been taken during the year for the revenue reassessed on lands relinquished by the Canal Department up to the end of the year 1891-92. The amount of such revenue has now been capitalized and the amounts deducted from the indirect charges of the canals concerned.

Works completed.

The length of channels, sanctioned and of those completed at the end of the year is given in the following statement :—

	Sanctioned.		Completed								
			At end of 1891-92.					At end of 1892-93.				
	Miles of canals.	Miles of distributaries.	Miles of canals.	Miles of distributaries.	Miles of drainage cuts	Miles of navigation channels escapes and mill channels	Total.	Miles of canals.	Miles of distributaries.	Miles of drainage cuts.	Miles of navigation channels, escapes and mill channels.	Total.
Major Works.												
Protective Works—Betwa Canal,	182	379	168	343	18	15	544	168	343	31	15	557
Works of which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue. Ganges Canal,	463	3,000	437	2,524	1,031	85	4,077	419	2,552	1,108	85	4,159
Lower Ganges Canal.	566	2,457	557	2,104	615	77	3,353	557	2 159	684	77	3,477
Agra Canal ..	109	600	109	565	46	35	755	109	565	50	35	759
Eastern Jumna Canal.	130	641	129	644	331	16	1,120	129	646	339	18	1,132
Total ...	1,868	6,698	1,232	5,837	2,023	213	9,805	1,214	5,922	2,176	215	9,527
Minor Canals ...	20	522	20	522	6	2	550	20	549	13	2	584
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,470	7,599	1,420	6,702	2,047	230	10,399	1,402	6,814	2,220	232	10,668

Drainage cuts.

One hundred and seventy-two miles of new drainage cuts were completed during the year.

Results of year's working.

The following statement shows the results of the year's working compared with those obtained in the previous four years :—

Year.	Capital outlay under all heads, including Betwa Canal (Protective).		Number of villages irrigating.	Areas irrigated by canals.	Value of crops raised with canal water.	Revenue assessments.			Revenue charges (working expenses).	Net revenue.	Percentage on capital, including that on Betwa Canal.
	During year.	To end of year.				Water rates and miscellaneous receipts.	Share of enhancement of land revenue.	Total.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1888-89 ...	12,16 332	7,99,83,651	9,554	16,04,753	5,81,04,539	49,22,126	9,60,417	58,82,543	27,78,191	31,04,352	3·08
1889-90 ...	8,90,321	8,08,73,972	10,258	18,79,403	6,52,72,344	54,22,805	10,64,710	64,87,515	27,81,882	37,05,632	4·38
1890-91 ...	4,83,500	8,13,57,472	9,883	20,14,114	7,20,17,689	58,63,111	11,93,253	70,56,364	29,19,331	41,37,033	5·08
1891-92 ...	5,35,310	8,18,92,782	10,754	20,43,602	7,51,07,630	60,88,028	12,32,091	73,20,119	28,54,205	44,65,914	5·45
1892-93 ...	4,08,282	8,23,01,064	10,774	17,99,037	6,71,77,571	54,26,461	12,61,266	66,87,727	28,82,768	38,04,959	4·62

Character of season.

General rain on about the 9th of June was followed by a break of a month's duration, and it was not until the second week in July that sufficient rain fell to stop the demand for irrigation.

The rainfall was abundant and its distribution throughout the rainy months was favourable to the kharif crops.

The winter rainfall was greatly in excess of the average amount.

Area irrigated. Owing to the low kharíf supply in the Jumna and to the heavy winter rainfall the total area irrigated fell short of that of the previous year by 245,184 acres.

Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay. The net revenue amounted to 462 per cent. on the Capital. Taking the four canals classed as productive, the net revenue amounted to 5·54 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 5·86 per cent. in the previous year.

Gross revenue. The gross revenue realized was Rs. 71,30,630; it exceeded the working expenses and interest-charges by Rs. 12,81,179.

Receipts from productive works. The total receipts from productive works from their opening to the end of the year exceeded the working expenses, including interest, by Rs. 1,07,52,855. The charges on the Betwa Canal, which is classed as a protective work, exceeded the receipts by Rs. 17,80,819.

Receipts from minor works. The total receipts from minor works, on which there are no interest charges, exceeded the working expenses by Rs. 16,38,724.

Tarai and Bhabar Canals. The Tarái and Bhábar Canals irrigated 106,506 acres against 103,581 acres in the preceding year.

REVENUE.

Outstanding arrears. The outstanding balance of land-revenue borne on the roll was Rs. 8,94,269 as compared with Rs. 6,54,700 in the previous year. The arrears were mainly due from the distressed villages in the Agra Division; and Rs. 2,83,514 were collected during the year and Rs. 4,966 shortly after its close. Rs. 3,38,875 were remitted.

Current revenue. The demand on account of land-revenue borne on the roll has risen from Rs. 5,90,97,912 to Rs. 5,93,95,078, being an increase of Rs. 2,97,366. The revenue from canals continues to increase. The demand for occupier's rate rose by Rs. 1,41,471, or 2·8 per cent., as compared with a rise of 11·35 per cent. last year.

Collections. Excluding nominal items, the collections averaged 99·82 per cent. in Oudh and 99·36 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces. In the preceding year the average was 99·99 per cent. and 98·98 per cent. respectively. In the North-Western Provinces 12 districts as compared with 14 last year show a clear balance-sheet, and among them are the Allahábad, Gházipur, Hamírpur, and Ballia districts, which exhibited a balance in 1890-91.

Revenue money-orders. The system of remitting land revenue and miscellaneous revenue by money-orders is steadily growing in popularity. Nearly 33 lakhs of rupees are now remitted by means of money-orders; of this sum no less than one-third was remitted from the three districts of the Gorakhpur Division.

Rent money-orders. The total value of rent money-orders during the year increased by Rs. 64,480. The further development of the system will not be encouraged, as the practice tends to break up the village organization, and to sever the ties which naturally connect the landlord and the tenant. When tenants can avoid all personal dealings with their landlords by using the post-office as a means of payment, the disintegration will be complete.

Revenue litigation; North-Western Provinces.

Applications have nearly doubled since 1881 and now number 163,076, being an increase of 18,231 on the previous year, or 12·59 per cent. The number of applications for ejectment of tenants rose from 128,847 in 1890-91 to 142,575 in the year under review; or by 10·65 per cent. Ejectment actually took place in 37·60 per cent. of the cases concerning which notices were issued, as compared with 38·68 per cent. in 1890-91. There is ground for the general conclusion that when the harvests are good, landowners endeavour by means of notices of ejectment to enhance the rents of tenants-at-will; on the other hand, when the harvests are bad, nothing is to be gained by serving notices on this class of tenants; but many occupancy tenants are unable to meet their engagements and applications to eject such tenants increase.

Illegal enhancement of rent in Oudh.

The question of illegal enhancement of rent in Oudh was discussed last year. Many important facts have since been collected; but further inquiries are in progress. There is no doubt that the legal limitation of one anna in the rupee of the former rent is systematically evaded, and that the tenants are not sufficiently protected. The present law which can with difficulty be defended on economic grounds has seemingly become a dead letter. Additional light will be thrown on the subject by the inquiries of the officers conducting settlement operations in the Province.

Working of the Department of Land Records.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the revision of patwári circles, and some portion of the surplus of the patwári fund cannot be devoted to a better object than improving the pay and prospects of patwáris. Altogether, 29,664 patwáris were employed in the Provinces, of whom 71 per cent. had passed through the school course and qualified in the prescribed examination. A kanúngo school was experimentally started in Cawnpore, and it has proved a distinctly useful institution.

Filing and testing of village papers.

The village papers were generally filed with creditable punctuality, and show an improvement over last year, when some delay was caused by the employment of patwáris on census work. 8·44 per cent. of the fields were tested by kanúngos as compared with 7·96 per cent. in the preceding year; and 13·07 per cent. of the fields were retested by superior officers. Systematic arrangements are being made for the testing of every village by an officer of the district staff once at least in three years.

State properties.

There were at the close of the year 380 State properties paying a revenue of Rs. 1,31,962. The current rental of these estates has risen from Rs. 7,41,975 to Rs. 7,88,691 in the year under review. The total demand including arrears was Rs. 8,02,370, of which Rs. 7,85,000 were collected. After payment of land revenue and rates, the profit to Government amounted to Rs. 6,08,600.

Court of Wards.

There were 166 estates in the charge or under the superintendence of the Court of Wards. Including the opening cash balance there was a total available income of Rs. 56,25,125. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 49,82,325. Of the demand for rent, current and arrears, Rs. 34,96,020 or 85 per cent. were collected. Rs. 14,89,481 were paid on account of land revenue, being a percentage of 43 on the rental receipts. The cost of management amounted to Rs. 2,77,742, or 6 per cent. on the nominal income. The expenditure on improvements rose from Rs. 56,026 and

Rs. 81,367 in the preceding two years, to Rs. 1,36,528 in the year under review. It is evident that the necessity for effecting improvements is much more generally appreciated than it was a few years back. Altogether nearly 11½ lakhs of rupees in Government paper are held by the Court of Wards. It may be hoped that profitable investments will soon be found for a considerable portion of this amount.

Scarcity in Garhwál and Jaunsar-Bawar.

In March 1892 the probability of the occurrence of distress in the hill district of Garhwál was brought to the notice of Government. In the following month reports of a similar tenor were received from the hill pargana of Jaunsár-Báwar in Dehra Dún. In both cases the reasons for anxiety was the same. The autumn harvest of 1891 had been very scanty owing to the lateness of the rains and to the partial destruction of the crops by locusts. The prospects of the spring harvest were bad owing to the failure of the usual winter rains. Throughout the month of March a high temperature and dry west winds prevailed, which prevented the germination of grain in all but irrigated land. At the end of March the Deputy Commissioner of Garhwál was authorized to make advances, and inquiries were instituted into the state of stocks and the outturn of the spring harvest. In April the apprehended failure of that harvest was ascertained to be a fact, and the conditions of the affected tracts in the Kumaun Division were found to resemble those which prevailed in 1890 and which necessitated relief measures in that year.

After consultation with the local officers and with the former and present Directors of Land Records and Agriculture, the Lieutenant-Governor decided that grain should be purchased from the plains and imported into Garhwál and Almora. It was not imported for gratuitous distribution, but was sold either at cash rates calculated to cover expenses, or on credit at prices ruling 12½ per cent. higher. Forty-five thousand five hundred and twenty-four maunds of grain (wheat, gram, and barley) were disposed of: the cash sales amounting to Rs. 25,040, and those on credit to Rs. 1,42,285. Miscellaneous receipts aggregating Rs 1,254 were also reported, so that the total nominal receipts amounted Rs. 1,68,580. The expenditure on the grain was calculated at Rs. 1,54,624. The result of the operations was thus a nominal gain of Rs. 13,080. It is not expected that the price of all the grain advanced on credit will be recovered in the course of the next two years; but there seems every reason to anticipate that there will be no loss to the State from these measures which retained the people in their homes and prevented the scarcity from deepening in any instance into famine. No relief works were found necessary in Garhwál; but in Almora road repairs were undertaken in order to give employment to those who could not afford to pay for food, and for whom no one would be security.

In Jaunsár-Bawár there was no necessity to import grain, as a market existed at Chakráta which was easily accessible from all parts of the pargana, and which was connected with the plains by an excellent cart-road. The relief here took the form of advances for seed and advances for sustenance; and the amounts distributed for these objects were Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 8,400 respectively. A merchant of Chakráta opened a grain depôt at Katyan, 28 miles north of Chakráta, and at this shop

grain to the value of Rs. 5,000 was sold. Work was started on the new Simla road and on the Mussoorie-Chakráta road. The works were not largely resorted to: the number of persons employed never exceeding 150 and 50 respectively at each work.

The monsoon was fortunately early and plentiful. The earliest kharíf crops were gathered in both Kumaun and Jaunsár-Báwar in the third week of August, and the distress was then at an end.

Cawnpore agricultural station.

At the Cawnpore Experimental Farm the economy of using an improved, though not deep, plough for the cultivation of wheat in light dumat soil has been established. It is evidence of a real advance in the experiments of the Department of Agriculture that native cultivators are beginning to appreciate the improved plough and the chain pump, and readily take these articles on hire.

Reclamation of usar land.

There were four tracts under the management of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, in all of which the same treatment was adopted. They were enclosed so as to protect the grass from being grazed in the hope that the decaying grass would lead to the formation of a good layer of surface soil. In two of the experimental areas this treatment has been continued: in the two others the plan of cultivation has been tried. The result shows that the latter alone is successful and profitable. The issue of these careful and protracted experiments has a very important bearing on the question, which has again come under discussion, of the feasibility of forming fodder reserves in the Gangetic plain.

Saharanpur, Mussoorie, and Lucknow Gardens.

The season was not a favourable one for the Gardens at Saháranpur, Mussoorie, and Lucknow. The unusually long hot weather and the early cessation of the rains were unfavourable for vegetation. The demand for seeds and plants has increased rapidly: the value of those sold from the Saháranpur Gardens in 1892-93 being Rs. 15,206 as compared with Rs. 12,248 in 1887-88. Twenty-seven thousand five hundred eighty-seven fruit trees, ornamental trees, and plants were distributed from the Lucknow Gardens in the year under review as compared with 17,096 issued in the previous year.

Arboriculture.

District arboriculture is now under the management of the District Boards, and 265 miles of new avenues have been planted, bringing the total length of avenues to 5,447 miles. Private assistance has been tendered in 12 districts. It is evident from the reports that the work of tree planting is not always carried out in an efficient manner by private persons any more than by the Boards; and the main practical questions in the extension of these road avenues are to restrain new undertakings within limits suited to the establishment and the funds at the disposal of the Boards, to fill vacant places in existing avenues before making new avenues, and to plant trees which will be hardy and useful.

Horse-breeding operations through Civil Agency.

The Civil Veterinary Department was established during the year, and Veterinary Captain Rayment was appointed Superintendent of the Department in these Provinces. The entertainment of a few trained salutris and a grant of Rs. 7,000 for the purchase of stallions have been

sanctioned; and the progress made in horse-breeding operations will be noticed in next year's report.

Experiments in dairying.

The establishment in 1891 of a dairy at Cherat in the Aligarh district under the management of Mr. Keventer, a Swedish dairy expert, has been attended with success. The possibility of making good butter even in the hottest weather in the plains of India, and of sending it long distances without deterioration has been established at the dairy; and arrangements have been made for opening a dairy at Lucknow. The profits on 12 months' working was Rs. 2,030, if Mr. Keventer's pay be excluded from the charges.

Emigration.

The Provinces continued to furnish the largest number of recruits for emigration to the Colonies. Although the registration shows a large falling off as compared with that of the previous year, 81 per cent. of the emigrants registered for the several Colonies belonged to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. With a view of effecting some reduction of clerical work connected with the registration of emigrants, an amendment was made in sections 2 and 3 of the Emigration Act, by Act XVIII of 1890; and the opportunity was taken, in issuing a revised edition of the rules relating to colonial emigration, to add certain provisions for facilitating the work of registration, and for payment of reasonable compensation to rejected emigrants. Inland emigration is confined to the eastern districts, and only 535 recruits were registered during the year, 488 in Ghazipur and 47 in Benares.

Emigration of cultivators to the Central Provinces.

So far back as 1888 the Government were requested to depute the Director of Land Records and Agriculture to the Central Provinces for the purpose of discussing the question of facilitating the migration of cultivators from crowded districts in these Provinces to the Central Provinces. The result of this deputation was that, in 1891, two native gentlemen of the Meerut district who were willing to venture on the enterprise were granted leases, on certain conditions, in six villages situated in a very unpopular and unhealthy portion of the Charwa jungles, known as the Kala Am tract. At the end of one year the enterprise proved to be a disastrous failure. Out of 219 colonists imported all but 18 had deserted or died. The crops grown on the lands were not sufficiently protected from wild animals, and the outturn of all kinds did not exceed Rs. 200 in value. There was little to show for the expenditure of some Rs. 18,000 beyond the clearance of 200 acres of jungle. In so far as their venture was a colonization scheme, the lessees regarded it as hopeless; and the climatic conditions of the tract had proved themselves such as to preclude the Government from encouraging any further emigration from these Provinces.

Legislative measures for protection of manure, &c., from attachment.

At the request of the Government of India an investigation was made as to whether the practice of attaching manure for debt and diverting it from agricultural use was sufficiently prevalent to make it expedient to adopt legislative measures for its protection, and also whether it would be necessary to exempt milch-cattle and mares kept for breeding purposes, the property of agriculturists, from attachment and sale in payment of debt. After consulting the Local authorities, the Lieutenant-Governor

was of opinion that protection for manure was not necessary in these Provinces, but that it should be accorded if the law were amended, and that milch-cattle and brood-mares could not be considered as sufficiently connected with agricultural operations to justify the legal protection sought for.

Ethnographical researches.

During the year the desirability of extending to these Provinces the scheme of ethnographical research conducted for some time in Bengal under the superintendence of Mr. H. H. Risley was considered. In view of the fact that the material procured at the census of 1891 regarding caste, race, and tribe would form a basis for the proposed investigation, several officers who had, by independent research, acquired special knowledge on the various subjects connected with ethnography were consulted; the result being that Mr. W. Crooke, C.S., was appointed Provincial Honorary Director of Ethnographical Enquiries. Mr. E. J. Kitts, C.S., who had devoted much attention to the collection of anthropometric data, was asked to undertake the measurement of living subjects, with a view to ascertaining the physical characteristics of different tribes, and in consultation with the Director to make proposals for the systematic record of measurements and the utilization of data already in existence. This work was made over to Surgeon-Captain Drake Brockman when Mr. Kitts proceeded on furlough in April 1893, and it is expected to be completed by April 1894.

Ghazipur Tobacco Farm.

A tobacco farm was projected by this Government on the stud lands at Gházipur in 1875. Six years after an arrangement was come to with the firm of Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co., under which a lease of the farm was given to them for 50 years on the condition that they continued to carry on the cultivation of tobacco, the object being to obtain an improved quality of tobacco which would compete with that grown in America, and to establish on a sound commercial basis what it was hoped might prove a new and valuable industry in this country. The firm in question having worked the farm for eight years, and failed to attain the object in view, offered to surrender the lease on receiving compensation for the unexpired portion of the term it had to run. The lease was cancelled and Rs. 50,000 paid as compensation. Subsequently Messrs. Fox and Aitchison applied for a lease of the land in question for zamíndári and indigo purposes, and it was settled with them for a term of 20 years, at an annual rent of Rs. 9,057.

Instruction of Junior Civilians in surveying.

Since 1883 it has been the practice to attach Junior Civilians for two months during their second cold weather to one or other of the survey parties working in these Provinces, with the object of going through a course of instruction in surveying. As there was only a detachment of a survey party in Garhwál during 1891-92, it was not found possible to provide instruction as before in a survey camp, and in that year the Junior Civilians were sent for a two months' course to the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee. This plan having worked satisfactorily, it was decided that for the future the Junior Civilians should undergo their training at Roorkee under the supervision of the Principal of the College during the months of November and December. The course of

instruction includes chain surveying, surveying with the prismatic compass and with the plane table, and the use of the optical square and the theodolite; also the practical application of surveying to the system of land revenue records.

Condition of the agricultural and labouring classes during the last decade.

At the request of the Secretary of State for India, a memorandum was drawn up, for inclusion in the decennial report on the moral and material progress of India, on the condition of the agricultural and labouring classes during the last decade. This memorandum was supplemented with information obtained from the records of the census of 1891 on the following subjects:—

(1) Increase of the agricultural population during the last decade.
(2) Examination of vital and sanitary statistics.
(3) Examination of facts disclosed by the late census.
(4) Migration and emigration.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Income Tax.

The gross receipts from the Income Tax were Rs. 22,48,000 against Rs. 22,14,000 in the previous year and the net receipts Rs 22,18,000 against Rs. 21,81,000. The charges decreased by over Rs. 1,200. The final number of assessees under Part IV of the Act was 66,391 against 66,168. Excluding the tax on official salaries and on interest on Government securities the average assessment per 1,000 of the population was Rs. 41 and the average amount paid by each person taxed was Rs. 27.

Stamps.

The account of stamp revenue, including receipts from copy stamps, is noted on the margin. Of the total increase of income of Rs. 2,17,000, Rs. 1,83,000 are due to increased sales of Court-fees stamps and Rs. 24,000 to increased sale of copy stamps. The receipts considerably exceeded the estimate, and are the highest on record.

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts ...	69,35,000	71,52,000
Charges ...	1,55,000	1,54,000
Net receipts ...	67,80,000	69,98,000

The total number of persons prosecuted was 803, or 36 less than in 1891-92. The convictions amounted to 669, or 83·3 per cent. as compared with 72·5 per cent. in the previous year. The increase in prosecutions in respect of instruments chargeable with duty of one anna, or bills-of-exchange or promissory notes, was very noticeable.

Excise receipts.

The gross receipts from excise during the year ending 30th September 1892 were Rs. 52,56,000 against Rs. 51,05,000 in the previous year. The figures of receipt (in thousands of rupees) under the main heads are—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Still-head duty on country liquor ...	14,46	19,50
License fees for sale of country liquor ...	12,14	8,90
Outstill licenses	2,82	2,45
Farming	1,37	1,36
Licenses for vend of hemp drugs ...	6,92	7,44
Opium	7,73	7,48
Tári	87	80
Miscellaneous (fines, &c.)	57	46

Change of system of levying excise in distillery tracts.

The figures show clearly the result of the change of system described in last year's report. Shop license fees fell; but the still-head duty increased considerably. The net result was a gain of Rs. 1,70,000; but it is a question how much of this was due to the change and how much to the improved season.

Distilleries.

The number of central distilleries was further reduced during the year from 51 to 45, and others either have since been closed or are only provisionally continued.

Farms and outstills.

The outstill area was further diminished in four districts. The incidence of the excise revenue in the areas under outstill and farms is only two-thirds of an anna per head, against 1¼ annas in the tracts under the distillery system.

Rum.

The revenue derived from still-head duty on Rosa rum was Rs. 4,16,232 against Rs. 4,15,756 in the previous year. Of this Rs 2,88,318 was duty on spirit exported to other Provinces, leaving Rs. 1,27,438 as duty on 31,962 gallons of spirit consumed in these Provinces. A difference arose with the Government of Bengal on a sudden change made by them during the year in the manner of levy of duty on rum exported to Bengal. The final settlement will add a considerable amount to the excise receipts of these Provinces which were injuriously affected by the action taken.

Hemp drugs.

The receipts from hemp drugs on account of the year itself amounted to Rs. 6,84,289, which is 1 per cent. below the receipts of the previous year. The whole of the drug revenue collected in these provinces is determined by the auction sales of the drug contract for each district, and variations in revenue do not necessarily or in fact represent a rise or fall in consumption.

Opium, madak, and chandu.

The number of opium shops was reduced from 1,140 to 990.

The number of licenses for sale of *madak* and *chándu* stood at 26 during the year ending 30th September 1892, and was reduced to 14 in the following year; there are now no licenses at all for the sale of these preparations; the licit amount of *madak* and *chandu* to be possessed has been reduced from three tolas to one tola, and consumption of pure opium on the premises of the opium shop licensees has also been absolutely prohibited.

Prosecutions under the Excise Act.

The number of cases for disposal during the year was 1,167, involving 1,441 persons, as compared with 863 cases and 1,037 persons during the previous year. Of the persons brought to trial 1,151 were convicted and 288 acquitted. There were 252 cases of illicit distillation against 98 in the previous year.

Prosecutions under the Opium Act.

There was a falling off in the number of prosecutions under the Opium Act, there being 618 cases involving 680 persons against 633 cases and 722 persons in the previous year. The number of persons convicted was 514. 165 were acquitted and one case was still pending at the close of the year.

FORESTS.

The area of reserved forests was reduced from 3,769 square miles in 1891-92 to 3,744 in 1892-93.

The only protected forests are those of the Naini Tal district of 90 square miles, which it is proposed to convert into reserved forests, and four square miles in the Jhánsi district.

The area of the unclassed forests was diminished by reservations in the Central and Oudh Circles and increased by the addition of certain areas undergoing reservation.

Demarcation. In the Central Circle demarcation is practically complete and the repairs of boundary marks were generally attended to. In the Oudh Circle satisfactory progress was made in the renovation of marks on boundaries returned as demarcated. The necessary repairs as well as the improvement of existing marks met with attention.

Surveys. The chief work of the year was the completion by the Imperial Forest Survey Branch of the survey of the Pilibhít forests with an area of 151 square miles and of 98 square miles of the cis-Sarda Kheri forests, at a cost of little over Rs. 22 a square mile. Minor surveys of new roads and lines as well as of certain boundaries were carried out in both the Central and School Circles.

Working-Plans. Conservators and their subordinate officers did their best to work up to the prescriptions of the plans. Deviations, where they occurred, were satisfactorily explained, and as the existing plans come to be revised and made to accord with the better known conditions of both the forests and the markets, their provisions will doubtless be complied with more closely. The preparation of new working-plans is proceeding with commendable activity.

Plans of operations. The works of the year were executed on the usual prearranged plans of operations, but these were not fully carried out in all instances, mainly owing to insufficiency of establishments.

Communications and buildings. The outlay on communications and buildings for the 15 months amounted to Rs. 1,27,487 as compared with Rs. 1,03,028 in the previous year.

The expenditure on new roads in the Central Circle was less than in the previous year, but more money was expended on maintenance. In the Oudh Circle roads and bridges cost Rs. 1,312 and buildings Rs. 3,839 more than in 1891-92. The charges for maintenance were high owing to extensive repairs being necessitated by the damage caused by the heavy rains of 1892, and the exceptional fall of snow in the winter following.

Breaches of Forest Law. The numbers and kinds of forest offences corresponded very nearly with those reported in 1891-92. More cases of illicit grazing were detected in all circles, and fewer miscellaneous offences were brought to notice in Oudh.

Eighty-five per cent. of persons were prosecuted to conviction, which shows a marked improvement over the results of the previous year.

Protection from fire. There was exceptional immunity from fires due to the favourable season.

The want of success in fire conservancy over a number of years in the Pilibhít and Bhira forests in Oudh is attributed to want of a sufficiency of clear cut fire lines; the opposition or indifference of the tenantry to fire protection; and incompetency or negligence of the subordinate protective staff. The first cause has now been removed by the clearance of fire lines, restricting the firing of open compartments of forests to once a year under supervision, and the suspension of privileges. To enable these measures to have their full effect greater attention on the part of the departmental officers is necessary. The initial difficulties to be overcome in establishing a good system of fire conservancy are fully recognised, and there is no reason why they should not be surmounted here as they have been elsewhere in the early days of protection from fire. The rules under section 25 of the Forest Act regulating the kindling of fires in the proximity of Government forests have been more widely distributed and enforced.

Regulation of grazing and protection from cattle.

Two thousand two hundred and eighty-six square miles were closed and 1,601 square miles opened to grazing.

Artificial reproduction.

Rupees 12,102 were spent under this head against Rs. 6,446 in 1891-92. There were no additions to regular plantations. It was at one time thought expedient to let the Ránikhet orchard to a suitable tenant rather than maintain it at a loss; but it having been shown that by dispensing with the services of a special Superintendent, making better arrangements for selling the fruit, and making allowance for the plants distributed free, the income could be made to cover the expenditure, Government decided to keep up the garden on its present footing. It has served in the past to stimulate the cultivation of fruit in Kumaun, as well as to supply grafts to distant parts of the country; and the fact that more than 11,000 grafted fruit trees were sent out last year proves that its usefulness still continues. Cultural operations were limited to sowings of oak and to planting out of deodár and cypress in blanks. In Oudh only the areas of previous years were tended. More extended operations were undertaken in the School Circle as desirable for the improvement of the forests, and as necessary for the course of instruction at the Forest School.

Exploitation of major forest produce.

The construction of railways has much facilitated the extraction and transport of forest produce in all Divisions of Oudh.

The receipts from grazing and the scale of fodder grass for 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 1,27,409 against Rs. 1,22,307 in 1891-92. In the Central Circle the forests provided grazing worth Rs. 60,790.

Exploitation of minor forest produce.

The distillation of crude resin continued in the School Circle; the demand for wood tar and pitch has not increased; the development of the trade in the gum of the *Bauhinia retusa* is receiving attention, and experiments in collecting and cultivating lac are being carried out.

There was no lack of activity in exploiting the forests and no falling off in the outturn.

Financial.

The results for the financial year were—

	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts		16,52,537
Expenditure A	5,82,468	9,28,455
Ditto B	3,45,987	
Surplus ...		7,24,082

EDUCATION.

Higher Education.

The Department of Public Instruction showed a continued development along the same lines and in the same directions as have been remarked in preceding years. Progress has been confined to the higher branches of study, and is especially noticeable in the great expansion of University education. Within the last five years the number of scholars in the University classes has risen from 1,521 to 2,644, and the number of those who presented themselves at all the University examinations from 1,261 to 3,008. A corresponding increase has occurred in the number of pupils in the high stage. That this increase is not artificial, or due to one-sided efforts on the part of the Department to encourage this stage of study at the expense of others, is shown by the fact that virtually the whole of the increased expenditure on University and middle education has been met by an increase in the fee income. The total net expense, after deducting the rise in fee receipts, has only been Rs. 4,026 in advance of what it was in 1887-88, notwithstanding the very great rise in the number of pupils under instruction.

Primary Education.

On the other hand primary education has either remained stationary, or, in some places, has positively declined, the number of primary students having fallen from 241,650 to 221,022 within the same period. A part of the decline may be attributed to the closing of useless schools, and the prevention of the return of fictitious attendances; but the revival which it was hoped would ensue on the adoption of these very necessary and salutary measures has not yet made itself remarked, and the conclusion appears to be inevitable that, whatever the intentions of Government may be, the people of the Provinces are attracted by that kind of education which will qualify them for superior employment, while they are comparatively indifferent to the more elementary accomplishments which might be expected to be of use to them in the transactions of private life.

State and Aided Colleges.

The number of students on the rolls of the aided colleges was 890 of a total of 1,403 collegiate students, and the aided secondary schools numbered 76, as compared with 37 State secondary schools. Among the aided colleges Agra, as usual, did exceptionally well; but the results of the University examinations disclosed in all a high standard of instruction. While they were, on an average, slightly less successful than the State colleges of Allahabad and Benares for the M. A. degree, they passed a decidedly higher proportion of candidates for both the B. A. and the Intermediate examinations. The cost to the State of each pupil at the aided colleges was of course much lower than at the State colleges; ranging

from Rs. 80 per annum at the Canning College, to Rs. 30 per annum at Agra. At the State colleges of Allahabad and Benares the incidence was Rs. 119 and Rs. 135 respectively.

Science and Drawing.

A satisfactory feature in the record of the past year was a decided increase in the popularity of the Science course: this will be strengthened by the division of the Intermediate examination between the literary and scientific courses, which has lately been adopted, and which will enable the student to commence his special line of study immediately after joining the University. Instruction in Science and Drawing has been introduced experimentally in five high schools, in order to enable the students to qualify for the school final examination.

Codes. Athletics.

The grant-in-aid code for anglo-vernacular schools was revised; a punishment code was introduced, and school sports were stimulated by the transfer of all school fines to a recreation fund, and the promise of Government to contribute to the same purpose as much as is subscribed from private sources.

Lucknow Industrial School.

It is too early to pronounce on the success of the Industrial School recently opened at Lucknow; there has been no want of applications for admission; but it cannot yet be said whether the finished product will be a useful member of society and command a market for his services. Admission is restricted to the sons and near relatives of artizans; most of the school hours are spent in the workshop and drawing classes; and there is no reason to apprehend that the institution will be diverted from its original purpose or be sought for the acquisition of an ordinary literary education.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

Vital Statistics.

The ratios of births and deaths per thousand of the population in 1892 were 36·17 and 34·11 respectively. Both were thus considerably higher than the corresponding ratios for 1891, which were 33·26 and 31·14. The year was remarkable for the highest mortality from cholera and the lowest mortality from small-pox that have been registered, as well as for the great prevalence of fevers, especially during the exceptionally great heat of March, April, and May. The total number of deaths from cholera was 194,886 or 25,873 in excess of the deaths from that disease in 1891, which was itself remarkable for a severe epidemic. The highest mortality was recorded in Gonda and Basti districts, where 16,280 and 15,250 deaths, respectively, occurred. The number of deaths from small-pox was only 7,709.

Testing of birth and death statistics.

The accuracy of the statistics has been tested by Local Civil Officers and by the police. The general results indicate that the percentage of omission in birth and death registration ranges from 1 to 10 per cent. in the various districts and that the average omissions per cent. are less than five as regards deaths and less than four as regards births.

Provision of pure water-supply.

At Agra and Allahabad, where filtered water has now been supplied regularly for some time, the death-rate from the different causes was well below the average of towns in the Province. The water-works at Benares were completed in 1892 and those at Lucknow and Cawnpore were

taken in hand. Steps were taken at Agra and Allahabad to systematically analyse the water of the public wells and to close all wells of which the water was unfit for drinking. Several important sanitary improvements were carried out at Naini Tal, and the provision of a pure water-supply to Meerut and Dehra was under the consideration of the Local Government.

Drainage works.

An extensive drainage scheme was in progress at Benares, while schemes for the drainage of Cawnpore, Farukhabad, and Jhánsi were under consideration. Attention was drawn to certain insanitary villages with a view of the application to them of the Village Sanitation Act, which passed into law during the year. The scope of the Bill was explained in last year's Administration Report.

Sanitation Bill.

Hardwar.

A special Committee was appointed to advise on the remedies to be applied to prevent the pollution of the sacred pool at Hardwár, to report on the practicability of providing Hardwár with a supply of pure drinking-water, to formulate regulations with a view to prevent overcrowding and to make suggestions for the health, comfort, and convenience of the pilgrims at future fairs.

Vaccination.

The progress made in the triennial period ending on 31st March 1893 is briefly reviewed in Chapter VI. During the three years the number of persons primarily vaccinated has risen from 785,957 in 1889-90 to 1,08,755 in 1892-93, and the number successfully vaccinated from 700,429 to 945,364, a rise of 38·3 per cent. in the former case and 34·9 in the latter. Oudh continued to be somewhat backward, though five of the twelve districts exceeded the provincial average of operations. The statistics show that a high rate of successful operations is concomitant with a low rate of mortality from small-pox and *vice versâ*.

Lunatic Asylums.

At the close of the year only 17 out of a total number of 103 municipalities had not adopted compulsory vaccination for children.

Health.

The number of lunatics admitted into asylums during 1892 was 274 as against 277 in 1891.

Discharges numbered 202 and deaths 93. The population at the close of the year (1,006) was lower than that on the corresponding dates in the three years preceding. The large death-rate was due to an outbreak of influenza at Bareilly, the prevalence of malarial fever at Agra, and five deaths from pneumonia at Lucknow.

Expenditure and earnings.

The net cost per head of average population was Rs. 58. Arrangements for storing grain were further pushed on, but were not quite completed. The dairy farm connected with the Bareilly Asylum continued to work successfully, and its operations and livestock were largely increased. Various improvements to the buildings were completed or taken in hand. The Agra Asylum was connected with the Municipal water-works and the extensive alterations at Lucknow were commenced.

Number of patients treated at Hospitals and Dispensaries.

There was again a very large increase in the number of patients treated. The in-door and out-door patients together numbered 3,432,351 as against 3,067,034 in 1891. The increase since 1889 has been 34·3 per cent. The total number of major and minor surgical operations rose from

154,963 to 165,395. The expenditure on medical relief (including maintenance of female hospitals) was Rs. 7,28,353, of which sum Rs. 2,28,839 represent subscriptions from private persons. The large increase is mainly due to the enlargement of the staff and cost of new buildings. **Expenditure.**

The year was marked by the opening of the Ishwari Hospital at Benares, the Ramsay Hospital at Naini Tal, and the extensions of the Thomason Hospital at Agra. In all there were 315 hospitals and dispensaries open, in 185 of which there was accommodation for a total number of 3,185 in-door patients. At only five hospitals was the daily average of in-door patients in excess of the number of beds, and in only one was the overcrowding at all serious. **Accommodation.**

During the year the number of hospitals and dispensaries entirely reserved for females was increased to 27, and a female staff was attached to each. Difficulty was, however, experienced in obtaining women of sufficient medical education to provide an adequate staff at each hospital. In many cases patients deliberately prefer the general hospitals, and except at Lucknow and Agra the majority of major operations on females continue to be performed by Civil Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons. That female hospitals do attract patients, however, may be gathered from the fact that in 22 districts with separate hospitals for women the percentage of females out of the whole number of patients was 26·7 as against 15·9 in 26 districts with no separate hospitals. **Hospitals for women.**

There were 203 pupils in the various classes as against 216 in the previous year. The percentage of passes obtained by students in the Final Examination was not, however, so good. A Hindu student passed first in the female class, and gained two medals. The second-year students in the female class were disappointing. Only 10 passed out of 21 examined. The failure is doubtless due to the general low standard of education among women. **Agra Medical School.**

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The constitution and powers of District Boards and their application to the work entrusted to them remained the same as in previous years. There were no signs of any considerable advance in the direction of self-government, and removal of members for non-attendance at meetings became necessary in many cases. The reports of the year's working caused the question to be raised whether the Boards as at present constituted were not of an unworkable size. The necessity of redistribution of their numbers is under consideration. **District Boards.**

The orders referred to at the end of last year's summary issued shortly after the close of the year. They consisted mainly of a revision of the existing statements of income of the Local Rates Fund and of the allotments required by law to be made therefrom to each district. About the same time orders issued, allowing under certain restrictions the unspent balance of a Board from the Public Works allotment for the year to be carried forward to the next year. The greater number of districts are still found to require very considerable assignments from provincial revenues to enable them to meet their liabilities, and the **Financial arrangements.**

problem of establishing really independent district funds to be in a limited degree under the District Boards' own control is not yet worked out.

Public Works. The question of reconsidering the arrangements for carrying out Public Works was not again raised. In a few districts the strength and pay of the Board's establishment were revised, and circular orders were issued regarding the entertainment of temporary hands.

Dispensaries. The greatest energy of the Boards was devoted to providing additional dispensaries. At Kandhla, Bánsdih, Iglás, and Fatehabad new second class dispensaries were opened and that at Gularia was moved to Khutar to enlarge its scope. At Saháranpur, Gonda, Meerut, Sitapur, Sháhjahánpur, and Cawnpore female dispensaries were established in connection with the Dufferin Association and were aided with grants. The building of a female dispensary at Basti was sanctioned, and besides contributions by the Muttra and Kheri District Boards to Dufferin Fund buildings the Government gave large special grants towards similar buildings at Muttra, Etáwah, Mainpuri, and Farukhabad. Operations at Etáwah were however postponed.

Epidemics and vaccination. The arrangements for providing medicine in epidemics were reviewed during the year, and Boards were advised to purchase cholera medicines from England regularly with part of their grant. The vaccination staff was considerably increased in several districts.

Issue of pony and donkey stallions to District Boards. A scheme for the issue of pony and donkey stallions to District Boards on a guarantee in subscriptions of one-third of the cost of their keep was put into extensive practice in the year, and has worked very successfully.

Connection of the Boards with the Legislative Council. As already noted the organization of the District Boards was utilized by the Lieutenant-Governor in selecting members for the enlarged Legislative Council. The valuable privilege of recommending two members for appointment was conferred on the Boards of all Divisions in the plains.

MUNICIPAL.

Number of Municipalities. As in the previous year, there were 97 towns managed by Municipal Boards under Act XV of 1883, and six managed by Municipal Committees under Act XV of 1873 during the year 1892-93.

Income. The total municipal income during the year was Rs. 50,78,172 against Rs. 58,07,837 of 1891-92. The increase in octroi was partly due to the ordinary fluctuations of trade, partly to enhanced rates, and partly to the introduction of octroi into Cawnpore in the second half of the year. The rise in receipts from other taxes was due to the introduction of a water-rate in Allahabad and a drainage rate in Benares, to large arrear collections in Naini Tal and to the receipt by the Agra Board for the first time of the pontoon bridge income. Miscellaneous receipts included receipts from

	1892-93. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Octroi (net) ...	21,98,477	20,80,766
Other taxation ...	4,42,281	3,16,358
Income from property ...	5,03,823	5,65,556
Miscellaneous	1,14,339	42,936
Grants and contributions ...	2,98,975	10,99,075

sale of water in Agra, a refund by Government of overpaid interest in Allahabad and Benares, and a contribution in Lucknow made by the Military Department towards the cost of the increased size of the water-works main necessary to render a supply to the cantonment possible. Grants and contributions in 1891-92 had been abnormally high owing to the large assistance given to municipal water-supply schemes by the Government.

Working of octroi system.

The percentage of refunds to the gross octroi collections was 24·8 against 22·2 per cent. in the previous year. This indicates continued improvement in the octroi administration.

Loans.

Loans amounting to Rs. 12,20,353 in connection chiefly with various water-supply schemes were contracted during the year. The principal loans were Mussoorie Rs. 35,000, Agra Rs. 1,06,200, Benares Rs. 5,00,000, Lucknow Rs. 2,00,000, Cawnpore Rs. 3,00,000 and Allahabad Rs. 56,953. To Mussoorie the rate of interest is 4½ per cent., other loans bear interest at 4 per cent. and are repayable by instalments within terms of 30 years. The Government from its provincial balances completed its contribution of six lakhs towards the Cawnpore drainage scheme, and a small grant was made to Agra, which town was in temporary difficulties in financing its water-works and its octroi refunds. A loan of Rs. 80,000 was also made to the Naini Tal Municipality, but the amount has not been shown above, as special arrangements were made for carrying out the work and for calculating interest and repayment charges, under which the whole loan will be shown as a receipt in the accounts of the current year, and the whole outlay as a charge.

Water-supply projects.

The progress during the year of the several water-supply projects may be briefly noticed.

Agra.

In Agra the quality of the water was for a short time indifferent; but it is now good, and the filtering arrangements have been much improved. The cost of the water-supply per head of population is at present high; but it will be considerably reduced as the works are extended to the Cantonment and Tájganj.

Allahabad.

In Allahabad the supply received several important finishing touches. A six days' trial for keeping up a constant water-supply by the use of the cantonment-raised reservoir was made in December 1892. The reservoir supplied the town and cantonment during the night and midday, and it was not found necessary to work the engines more than eight hours a day. Further trials are now being made.

Lucknow.

In Lucknow the contracts for (1) the engines and (2) supplying and laying the distribution pipes were given out, and on the 8th November 1892 the foundation-stone was laid by Sir Auckland Colvin. The works are designed for a supply from the river Gumti of over 2,000,000 gallons of filtered water per day, and the population to be supplied is 98,605 in municipal limits and 20,000 in the cantonment. The water will cost 3·2 to 3·3 annas per thousand gallons.

Naini Tal. In Naini Tal the water-works with a considerable extension and the sewerage scheme were almost completed during the year. The total cost of the work is not yet ascertainable.

Mussoorie. In Mussoorie the water-works would have been completed during the year had the weather during the winter not been so severe. The works were opened in May 1893.

Cawnpore. In Cawnpore the contracts for construction of the water-works and for the engines and pumping machinery were given out at the end of the previous year, and on the 10th March 1892 the foundation-stone was laid by Sir Auckland Colvin. Good progress was made during the year. The drainage scheme was delayed by the question raised by the Military authorities of the alignment of the sewer and the disposal of the sewage.

Benares. In Benares the water-works were completed and opened in November 1892. The water is of excellent quality and its superiority is making it acceptable to the people. The contract for construction of the main sewer was given to Messrs. Martin & Co., and work has been started. It is in contemplation to carry out the drainage scheme piecemeal as the question of disposal of the sewage is not yet settled and the financing of the works is a matter of difficulty. The question of a sewage farm was enquired into, and its establishment is still under discussion. The water-rate was introduced after the close of the year, and there are other proposals for increasing taxation. Unfortunately the anticipated additional subscriptions towards the purification of Benares and its river from wealthy Hindus have not been received.

Jhansi, Meerut, and Dehra. In Jhánsi and Meerut the question of an improved water-supply has not yet passed the stage of inquiry and experiment; but in Dehra the proposals for extending and improving the water-supply made towards the end of the year were approved, and a project for a full supply of drinking water to Rájpur and Dehra, has since been administratively sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 86,000. In Almora the water-supply scheme was completed. The new supply is brought from spring three miles from the town.

Other sanitary improvements. In a number of other places the drainage of the town and its vicinity received particular attention, and plans for improvement were either carried out or begun. Progress was also made in the introduction of improved conservancy arrangements.

Extension of the Vaccination Act. The Vaccination Act was extended to 13 municipalities during the year, and on the whole fairly good work was done.

Registration of vital statistics. The rules to enforce registration of vital statistics were revised in all towns in or shortly after the close of the year. The work of registration slightly improved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fairs. The attendance at the Batesar Fair was unusually small and the class of horses rather poor with some few, but marked, exceptions. The ponies were numerous but of inferior quality. There was no serious sickness. The Glanders and Farcy Act was, as usual, extended to the fair site, but no necessity for enforcing its provisions arose.

The attendance at the Mágh Mela at Allahabad was abnormally small, the chief reason being that the fair of 1894 is the Kumbh Mela. The largest attendance was on the 17th and 18th January, on which dates about two lakhs of pilgrims visited the fair. There was no epidemic disease during the fair and the sanitary and police arrangements were good.

The "Dikhauti" Fair, which was to have been held at Hardwár in April 1892, was prohibited on account of the outbreak of cholera at the "Mahávárunì" Fair, which had to be dispersed at the end of March. A Committee consisting of eight members, five of whom were Hindu gentlemen, was appointed to advise Government on the measures to be adopted for the prevention of cholera at Hardwár and to make suggestions for the health, comfort, and convenience of pilgrims at future fairs. The principal suggestions made by the Committee related to the purification of the Har-ki-pairi, or sacred pool, and the Bhimgoda tank, and to the improvement of the drainage of Hardwár and Kankhal. The two first works were undertaken at once by the Public Works Department and carried out at a cost of over Rs. 80,000. The Irrigation Department was asked to consider certain recommendations by the Committee regarding the Ganges Canal, and the Municipal Board was addressed in regard to various other proposals for the protection of the river, and the water-supply generally, for the improvement of the lodging-houses, for planting trees on Rori Island, for paving lanes and roads, for the demolition of ruined houses, and for laying a tramway for the removal of city rubbish and night-soil beyond the inhabited area of Hardwár. The Agent of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway was also addressed regarding the ventilation and improvement of carriages, distribution of drinking water at stations, and arrangements for specially halting trains for the convenience of passengers. The funds at the disposal of the Municipal Board were insufficient for carrying out all the works which were desirable, and Government undertook to lend its officers and give assistance from Provincial Funds to carry out the more important improvements. For the rest it was resolved to invite the co-operation of the Hindu community, and a fund was opened during the year called the "Hardwár Improvement Fund," towards which large sums have been contributed, the principal donor being the Maháráni of Balrámpur. The money so raised is being expended under the direction of a Committee consisting of representative Hindu gentlemen.

The fairs held at Ajudhia in the Fyzabad district, at Dalmau in the Rae Bareli district, at Kakora in the Budaun district, and at Garhmuktesar in the Meerut district, passed off successfully, and with very little sickness.

Owing to the prevalence of epidemic cholera in Bahraich and the neighbouring districts the Saiyid Salár Fair was stopped, but some four or five thousand persons from Benares, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, and neighbouring places in the district visited the shrine. Care was taken to disperse the crowd as soon as the pilgrims had made their offerings.

Taxation in Cantonments.

Taxation in the Naini Tal and Almora Cantonments was revised during the year, and proposals for revision in six other cantonments were under consideration.

Cantonment Code.

In January 1892 the draft of a code of cantonment regulations which it was proposed to issue under the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889) was received from the Government of India and circulated to selected officers for opinion. Their replies were forwarded to the Government of India, together with an expression of the opinion of this Government adverse to the Code, as it stood.

Water-supply in Cantonments.

Advantage is being taken of the water-works constructed or in course of construction in the larger municipalities to extend the supply of potable water to the adjoining cantonments. At Allahabad the Military authorities have constructed a raised service reservoir and laid down pipes in connection with it. The municipality charges four annas per 1,000 gallons and in 1892-93 delivered 26,168,400 gallons to the cantonment. At Agra similar arrangements are being made, and it is expected that the works will be finished, and that water will be supplied to cantonments from 1st April 1894. The terms on which the Municipality of Cawnpore is to supply water to cantonments are still under consideration. At Lucknow the Military Department has undertaken a project, estimated to cost over Rs. 4,00,000, to connect the cantonment with the municipal water-works, and has agreed to pay for the water supplied at the rate of 4½ annas per 1,000 gallons and to guarantee a minimum daily consumption of 175,000 gallons.

POLICE.

Statistics of crime.

During 1892 there was a decrease in crime, due to better seasons, and in some degree to the recent vigorous measures against criminal tribes and bad characters. Of 185,475 cognizable crimes reported, the police investigated 123,970. Of cases investigated 61,886 were sent up for trial and disposed of by the Courts. The percentages of cases convicted to reported and of cases convicted to disposed of were nearly the same as in 1891, being 28·1 and 84. Fair success was attained in dealing with murder, culpable homicide, kidnapping, and rape; but dakáiti, robbery, and poisoning were not so well detected. Doubtless owing to the decrease in crime preventive measures in the shape of taking security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour were not so necessary. Under the former head 3,164 cases were dealt with, but only 2,704 persons were bound over, while under the latter head 1,584 persons out of 2,090 dealt with were ordered to give security. In ten cases punitive police were quartered on lawless villages or tracts.

Heinous crime.

Preventive measures.

Railway Police.

The mileage protected by special Railway Police was increased from 1,877 to 2,977 miles during the year, and proposals were under consideration for augmenting the force on certain lines.

Recommendations of the Police Committee.

The new grading of District Superintendents of Police was partially adopted. Provision was made for good conduct allowances and for an increase to the staff of head constables and constables. Deductions on account of clothing charges were entirely discontinued. The total

charges for 1892 accordingly rose from Rs. 65,27,179 (the cost in 1891) to Rs. 66,32,476. The rules regarding discipline were revised and various minor reforms were carried out or initiated.

Dakaiti, robbery, and poisoning.

There was an increase in the number of dakáitis and robberies and a decrease in the number of poisoning cases. Several notorious dakáits were captured during the year and their gangs broken up, but lenient sentences were awarded in many instances. In 42 cases fire-arms were carried by the offenders, in 19 cases murders were committed, and 22 men were killed. Villagers again showed a bold front to their assailants and were the means in one or two instances of getting them arrested.

Two hundred and sixty-eight cases of robbery were reported, of which 246 were classed as professional. In three out of 18 reported cases of professional poisoning, the effects of the *dhatura* administered were fatal. Two habitual poisoners were accounted for by the police.

The success in obtaining convictions was not so great as might have been expected. Of professional dakáiti cases which were sent up for trial only 60 per cent. resulted in conviction, the corresponding figures for robbery and poisoning cases being 74·2 and 83·3.

Cattle-theft.

The total number of cases of cattle-theft was 8,285 as compared with 9,688 in 1891. Of these 22·2 per cent. were worked out to conviction. The number of cases sent up for trial by the police and disposed of within the year was 2,364, of which 72·2 per cent. ended in conviction.

The diminution in the number of cases may doubtless be partly explained by the action in previous years, which resulted in the conviction and heavy punishment of numerous notorious offenders.

INFANTICIDE.

Census of suspected villages.

The principal measure taken during the year was the census of villages which had been exempted in 1889, conditionally on their showing well in the cold weather of 1892-93. The results were received and considered, and some villages were in consequence exempted absolutely, while others were reproclaimed. In respect of some, orders had not been passed at the close of the year to which this report relates.

Vital statistics.

The percentage of girl-births to total births rose from 45·81 to 46·11, and the percentage of girl-deaths under one year to female births fell from 26·38 to 24·55. Taking the North-Western Provinces all over the number of boys in proclaimed villages to 100 girls of six years of age and under was 147 on 31st March 1893 as against 157 on 31st March 1892. In only two districts was the proportion more unfavourable than in the preceding year. The crime of infanticide seems to be decreasing everywhere except in Etah and a few of the neighbouring districts.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

Kaburahs and Aheriahs.

The Haburahs and Aheriahs having been exempted from the operation of the Act, there remain only four tribes under surveillance,

namely, the Sanauriahs of Lalitpur, the Barwárs of Gonda; the Sansiahs of Múzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Muttra, and Meerut, and the Doms of Gorakhpur.

Sanauriahs. At the end of 1892-93 there were 93 registered Sanauriahs, of whom 22 were either in jail or absent without passes. Forty-one others were engaged in cultivation.

Barwars. The arrangements for the control of the Barwárs were the same as in the preceding year. The number on the register on March 31st, 1892, was 4,423. A cholera epidemic carried off a large number, and the total number of deaths was 307. The number at large at the close of the year 1892-93 was 460 as against 620 in the preceding year. The decrease was due to the fact that several Barwárs who were formerly reported to have absconded were ascertained to be dead. It is believed that many of the tribe who are absent without passes have settled in Nepál, whence only six absconders were returned to Gonda during the year as against 116 in the year preceding. Convictions showed a considerable decrease, numbering only 318 against 459 in 1891-92.

Sansiahs. The land cultivated by the settled members of the tribe consisted of 3,063 bighas. The number of Sansiahs on the registers decreased to 1,685: of these 205 were settled in agricultural holdings in districts, 677 were interned in the Sultanpur Settlement and the Fatehgarh Reformatory, 120 absconded, and only three were subsequently recaptured. Of the 205 Sansiahs located in districts only 89 were engaged in cultivation, as against 189 in the previous year. The reduction in the number was due to escapes and transfers to the Settlement. Of the 116 not engaged in agriculture, 57 were employed as sweepers and

Doms. 59 in daily labour. Little progress was made in the reclamation of the Doms of Gorakhpur. The total number of settlements of the tribe under supervision was 137, with a population of 1,352. Only 31 members of the settlements were convicted. A sum of Rs. 1,452 was expended in providing seed and shelter for the settled population.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Number of offences. The number of offences reported, returned as true, and brought to trial were 204,722; 158,955 and 141,659 in 1892 as against 213,965; 165,684 and 151,847 in 1891. Crime and criminal litigation decreased both in the North-Western Provinces and in Oudh.

Convictions. The number of persons brought to trial in 1892 was 252,727, of whom 121,326 were convicted. The corresponding figures for 1891 were 261,653 and 131,235 respectively. The percentages of convictions to persons under trial were 48 and 50 in the two years. The proportion of convictions in Oudh in 1892 fell to 44·3 per cent. and that in the

Compensation. North-Western Provinces to 49·4. The considerable increase in the number of cases in which compensation was granted to persons who were the subject of frivolous and vexatious charges was satisfactory.

Unpaid Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates disposed of cases involving 48,895 persons or 19·3 per cent. of the total number of persons brought to trial.

Courts of Session. The Courts of Session disposed of 1,936 cases involving 3,686 persons, and there were pending at the end of the year 345 cases in which 638 persons were accused. Of the persons whose cases were disposed of, 2,157 were convicted.

Trials by Jury.

The number of trials by Jury in Courts of Session was 158. In 136 cases the Judge approved of the verdict; in 15 cases in which he disagreed reference was made to the High Court. The remaining cases before Sessions Judges were tried with the aid of assessors, in whose opinion the Judges concurred in 71 per cent. of the cases.

Inadequate sentences.

The High Court in their annual note remarked on the inadequacy of the sentences inflicted in some districts for the offences of false evidence, grievous hurt, cattle-theft, and burglary by night. They also called attention to the disinclination of some of the Native Magistrates to award sentences of whipping for first offences, and their reluctance to make use of section 349, Criminal Procedure Code, when not themselves invested with whipping powers. The Government subsequently issued a circular recommending the views of the Hon'ble Court for the guidance of all Magistrates.

Appeals.

The total number of appeals preferred in all Courts having appellate jurisdiction was 17,767 : of these 16,996 were disposed of. Convictions were affirmed in the cases of 69 per cent. of the appellants whose cases were disposed of in the North-Western Provinces and in 52 per cent. in Oudh.

JAILS.

Admissions.

The number of admissions of prisoners fell from 101,481 to 86,364 in 1892, being a return to the normal figures of the years previous to 1891. In only nine jails was the average number of inmates at all in excess of the accommodation authorized. The decrease in admissions is attributable to the better seasons and consequent easier circumstances of the poorer classes of the population which brought about a great diminution in the number of petty offences against property. The number of offences committed in prison fell from 10,534 in 1891 (the highest on record) to 9,647 in 1892.

Prison offences.

Earnings and expenditure.

The total expenditure was Rs. 10,96,013 as compared with Rs. 11,56,654 in 1891, or Rs. 40-8-9 per head of average strength as against Rs. 41-14-4. The cost per head was the lowest on record since 1888. The earnings of prisoners amounted to Rs. 1,87,576. The net cost to Government was thus reduced to Rs. 33-5-0 per head of average strength.

Health of prisoners.

Unfortunately there was a rise in the death-rate in the jails from 27·62 to 29·14 per mille. The provincial death-rate amongst the free population for the same time was 34·11 per mille, which also was much higher than the rate for 1891. There was, however, no general outbreak of any one fatal disease, special forms of fever accounting for the majority of the deaths.

Escapes.

There were 15 escapes as against 20 in the preceding year. None of these presented any special features. Eight of these escapes were made by prisoners from outside their jails. Special rules regarding convicts employed on extra-mural labour were issued during the year.

Recommendations of the Jail Committee.

Further progress was made in carrying out the recommendations of the Jail Committee. The warder guard system continued to work well. Proposals for the improvement of the staff, and the recruitment of natives of a higher class and superior educational qualifications, are engaging the attention of Government.

Bareilly Reformatory.

Admissions and discharges.

There were 48 admissions and 24 discharges and at the close of the year 152 boys remained in the school. The offences for which confinement in the school was ordered were, as usual, principally theft and house-breaking.

Health and training.

During August and September 1892 intermittent fever of a mild type was prevalent, owing, it appeared, to deficient surface drainage, which, however, has since been improved. The industrial training and the general education of the boys is described in Chapter III. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 8,544, or Rs. 60-1-5 per head of average strength, a rise of nearly Rs. 5 per head on the average expenditure of the preceding year, the increased cost being attributed to the larger number of patients in hospital, the provision of additional cots, and the payment of gratuities to boys on discharge. The factory earned Rs. 545 in excess of expenditure.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Number of suits.

The number of suits instituted in 1892 in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Kumaun were 95,193, 59,779, and 4,879 respectively. The corresponding figures for 1891 were 88,251, 60,839, and 5,412. There was thus an increase in the North-Western Provinces only. The decrease in the number of institutions in Kumaun is attributed to scarcity in Garhwál and a severe epidemic of cholera which attacked the whole Division. The diminution in the number of suits instituted in Oudh has not been explained. While the number of suits filed in Small Cause Courts in that province fell from 34,836 in 1891 to 31,543 in 1892, the number in ordinary Courts rose from 26,003 to 28,236. Including suits pending at the close of 1891 the total number of suits for disposal was 107,725 in the North-Western Provinces, 68,931 in Oudh, and 5,508 in Kumaun.

Disposal of suits.

The pending file at the end of 1892 consisted of 10,960 suits in the North-Western Provinces, 7,908 in Oudh, and 555 in Kumaun, being higher in the North-Western Provinces but slightly lower in Oudh and Kumaun than at the commencement of the year. The average duration of contested suits in the North-Western Provinces fell from 82 days to 79 days, while in Oudh the average duration of similar suits was 67, 95, and 117 days in the Courts of Honorary Assistant Commissioners, Munsifs, and Subordinate Judges respectively, the only increase occurring in the Courts of Munsifs. In Kumaun the average duration of contested suits was 36 days in the Almora district and 61 in the others. Garhwál cases alone occupied longer time than in the preceding year, the other district showing a decided improvement.

Appeals.

The number of appeals for disposal in Courts other than the High Court in the North-Western Provinces was 16,147 as against 17,120 in 1891; in Oudh in Courts subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner 4,340

against 3,944; and in Kumaun (all Courts) 325 against 353. The average duration of such appeals in the North-Western Provinces rose from 169 to 175 days, due to a rise from 203 to 246 days in the Courts of District Judges and a fall from 148 to 136 days in the Courts of Subordinate Judges. In Oudh the average duration of such appeals rose from 147 to 197 days. In Kumaun the average rose from 40 to 45 days. The total number of appeals disposed of in the abovementioned Courts was 10,602 in the North-Western Provinces, 2,203 in Oudh, and 303 in Kumaun. The pending file at the close of the year stood lower by nearly 1,000 cases in the North-Western Provinces, but was nearly 500 cases larger in Oudh.

Execution Proceedings.

The number of applications for execution in 1892 was 100,093 as against 99,415 in the North-Western Provinces. In the case of 46·6 per cent. of these applications the decree was realized either wholly or in part, and the amount realized exceeded that of the previous year by 2½ lakhs of rupees. The pending file at the close of the year, consisting of 16,227 applications, was smaller than in either of the two preceding years. The Oudh Courts had 49,694 applications for disposal, an increase of 248 over the number for 1891. Of those disposed of 21,549 or 43·3 per cent. were wholly infructuous, and the pending file consisted of 7,208 applications, being only one in excess of the pending file at the beginning of the year.

Appeals in the High Court and Court of Judicial Commissioner.

There were 745 first appeals for disposal in the High Court and 3,332 second appeals. Of these 145 first appeals and 1,045 second appeals were disposed of, leaving a pending file at the close of the year of 600 first appeals and 2,287 second appeals. Owing to the accumulation of arrears, a fifth Puisne Judge was appointed to officiate in an old vacancy in November 1892, and the High Court was brought up to the maximum strength admissible under its charter.

In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner there were 173 first appeals and 859 appeals from appellate decrees for disposal. The total number was thus 184 less than in 1891, but owing to two very heavy appeals occupying the time of both Judges of the Court for 54 days, the pending file had risen to 531 at the end of 1892 as against 352 at the beginning.

Income and expenditure of Courts.

The total income of the Courts in the North-Western Provinces was Rs. 26,44,614 in 1892, and the surplus was Rs. 10,48,018. In Oudh, out of a total income of Rs. 6,88,978, the net gain to Government was Rs. 74,530. In Kumaun there was a net loss to Government of Rs. 19,602.

REGISTRATION.

Number of offices.

The number of registration offices decreased by four, and was 339 at the close of 1892-93. Seventy-five only of these remained in the charge of Tahsíldárs, all other sub-offices being in the hands of Departmental Officers. The total number of documents registered was 207,162, or 798 less than in the previous year. There was an increase in all kinds of documents affecting immoveable property of which registration was compulsory, except in the case of leases. The optional registration

Business.

of both leases and mortgages showed a decline. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,20,080, and the income to Rs. 4,10,413, giving a surplus of Rs. 1,90,333. The increase in expenditure (Rs. 13,557) was due to the supersession of Tahsíldárs by the Departmental Officers, the latter of whom enjoy greater emoluments than the *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars whom they are supplanting.

Property affected. The aggregate value of the property affected by documents registered during the year was Rs. 9,08,93,033, being an increase of Rs. 47,28,280 over the value in the year preceding.

Prosecutions. The number of prosecutions in connection with registration was eight. They were all successful against some or all of the persons prosecuted. Seven of them were for personation.

STATE LITIGATION.

Results of litigation. The State was a party to 58 decided suits during the year: 34 cases were successfully contested, 16 were lost, three were compromised, and five withdrawn. Of 13 appeals decided in District Courts, the State won 10 and lost three; in five appeals decided by the High Court, Government was successful in four and unsuccessful in one.

Municipalities were parties to 14 suits which were decided during the year, winning nine and losing five. The Court of Wards was a party to 113 decided cases as plaintiff, winning 91 cases and losing 22; and to 58 cases as defendant, winning 35 and losing 23. The details of the percentages of amounts decreed and amounts realized under decrees appear in Chapter III.

Execution proceedings. In Oudh a considerable proportion of sums decreed was realized. The collections amounted to Rs. 30,262 out of a total of Rs. 74,400 due. In the North-Western Provinces the results were not so good, the amount collected being only Rs. 14,843 out of Rs. 89,410. Even here, however, there was a slight improvement in comparison with the results of the preceding year.

Fees of Government Pleaders. Appointment of a Standing Counsel. The fees of Government Pleaders in criminal cases were raised, and a Standing Counsel was appointed in January 1893.

VOLUNTEERS.

Strength. There was continued progress and improvement both in the numbers and efficiency of the members of the Volunteer force. The strength of the active force increased from 3,586 to 3,768.

There was a small falling off in the body of reservists, which numbered 892 against 1,004 in the previous year. The efforts of District Officers to induce residents to enrol themselves either as active Volunteers or reservists were steadily maintained, and it may now be said that with the exception of persons who are either too old for any such service or whose time is limited by the demands of their vocation, practically all European and Eurasian residents of the Provinces have joined either one or other branch of the movement.

Financial condition. The financial condition of every corps continued sound, the year having closed with a total credit balance of Rs. 37,570.

The Volunteer Committee.

The proposals submitted by the Volunteer Committee for the grant to Volunteers of certain privileges and concessions, with a view to further popularize the Volunteer movement and render service in its ranks more attractive, were found to be either impracticable or inadmissible on financial grounds; but in future years larger grants of money will be assigned for Volunteer camps-of-exercise, the provision of armouries, magazines, Volunteer institutes, instructors' quarters, and other such works. A revised course of musketry has also been prescribed, and a modified syllabus of instruction for Volunteers approved.

CENSUS.

Operations connected with the census of 1891, which had been begun in April 1890, were brought to a close during the year. The preliminary operations included the numbering of all houses and other places where people were likely to be found on the census, the preparation of complete lists of houses, the sub-division of each district into appropriate areas for enumerators and the supervising staff, and the appointment and instruction of these officials. The total number of Census Officers appointed to conduct the enumeration was 194,984 of all grades.

Number of Census Officers.

Payment of Census Officers.

In only a very few instances had Census Officers to be paid, and in no cases had the compulsory provisions of the Census Act, which empowered Collectors to call on non-officials for assistance, to be resorted to. The preliminary record was drawn up between the 15th and 30th January 1891 in villages and the 1st and 12th February in towns. The final enumeration was made on the 26th February 1891. The attitude of the people was throughout satisfactory. There were rumours in a few districts that the census was connected with taxation; but only in the wilder parts of Mirzapur was there at this census any trace of the wild rumours which were current in earlier censuses. The returns were abstracted as quickly as possible after the enumeration: and by the 12th March the returns for every district in the province had been telegraphed to the Census Superintendent. The population so telegraphed was in British districts ·037 per cent. in excess of the final figures ascertained by the elaborate processes of abstraction and tabulation which followed. To all intents and purposes the figures were correct, and the experiment showed that the North-Western Provinces could almost by unpaid agency furnish any simple census returns required, entirely by unpaid agency.

Attitude of the people.

Cost of enumeration.

The total cost of enumeration was, excluding provincial superintendence, Rs. 69,409-11-5, or Rs. 12,564 in excess of that in 1881. The excess was entirely due to improvements made in the forms issued.

The system of abstraction, tabulation and compilation by which the returns provided by enumerators were reduced to the form of the final tables was greatly changed from that of 1881, and is fully described in Chapter VI of the Census Report.

Total population of the Provinces.

The total population of the Provinces including the Native States of Rámpur and Tehri was 47,697,576 persons, of whom 46,905,085 reside in British districts and the remainder 792,491 in the two Native States. The population of the British districts closely corresponds to that of the German Empire, the area being, however, only half as much or somewhat less than that of the Austrian Provinces of the Austro-Hungarian Empire or that of the Italian Kingdom.

Percentage of increase.

The population as a whole has increased by 6·34 per cent. Compared with the figures of European countries the density in many, even of the more exclusively agricultural districts, is so great as to be exceeded in Europe only in small areas in which a large proportion of the population lives by commerce or manufactures. For rural population, the figures are many times larger than in any part of Europe.

The district figures give some reason to believe that the increase in population has been overstated owing to omissions in enumeration at last census. Allowing for these omissions, the real increase for both sexes is 5·52 instead of 6·34 per cent.

Variations in population.

The exceptional variations in population shown by the present census are almost entirely attributed to a succession of wet seasons and steady, sustained, and increasing high prices of food, but besides these variations are also due to more permanent causes: the movement from the more congested districts into those in which land is still available for cultivation; and the movement towards the centres of new industries.

Variations in town population.

The variations of population in towns exhibit differences hardly less considerable; but the increase here was considerably lower than in rural tracts. The increase in town population was 2·9 per cent. against a general increase of 6·34 on the whole population—a result contributed to by almost every district in the Provinces except in Oudh, where five out of 12 districts show a considerable increase in towns. Large towns as a rule show an increase.

Concealment of females.

Examination of the age statistics indicates that females have been in the present census concealed to much the same extent as at last census. The Census Superintendent estimates that the total female population has been understated by 1,273,570 individuals, and that the actual population of the Provinces is therefore 48,178,655.

Percentage of population according to religion.

Of the total population 86·1 per cent. were Hindus, 13·5 per cent. Muhammadans, ·18 per cent. Jains, and ·12 per cent. Christians. As at the previous census Muhammadans were found to have increased to a greater extent than Hindus, the rate of increase for them being 7·15 per cent. against 6·17 per cent. for Hindus. This increase is said to be due not to proselytising by Muhammadanism, but to the constitution of the Mûhammadan population which, owing to the absence of prohibition of widow remarriage, superior care of female children, and probably superior physique tends to increase faster than Hindus. Native Christians increased by 76 per cent., the increase being almost entirely amongst the adherents of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Rohilkhand.

Literate and illiterate population.

Education appears from the census figures to have advanced in the Provinces, which are still backward as compared with the rest of India. The total number of persons literate and learning in the Provinces was 1,495,590 males and 46,872 females, against an illiterate population of 22,808,011 males and 22,554,612 females; that is to say, out of 10,000 males 615 were literate or learning and 9,385 illiterate; and of 10,000 females 21 were literate or learning and 9,979 illiterate. The whole number of the native population literate in English is only 24,038 males and 1,218 females. The native castes best educated as regards males proved to be in order of literacy—Kayasths, Khattris, Native Christians, Baniyas, Saiyids, Brahmans, Kalwárs, Sheikhs, Patháns, Sonárs, and Rájputs. For women Native Christians are a long way ahead, Khattris are next, Kayasths third, and Saiyids fourth; no other caste having more than one woman in a hundred educated. Most of the low castes have less than one person in a hundred even amongst men who are able to read and write.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

Creation of the Lucknow Bishopric.

An important change in the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh occurred in the year 1892 by the creation of the See of Lucknow, consisting of Oudh and the districts of Jhánsi and Jalaun. The rest of the North-Western Provinces were removed from the direct ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the metropolitan by the issue by the Bishop of Calcutta of a commission to the Bishop of Lucknow to act as his commissary within those territories. The See of Lucknow, however, continues subject to the metropolitan jurisdiction of the Bishop of Calcutta, and both are subordinate to the Archiepiscopal See of the Province of Canterbury.

Establishment of the Catholic hierarchy.

No changes have occurred in the clerical organization of other branches of the Protestant persuasion. By a Concordat concluded in 1886 between the Crown of Portugal and the Vatican for the regulation of ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the East Indies, the patronage of the Roman Catholic establishment formerly vested in the King of Portugal was placed directly in the hands of the Holy See, so that whereas the Roman Catholic Bishops were previously Vicars-Apostolic, they were thenceforward appointed directly to the dioceses of Agra and Allahábad, the former being at the same time raised to the dignity of an Archiepiscopate.

GOVERNMENT PRESS AND BOOK DEPÔT.

Receipts and expenditure of the Press.

The expenditure was as follows: Rs. 3,39,051 in cash on upkeep of the Press, its establishment, &c.; Rs. 1,57,558 in stock received from the Superintendent of Stationery; Rs. 59,066 in writing off depreciation of dead stock, raw materials, &c.; total Rs. 5,55,675. The estimated value of the outturn was Rs. 5,77,746: of this Rs. 1,06,374 was classed as remunerative and Rs. 4,71,372 as administrative. The calculated profit was thus Rs. 22,071, or less than 4 per cent. on the outlay. The actual receipts in cash were only Rs. 58,730 against actual expenditure of Rs. 4,96,709, the net actual charge in the treasury books was thus Rs. 4,37,979. The

report of the year's working indicated a want of control over locally-incurred expenditure; outstanding accounts increased; the employment of private presses seemed excessive; and the administration appeared in general to be far from satisfactory. To make a radical reform it was determined to engage as Superintendent a practical printer: with the consent of the Government of India this was effected after the close of the year, and the necessary instructions have been given to the new incumbent. The reforms effected belong to the present year.

Book Depot.

The maintenance of the Book Depôt cost Rs. 15,462, and the realizations amounted to Rs. 14,320. The value of stock received during the year was Rs. 9,945, and the estimated value of the books in hand on 31st March 1893 was Rs. 2,17,396; but here also there was a lack of energy and method in working.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Brief Sketch of the Meteorology of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and adjacent parts of Rájputána and the Panjáb for the year 1892.

NOTE.—1. Owing to a change in the hour of recording observations introduced in January 1889, the tables and data in this sketch are not comparable with those issued in the years before 1889.

2. The temperatures now given are the means of the maximum and minimum thermometers.

3. Normal values of temperature and pressure are derived from the observations of the eleven years ending with 1888.

4. The rainfall tables, being constructed on the same lines as in previous years, are comparable with those previously issued.

THE chief meteorological features of the year 1892 in the North-Western Provinces were excessively high temperatures both day and night in the month of January and, coupled with this and to some extent caused by it, an almost complete failure of the cold weather rains. A colder period appeared about the latter half of February; but this was only a passing phase. By the middle of the second week in March the heat had again become excessive, and the month as a whole proved to be the hottest and driest experienced since 1865. The reading 111·4° recorded at Sirsa during this month was 9° higher than any maximum in March previously recorded; and both maxima and minima readings at Ránikhet were as much as 10° above average. April like March was much hotter and drier than usual, although the excesses were not so marked as in the previous month. The same conditions were maintained in May: and all the available meteorological data pointed to an early advance of the monsoon current. Nor were such expectations disappointed. An early advance was reported on the Malabar coast, and in the first fortnight of June the current had advanced up the Bay, and had to some extent affected the weather of these Provinces. But about the middle of June an exceedingly severe cyclonic storm, forming in the north-west angle of the Bay and passing landwards, seemed to completly check or divert the advancing current and westerly winds reappeared in the Gangetic plain. But with July the monsoon advanced again and by the middle of the second week was completely established over these Provinces and North India generally. August was characterized by unusual steadiness in the monsoon current and by an almost entire absence of cyclonic storms. This latter condition favoured a general distribution of rainfall, and we find an unusually favourable distribution accordingly, as also an almost entire absence of excessive downpours. The current was again checked about the end of the month and during September by the advance of a succession of cyclonic disturbances form the Bay, over Central India and Rájputána. Heavy rains were precipitated in the track of these storms, but their course lay too much to the south to affect the rainfall of the North-Western Provinces and they seemed to have the further effect of drawing off the current and consequently diminishing the rainfall in neighbouring regions. Although a prolonged break occurred during September in the Gangetic plain, the monsoon current in Lower Bengal was on the average stronger than usual all the while. By October the rains had practically ceased over the reporting area, and the whole month was clear and fine. The weather in November and December calls for no special remark.

Temperature.—The mean temperature for the year was from one to two degrees over average at all stations, except at Gorakhpur, which seemed to escape in large measure the excessive heat.

As already noticed the temperature of the month of January was remarkably high. The excess ranged from 4°-5° at the hill stations, owing to the complete absence of snowfall, to about 2° at most plains stations. Gorakhpur and Nowgong were only about 1° over normal; Allahabad, Gházipur, and the districts towards Rájputána about 3°. The month of February was equally in excess when taken as a whole, chiefly owing to the excessive temperatures during the first half, though the second half was comparatively cool. Some showers and colder weather in the hills brought down the excess there to about one or two degrees. The more southerly and westerly districts in the plains showed excesses of from 3° to 5°. This temporary cool period in February was followed by an excessively hot period extending from March to the setting in of the rains. Gorakhpur was exceptionally cool. Favoured by its position, it had only small excesses during the hot weather months, and was well under average in June and indeed in all the remaining months of the year. Bareilly was hot in April and May, but comparatively cool all the rest of the year, and notably so in August. September was a month of about average temperature at this station, but the cold weather setting in early gave a very cool October. The cold weather came in late at Allahabad, Gházipur, and Jhánsi, the month of November at the last-mentioned station being particularly warm. But in general the excessive temperatures disappeared with the setting in of the rains, and the whole of the remaining months were, at most places in these Provinces, cooler than usual. The maximum temperature reported during the year was 17·4° at Sirsa on April 18th or 1° under the highest temperature also at Sirsa reported during 1891. The highest maximum in these Provinces during the year under review was 115·5° at Agra on the 20th May.

Pressure.—The distribution of pressure showed two well marked features, which prevailed throughout the first four months of the year and to some extent in May also. These were—

(1) a large deficiency over the whole of these Provinces. This was a characteristic of the pressure throughout the whole of India, though most marked in North-West India.

(2) a large excess of pressure at the hill stations, as compared with the neighbouring plains stations. This is best seen by comparing the pressure at stations along the whole range of the Himálayas, at Quetta and Jacobabad, Murree and Ráwal Pindi, Simla and Ludhiána, Darjeeling and Dhubri; but the two stations in these Provinces, Ránikhet and Bareilly, illustrate the point. In January the pressure at Ránikhet exceeded that at Bareilly by ·034″; in February by ·052″, in March by ·071″; in April by ·054″; in May by ·038″. This feature seems to be almost invariably associated with a partial or complete failure of the cold weather rains.

The chief features of the first part of the monsoon period were the earlier advance than usual of the monsoon currents, and the formation of a very severe cyclonic storm in the Bay during the second week of June. This storm, though it did not affect the weather of these Provinces directly, probably contributed to the retreat of the monsoon current from them during the third week of the month. Pressure was in moderate defect in July, and in August in slight excess, and again in defect in September. In 1892 the monsoon period was remarkably free from severe cyclonic storms. The few that were formed passed well to the south of these Provinces, and an account of them cannot properly be given here. The distribution of pressure in August was remarkably favourable to an equable rainfall. Pressure in October was on the whole in slight defect and more markedly so in November, while in December almost every station showed a substantial excess.

Rainfall.—The rainfall of the year was of average amount. The Kumaun Division had less than usual by about 8 per cent. The rains were late in coming on the hills, and hence there was a large deficiency in the months of June and July. A very abundant fall was reported in August, about 27″, where the normal is about 20″. September was average; but all other months showed considerable deficits. The copious rainfall during August in the Meerut, Gorakhpur, and Fyzabad Divisions compensated almost exactly for the deficiency during the other months and brought up the year's total to about average. The Rohilkhand Division had good rains in August, but a serious defect in September. In this Division the months of March, April, October, and November were absolutely rainless, and January, May, and December practically so. July was about average with about 13″, and the comparatively trifling excess of 6″ in August failed to balance the defects and left a deficiency on the total of about 7 per cent.

The Allahabad Division had a good average rainfall throughout the year. Small deficits appear in the last four months of the year, but on the whole the year was a good one and an excess of about 6 per cent. is shown in the total. June, July, and August were favourable months in the Benares Division. The excess in August in this Division was considerably greater than it was in the Allahabad Division. Though a small excess appears in the total, the year's amount was not so favourably distributed. Agra had an excess in the total; but excepting a small excess in August and a few drops over average in February, November, and December, every month showed a deficit. The Lucknow Division had an excessively heavy fall in August, about 80 per cent. in excess; July was well over average, and though the other months gave scanty falls, the total was in excess by about 8 per cent.

Taking the monthly rainfall for these Provinces, January was warm and dry: February over normal in its rainfall; in March and April no rain fell: if we except a very slight shower over parts of the Benares Division and small amounts in the hills; May and June were almost everywhere in defect; July about average; August was the rainy month of the year and was quite 50 per cent. over average; September was about 2·8″ under average in the southern parts of the area under review, and about ¾″ in the other parts; October and November were almost rainless; December about normal.

Statement of rainfall, temperature, and prevailing wind in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1892.

Number.	Places of observations.	Rainfall.				Average temperature under shed.									Prevailing winds.		
						May.			July.			December.					
		January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
1	Chakráta	3·34	76·71	...	80·05	59·8	79·9	69·9	60·8	71·5	66 2	39·8	56·4	48·1	S.-W.	N.-E.	N.-E.
2	Mussoorie	4·06	84·73	0·77	90·46	60·3	81·7	71·0	62·0	71·8	66·9	40·9	52·3	46·6	N.-W.	N.-W.	N.-E.
3	Ránikhet	5·44	40·41	0·06	45·91	64 5	81 4	73·0	63·8	75·2	69·5	43·0	59·0	51·0	S.-W.	S.-E.	S. & E.
4	Pithoragarh	3·94	33·41	0·17	37·52	64·5	86·8	75·7	66·3	79·3	72·8	42·2	64·4	53·3	S.-E.	S.-E.	S.-E.
5	Dehra Dún	3·72	75·69	0·75	80·16	73 6	99·5	86·6	73·5	86·9	80·2	45·4	69·1	57·3	N. & E.	Calm.	N. & W.
6	Roorkee	2·81	31·25	1·19	35·25	77·0	105·8	91·4	78·8	94·7	86·8	42·9	72·0	57·5	N.-W.	S.-E.	N. & E.
7	Meerut	1·63	36·43	0·81	38·87	79 0	104·6	91·8	79·2	93·7	86·5	43·8	71·4	57·6	S.-W.	S.-E.	N.-W.
8	Bareilly	2·22	12 61	0·11	44·94	79·1	104·7	91·9	78·2	91·0	84·6	44 2	71 9	58·1	N.-W.	S.-E.	N.-W.
9	Agra	1·68	19·32	0 81	21·81	84 4	108·3	96·4	81·7	95·6	88·7	47·8	74·7	61·3	N.-W.	S. E.	N.-W.
10	Cawnpore	1·28	33·36	0·13	34 77	81·4	107·2	94·4	78·9	93·3	86·1	45·2	74·7	60·0	S. W.	S.-E.	N.-W.
11	Lucknow	1·58	36 75	0·78	39·11	80·4	107·3	93 9	79·0	94·1	86·6	45·0	74·1	59·6	N.-W.	S.-E.	N.-W.
12	Allahabad	1 68	32·92	0·32	34·92	82·5	109·0	95·8	79·9	93 0	86·4	46 7	76·5	61·6	S.-W. & N.-W.	S.-E.	N.-W.
13	Benares	1·33	43·20	0·05	44·58	81·2	107·6	94·4	79·4	92·2	85·8	45·9	74·1	60·0	S.-W.	S.-E.	S.-W.
14	Gorakhpur	1·25	37·80	0·02	39·07	78·2	102·1	90·2	78·8	89·9	84·4	49·0	72·4	60·7	N.-W. & S.-E	S.-E.	N.-W.
15	Gházipur	2·43	34·28	1·03	37·74	81·5	106·3	93·9	80·6	92·0	86 3	47·9	75·3	61·6	S.-W.	S.-E.	S.-W.
16	Jhánsi	1·96	37·16	0·17	39 29	85·5	108·8	97·2	80·0	92·9	86·5	52 0	78 5	65·3	N.-W.	S.-W	N.-W.
	General Mean ...	1·80	35 01	0·49	37·30	80·9	106·5	93·8	79·5	92·9	86 2	46 4	74·1	60·3			

N.B.—In striking out the general mean stations numbering one to five have been left out on account of their exceptionally high situations.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—Physical Features of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Area.—The territory under the administration of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh lies between north latitude 23°—52′ (Mirzápur) and 31°—5′ (Garhwál) and east longitude 77°—5′ (Muzaffarnagar) and 84°—40′ (Ballia). Exclusive of native territory, it comprises an area, according to the survey, of 107,361 square miles. This is liable to correction for error of about ·5 per cent. as the areas in many cases have been extracted from small scale maps. According to the Census Report of 1891, the area is 107,502·8 square mile; or inclusive of native states 112,611·8 square miles.

Areas of district in North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Division.	Nos.	Districts.	Season of survey.	Area in square miles.	Total.
		North-Western Provinces.			
Meerut ...	1	Dehra Dún with Siwáliks ...	1873—76	1,477	11,509
	2	Saháranpur	1877—79	2,159	
	3	Muzaffarnagar	1878—80	1,651	
	4	Meerut	1879—82	2,380	
	5	Bulandshahr	1881—83	1,897	
	6	Aligarh	1882—84	1,945	
Kumaun ..	7	Almora	...	5,419	13,733
	8	Naini Tal	...	2,677	
	9	Garhwál	...	5,637	
Rohilkhand ...	10	Pilibhít	1866—72	1,373	10,760
	11	Bijnor	1868—71	1,868	
	12	Moradabad	1871—77	2 303	
	13	Budaun	1875—78	1,987	
	14	Bareilly	1866—72	1,591	
	15	Sháhjahánpur	1838—39	1,638	
Agra ...	16	Muttra	1871—74	1,457	10,114
	17	Agra	1872—76	1 856	
	18	Farukhabad	1833—35 & 1837—39	1,663	
	19	Mainpuri	1838	1,765	
	20	Etáwah	1838	1,684	
	21	Etah	...	1,689	
Allahabad ...	22	Cawnpore	1840	2,459	17,292
	23	Fatehpur	1839	1,616	
	24	Bánda	1874—80	3,134	
	25	Allahabad	1838	2,820	
	26	Hamírpur	1872—76	2,289	
	27	Jhánsi	1860—62 & 1887—90	3,427	
	28	Jalaun	1853—60	1,547	
Benares ...	29	Ballia	1874—76 & 1880—84	1,136	10,555
	30	Jaunpur	1877—81	1,551	
	31	Mirzapur	1879—83	5 395	
	32	Benares	1882—84	1,007	
	33	Gházipur	1878—82	1,464	
Gorakhpur ...	34	Gorakhpur	1883—88	2 560	9,475
	35	Basti	1883—88	2,792	
	36	Azamgarh	1835—36	2,123	
		Total, N.-W. P. exclusive of Native States.	...	...	83,436

Areas of district in North-Western Provinces and Oudh—(concluded).

Division.	Nos.	District.	Season of survey.	Area in square miles.	Total.
		Oudh.			
LUCKNOW ...	1	Lucknow	1861-63	977	11,020
	2	Unao	1860—62	1,733	
	3	Rae Bareli	1862—64	1,752	
	4	Sitapur	1863-65	2,206	
	5	Hardoi	1863-66	2,086	
	6	Kheri	1865—69	2,963	
FYZABAD ...	7	Fyzabad	1862—65	1,649	12,005
	8	Gonda	1867—71	2,824	
	9	Bahraich	1865—70	2,645	
	10	Bara Banki	1862—64	1,728	
	11	Sultanpur	1862—64	1,701	
	12	Partabgarh	1859—62	1,458	
		Total of Oudh	...	...	23,925
	13	Rámpur State	...	896	5,027
	14	Garhwál, Native	...	4,131	
		GRAND TOTAL N.-W. P. AND OUDH EXCLUSIVE OF NATIVE STATES.	...	...	107,361
		GRAND TOTAL N.-W. P. AND OUDH INCLUSIVE OF RÁMPUR STATE AND NATIVE GARHWÁL.	...	...	112 388

NOTE.—Besides Rámpur State and Native Garhwál there are certain Native States within the boundaries of district Hamírpur, as shown below:—

	Sq. miles.
Charkhari State	196 28
Baoni do.	122·49
Beri do.	32 03
Jigni do.	22·25
Sarela do.	35·22
Garauli do.	16·64
Bihat do.	16 00
Nigawan Riwai	7·56
Total ...	448·47

Boundaries.—The Provinces are bounded on the north by the Chinese Empire and Nepál; on the east by the Bihár Division of the Lower Provinces; on the south by the Chhota Nágpur Division of the Lower Provinces, the Rewah State, the Native States of Bundelkhand, and the Sagar Division of the Central Provinces, and on the west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholpur, and Bhartpur, and by the Panjáb. The Jumna forms for some distance a natural boundary on the west.

General appearance.—The Provinces include the whole of the upper portion of the wide Gangetic basin, and consist of rich wheat-bearing country irrigated both naturally by rivers and from lakes and marshes, and artificially by canals and wells. The general aspect when the crops are on the ground is that of a monotonous but well-tilled plain. The prevailing slope of the land is towards the south-east. The Ganges and Jumna enclose between them an irregular horn-shaped tongue of country known as the Doáb. North of the river Ganges, between the river and the Himálayas, intervene the plains of Rohilkhand, Oudh, and the districts of the Benares Division. Along the foot of the hills, but separated from them by the Bhábar, stretches the damp and pestilential region of the Tarái. This is a tract of marshy forest about 10 miles wide, and is much overrun with jungle and grass of such luxuriant growth as to conceal a man on horseback. The air in consequence is pestilential, except in the coldest part of winter and during the heaviest rains. Formerly it was supposed that this was an area of actual depression. It has, however, a very considerable fall, aggregating in Rohilkhand more than 10 feet in a mile. From the Tarái the plains gradually decrease in slope to three or four inches per mile in the deltaic region.

The *Bhábar* is formed of boulders and the *débris* of the lower ranges of the Himálayas. In Rohilkhand it is about 10 miles wide, and has a fall of from 50 to 17 feet per mile; and, except in the rainy season, water is not procurable in it. Even considerable streams sink into the porous gravel-beds. Except in the upper portions close to the hills, where cultivation is extensively carried on by means of small canals, the face of this tract is covered with grass jungle. Wells cannot be dug, and without the canals crops could not be raised.

The Siwálik hills, a range running parallel to the Himálayas, are continued from the Panjáb into these Provinces. Of the Dúns or valleys lying north of this chain, the largest and most important is the Dehra Dún, a great bay in the Lower Himálayas. A little to the west of the town of Dehra it is divided by a ridge that serves as a water-parting between the Asan, a tributary of the Jumna on the west, and the Suswa, a feeder of the Ganges on the east. The tracts drained by these rivers are known respectively as the Western and Eastern Dún. The two taken together have a length of about 45 miles and an average breadth of 11 miles.

The Himálayan tracts under the Government of these Provinces form in themselves only a small portion of the immense geological region to which they belong; but they include part of one of the most widely known of our Indian rock formations, the gneissic. The exterior ranges rise sometimes abruptly and sometimes gradually to a height of 7,000 or 8,000 feet. After passing a second range the elevation increases till 10,000 and 11,000 feet are attained. We then meet the peaks of the Trisul or trident mountain, 23,382 feet; Nandi Devi, 25,661 feet, and Nandi Kot, 22,538 feet. These are all situated to the south of the great central axis of the Himálayas, which has a mean height of from 18,000 to 20,000 feet. The rocks of the higher hills to the north, below the Snowy Range, have as yet received only cursory attention, being chiefly non-fossiliferous slates and crystalline schists. Of the formations in the snowy range, and beyond it in Chinese Tartary, we have little real knowledge.

South of the Jumna lies Bundelkhand. The plains here are diversified by a series of mountains and hills, which may be classed in three ranges: the Bindachal, the Panna, and the Bandair: these rise one behind the other. East of this area lies the trans-Gangetic portion of the Mirzapur district, where the hills approach the river more closely, and actually touch it at Chunár. In this tract several of the principal rock series of India find very full representation, so far as their lithological character is concerned; but there is here also a dearth of paleontological data.

Forests.—The hills—Bhábar, Dúns, and Tarái—contain a plentiful supply of timber for all purposes. In the hilly portions of the Mirzapur district and the western part of Bundelkhand there are large forests of small, but useful timber trees and bamboos; but the distance of these forests from the plains and the difficulty of carriage are drawbacks to their being much utilized. The rest of the Provinces is scantily wooded, and not taking into account the patches of the scrubby jungles of *dhák* (*Butea frondosa*) there are no forests.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are the Ganges (Ganga), the Jumna (Yamuna), the Ghagra, the Gumti (Gomati), and the Rámganga. The Ganges rises in Garhwál and flows with a south-easterly course in these Provinces to its junction with the Ghagra in the extreme east of Ballia, where it enters the plains of Bengal. All the drainage of these Provinces falls, directly or indirectly, into it. Its principal tributaries are the following: Malin, Burh Ganga (in Meerut); Mahawa-Sot or Yar-i-Waffadár Burh Ganga (in Farukhabad); Káli, Rámnágar, Kaliana, Isan, Pandu, Jumna, Tons (in Allahabad); Jirgo, Barna Gumti, Gangi, Basu, Sarju, Gogra. The Ganges Canal is drawn off from it near Hárdwár, and the Lower Ganges Canal at Narora in the Bulandshahr district. The principal towns on its banks are Bijnor, Garmukhtesar, Anúpshahr, Farukhabad, Kanauj, Bilhaur, Shiúrájpur, Bithur, Cawnpore, Salempur, Gunir, Dalmau, Kara, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Chunár, Benares, Gházipur, Búxar, and Ballia.

Since the construction of railways the trade which is carried in the boats that navigate the Ganges consists only of heavy and bulky articles, timber and bamboos forming the most important items in the upper part of its course; and stone, grain, and cotton in the lower part. The Jumna also rises in Garhwál and flows almost parallel with the Ganges to Etáwah; from here it begins gradually approaching the Ganges till it falls into the latter, three miles east of Allahabad. Its principal tributaries are the Maskarra, Katha, Hindan, Satr, Karwan, Utangan, Chambal (in Etáwah), Sind, Nán, Sengar, Nun, Rind, Sasurkhaderi, Betwa, and Ken. Near Fyzabad in the Sahárunpúr district it gives off both the Eastern and Western Jumna Canals. It passes the towns of Kutana, Bághput, Delhi, Shergarh, Mat, Muttra, Mahában, Farah, Agra, Firozabad, Batesar, Etáwah, Kálpi, Hamírpur, and Allahabad. The Jumna, after issuing from the hills, has a longer course in these Provinces than the Ganges; but it is not so large or important a river above Agra, dwindling to quite a small stream in the hot weather. The trade now borne on it is not very considerable. The Ghagra vies with the Ganges itself in volume, while it surpasses it in velocity. It rises in the Himálayas, and after receiving the waters of the Suheli, Sarju, Chauka, Dahawar, Muchora, and Rapti, empties itself into the Ganges at Chapra. The Gumti rises in the Pilibhít district and, passing the city of Lucknow and the towns of Sultánpur and Jaunpur, flows into the Ganges near Saiyidpur in the Gházipur district. Its tributaries are the Katna, Sarayan, Sai, and Nand. The Rámganga rises in the Datoli range of Garhwál, and, passing the town of Moradabad, falls in the Ganges opposite Kanauj.

Lakes and Jhíls.—Kumaun has several mountain lakes, which are known as Naini, Bhim, Naukuchia, Malwa, Sat, Khurpa, Khuriya, &c., with the affix Tal. In the Doáb, in Oudh, and especially in the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions, jhíls are numerous; but none of them are of sufficient importance to deserve mention, except, perhaps, the Saraha Tal in Ballia. In Bandelkhand and Mirzapur there are artificial reservoirs of water, formed by embanking the mouths of valleys. These are attributed to the former rulers of the country. The Bundelkhand lakes are now under the Public Works Department, and are capable of irrigating some extent of country.

Canals.—The irrigation canals of these Provinces are classified as (1) productive, (2) ordinary and (3) protective. The first head includes the Upper Ganges, the Lower Ganges, the Eastern Jumna, and the Agra Canals; the second, the Rohilkhand, the Dún, and the Bijnor Canals; and the third, the Betwa Canal.

The Upper Ganges Canal is taken out of the Ganges two miles above Hardwár. It is supplied by means of a temporary dam, which diverts the water into an old channel of the river, on which, about a mile below Hardwár, are built the head works proper of the canal, where the water entering the canal is finally regulated. During the first 20 miles of its course the canal crosses four formidable torrents, the Ránipur, the Patri, the Ratmau, and the Solani. The two former are carried over the Canal; the third is passed by a level crossing by means of drop gates, and the canal is carried over the fourth. At mile 22 the canal throws off the Deoband Branch, 52 miles long; at mile 50 the Anúpshahr Branch, 107 miles long; and at mile 181 it bifurcates into what were called before the construction of the Lower Ganges Canal, the Cawnpore and Etáwah Branches, the former 172, and the latter 179, miles long. The Lower Ganges Canal now crosses the Cawnpore Branch in its 32nd mile and the Etáwah Branch in its 39th mile, and they are supplied by it with water with some help from the Upper Ganges Canal, and are considered below these points as belonging to the Lower Ganges Canal. The Cawnpore Branch between the bifurcation and the 32nd mile, is now considered as part of the main line, the total length of which is thus 213 miles.

The original main line is navigable from its head to the bifurcation and the old Cawnpore Branch (now also main line) from its head at the bifurcation to the junction with the Lower Ganges Canal at Gopalpur. The Upper Ganges Canal will be capable, when fully developed, of irrigating an area of 1,500,000 acres.

The Lower Ganges Canal is taken from the Ganges at Narora, 140 miles below Hardwár. It meets the Cawnpore Branch of the Upper Ganges Canal 55 miles from its head, and the Etáwah Branch a few miles lower down. Between Narora and its junction with the latter Branch, it crosses four drainage lines, *viz.* the East Káli, Karon, Isan, and Kind Nadis. Besides the Cawnpore and Etáwah Branches, it has three other branches, the Fatehgarh, 61 miles; the Bewar, 65 miles; and the Bhognipur, 107 miles long.

The main line is navigable from its head as far as its junction with the Etáwah Branch, but of the branches, none but the Cawnpore Branch is navigable. When fully developed the Lower Ganges Canal will be capable of irrigating annually an area of 1,100,000 acres.

The Eastern Jumna Canal is taken off from the Jumna about 30 miles north of Saháranpur. Its supply is obtained partly by diverting the river, where it debouches from the Siwálik Range at Khára, into an old channel; and partly, from a new channel taking off just above the new head-works of the Western Jumna Canal. Water is diverted into the old channel by means of temporary spurs and the quantity of water entering the canal is regulated by permanent masonry regulators and waste weirs. The new channel from above the head works of the Western Jumna Canal joins the old channel some five miles below Khára, just above the permanent head at Nanashahr. The Eastern Jumna Canal is not navigable except at certain points, it is 129 miles long, and is capable of irrigating 300,000 acres.

The Agra Canal is taken out of the right bank of the Jumna, six miles below Delhi.

The main line is navigable from the head to the 100th mile, where it is connected with the Jumna at Agra by what is called the Agra Navigation Channel, a line 16 miles long. At mile 77 the canal is connected with Muttra by a line seven miles in length. When fully developed, the Agra Canal will be capable of irrigating an area of 240,000 acres.

The Rohilkhand, Dún, and Bijnor Canals are in each case small canals or rather distributaries taking off from various streams; they are capable of irrigating at present about 98,000, 25,000, and 8,700 acres respectively.

The Betwa Canal, the only protective work in these Provinces, takes its supply from the Betwa river at Paricha, 13 miles east of Jhánsi. Its object is to protect the country between the Betwa, the Pahuj, and the Jumna rivers, a tract peculiarly liable to drought. The Betwa Canal consists of a main line, 19 miles long, with two Branches, the Kathaund, 65 miles long, and the Hamírpur, 83 miles long, with the usual system of distributaries, and, when fully developed, will be capable of irrigating 150,000 acres.

Communications.—A system of Railways furnishes means of communication throughout the greater part of these Provinces. The following is a list, with the length within these Provinces, of the Railways open to traffic:—

	Miles.
Broad Gauge.	
East Indian Railway	632
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	692½
North-Western Railway	112
Dildárnagar and Tarighát Railway	12
Indian Midland Railway, including Sindia Railway	429
Metre Gauge.	
Rájputána-Malwa Railway, including Cawnpore-Achneyra section ...	287
Bengal and North-Western Railway	317
Lucknow-Sitapur-Bareilly Railway	198½
Bhojpura to Káthgodám	54
Total ...	2,734

A steam tramway has also been constructed from Sháhjahánpur to Powayan, and from thence to Khotar on the borders of the Sitapur forest. Total open mileage, 31 miles.

The following is a list of projected lines of Railways:—

I.—Lines sanctioned by the Secretary of State and under construction or about to be constructed.

BROAD GAUGE.

	Miles.
Lucknow to Rae Bareli	46
Bareilly-Rámpur-Moradabad Railway	56

METRE GAUGE.

Maíhani to Dudwa	26

II.—Projected lines surveys of which have been sanctioned.

BROAD GAUGE.

	Miles.
Rae Bareli to Benares	179
Aonla to Budaun	18

METRE GAUGE.

Gonda to Balrámpur and Tulsipur	42

In addition to the Railways there is a complete network of metalled and unmetalled roads traversing the country in all directions.

Climate.—There are three distinct seasons in these Provinces, the hot, the rainy, and the cold. The cold season commences with the close of the rains in October and lasts until April in the upper districts; but in the Benares Division it may be considered to extend from November until the beginning or end of March. In the winter months there is ordinarily a fall of rain, which is welcomed by the agriculturist, as it improves the spring harvest; but the fall is very uncertain both in time and amount. The hot season succeeds the cold season and lasts until the beginning of the rains, which set in about the middle or end of June. The readings of the maximum thermometer during this season range from 86° F. to 115° F. or higher in the shade, the average day and night temperature being about 90° F. The climate of the Benares Division is, however, somewhat cooler and more moist than that of the Upper Doáb. The rainy season lasts till the beginning of October. The average yearly fall in the plains is from 30 to 44 inches, increasing gradually towards the hills, where Naini Tal receives, on an average, more than 86 inches. As hill stations the Himálayas are of course cool and bracing.

The chief diseases are fever, bowel-complaints, small-pox, and cholera. A large proportion of deaths is due to fever, which is particularly rife in the sub-Himálayan tracts. Next to deaths from fever come deaths from bowel-complaints. These are most numerous in the fever districts, increasing in proportion in times of scarcity, when people are obliged to live on inferior food. Cholera and small-pox are epidemic and irregular in their appearance and in the length of time the outbreak lasts. The facilities for vaccination afforded by the Government have done much to check the ravages of the last-named disease.

2.—CHIEF STAPLES OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

In the following account of the chief staples of the Provinces, the order followed in the Statistics of Production and Distribution under the head of Agriculture (Form B) will be observed:—

Rice (*Oryza sativa*).—The varieties of rice are very numerous; 47 have been enumerated in the Bareilly district alone, and in the Provinces as a whole there are probably over one hundred. Rice may be sown broadcast, but the best kinds are usually transplanted from seed beds in which they have been sown at the beginning of the rains. The times of sowing and harvesting vary more than in the case of any other crop, but the ordinary dates are from June to August for sowing and from August to November for harvesting. The most suitable soil is the stiff clay usually found in the bed of drainage depressions; but where artificial irrigation is easy, rice is largely grown on good loams. The cost of growing an acre of broadcast rice has been estimated at Rs. 14, and of transplanted rice at twice that amount. The average outturn of unhusked rice has been placed as high as 1400lbs. in some of the eastern districts, and may be taken as being not less than 1,000lbs. in the Meerut, Rohilkhand, and Benares Divisions, and from 800 to 600lbs. in the drier districts in the centre and south of the Provinces. The extent to which rice is grown depends greatly on the season: in the five years 1887—92, when the rainfall was on the whole unusually heavy, the average area under the crop in the temporarily-settled districts of the North-Western Provinces for which alone statistics are available, was 3,659,145 acres as compared with an average of 3,028,619 in the five years preceding; and extensions of the canal system have occasionally been found to give much encouragement to rice cultivation. In 1891-92, the total area under rice was 7,085,000 acres or 34 per cent. of the whole area under autumn crops. In the dry districts of the Agra and Jhánsi Divisions rice formerly occupied scarcely 2 per cent. of the total area cropped in both harvests; but in recent years its cultivation in these parts has doubled. In Rohilkhand it covers over 20 per cent. and in the Gorakhpur Division over 40 per cent. of the total cropped area. The total import of rice was 63,000 tons in 1891-92, of which 29,000 tons came from Nepál and 20,000 tons from Bengal. The export was 48,000 tons chiefly to the Panjáb. In the next year the imports were 46,000 tons while the exports rose to 71,000.

Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).—Wheat is the most important of the food grains grown in these Provinces. It is a spring crop being sown in October—November and harvested in March and April. There are numerous varieties, that may be generally divided into starchy and glutinous, or soft and hard wheats, each class of which may be sub-divided according as the grain is white or red or is or is not furnished with awns. The best varieties are grown in the Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions where winter rains may be safely relied on, and it is in these parts that wheat is most largely grown, while in the drier districts of the southern Divisions wheat is rarely grown by itself. The favourite wheat for export is the soft white wheat of Muzaffarnagar, but in recent years large quantities have been exported from all parts of the Provinces, and the price has been kept at a high figure in consequence.

Wheat requires a very fine tilth: and a decline in the area under this crop in recent years, notwithstanding the encouragement given to its growth by the expansion of the export trade, has been attributed to the recurrence of unusually wet seasons, in which the cultivator has not found time for the thorough preparation of his fields. The area under pure wheat was 4,692,000 acres in 1891-92, or 22 per cent. of the total area under spring crops. Mixed crops of wheat and barley or wheat and gram occupied 3,000,000 acres more. The yield of wheat reaches as much as 1,400lbs. on good irrigated land, but as an all round average 800lbs. may be taken. In the forecasts that are yearly issued 890lbs. is the highest amount that has yet been assumed as the average yield per acre for the Provinces as a whole. The total annual production according to these forecasts has varied from 2,096,000 tons in 1885 to 1,440,000 in 1889. The largest amounts exported have been 300,000 tons in 1885 and 363,000 tons in 1891. Formerly the wheat trade was transacted chiefly through Calcutta but a large portion of the exports now goes to Bombay. The following statement

shows the exports from each Division in 1891-92, when the exports were the largest on record :—

Exports to	Exports from						
	Meerut Division.	Rohilkhand. Division.	Agra Division.	Allahabad Division.	Benares Division.	Oudh.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Calcutta	57,576	39,776	8,338	16,210	5,618	50,394	177 912
Bombay	107,452	2,345	31,752	16,985	...	1,024	159,558
Karáchi	153	...	...	...	...	...	153
Bengal excluding Calcutta ...	...	25	36	160	864	529	1,614
Panjáb	18,000	714	4	39	...	136	18,893
Central Provinces	...	...	1	126	...	...	127
Berar	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Rájputaná and Central India ...	402	586	1,345	1,210	...	9	3,552
Bombay Presidency excluding Bombay Port.	49	206	118	751	...	...	1,124
Total ...	183,632	43,652	41,594	35,484	6,482	52,092	362 936

Barley (Hordeum vulgare).—This is an important crop ; but is not grown much by itself except in the Benares Division. In Rohilkhand and Meerut it is usually mixed with wheat, and in Agra and Allahabad with gram. Barley and the mixtures in which it has a place are grown over about 20 per cent. of the total cropped area of the Provinces. It is a spring crop, but requires less irrigation and less careful cultivation than wheat. Its outturn is from a quarter to half as much again as the outturn of wheat.

Millets.—The most important crops amongst the millets are the great millet or *juár* (*Sorghum vulgare*), the bulrush millet or *bájra* (*Penicillaria spicata*), and the *mandua* (*Eleusine coracana*). There are several smaller millets that need not be specially mentioned ; they are all autumn crops and pulses of various sorts are frequently grown with them.

Juár—Is cultivated both as a food and a fodder crop. As a food crop it thrives best in the black soils of Bundelkhand. It yields from 600 to 800lbs. of grain per acre and over two tons of dry fodder. When grown specially as a fodder crop it is sown much more thickly and yields about 10 tons of green fodder per acre. In 1891-92 the area under *juár* was 550,000 acres, but in recent years the cultivation of the millets has been decreasing owing to the character of the seasons.

Bájra—Is cultivated to almost the same extent as *juár*. It is largely grown on poor soils, is never manured and rarely irrigated. Its grain is an important food staple of the poorer classes in the district where it is largely grown. The average outturn of grain is about 500lbs. per acre. The stalks are used for fodder, but are inferior to *juár*. *Mandua* is largely grown on the Himálayas, where it forms one of the principal food staples of the people. There are no statistics to show its area in the hill districts, but in the rest of the Provinces it occupied 660,000 acres in 1891. In some of the eastern districts it is largely cultivated, and it forms an important crop in all the hilly districts in the south of the Province. It is considered an inferior grain and except in the Himálayas is chiefly used by the poor. Its yield varies from 720lbs. per acre in Rohilkhand to 250lbs. in Bundelkhand.

Maize (Zea mays).—Maize is an important crop in all parts of the Province except Bundelkhand and some parts of Rohilkhand. In 1891 it was grown over 1,420,000 acres, and its cultivation is gradually extending. It is one of the earliest of

the autumn crops to come to maturity; ample time is thus left for the preparation of the ground for a spring crop, and maize is almost always followed by wheat or barley. The average yield of grain may be taken as about 1,200lbs. for irrigated and 800lbs. for unirrigated land.

Pulses.—Pulses are grown both in the autumn and spring harvests. In the former they are frequently cultivated along with the millets or with cotton and more rarely alone. *Múng, úrd,* and *moth* (*Phaseolus mungo, Radiatus,* and *Aconitifolius*) are the chief rainy season pulses; they stand drought better than the millets, and by planting the two crops together the cultivator endeavours to insure himself against total loss. The most important of the spring pulses and one of the most important food crops in the country is *gram* (*Cicer arietinum*), which is largely grown mixed with wheat or barley: and which as a sole crop occupied over three and-a-half million acres in 1891. It is often grown as a second crop on land that has borne rice in the autumn. It is scarcely ever irrigated, and does not require very careful cultivation, but is very liable to injury from frost. The average yield is from 500 to 800lbs. per acre. Peas (*Pisum sativum*) and lentils (*Ervum lens*) are like gram frequently grown as a second crop in the spring harvest. The arhar or pigeon-pea (*Cajanus indicus*) is a most important food crop in most districts, but is rarely grown alone. As a sole crop it occupied only 356,000 acres in 1891-92, but was sown over 2,360,000 acres in combination with *juár* and 1,471,000 in combination with *bájra:* when grown as a sole crop the yield of grain is about 600lbs. per acre.

The amount and direction of the trade in food grains other than rice and wheat vary considerably, as might be expected, according to the nature of the season. In 1888-89 45,000 tons were imported and 43,000 exported; in the next year the imports were only 24,000 tons, while exports rose to 89,000 tons. In 1890-91 the imports were 214,000 tons and the exports only 40,000 tons. The following statement shows the import and export of wheat and other grains in each year since 1885, as well as the final estimate made of the outturn of the wheat harvest in each year:—

Outturn of wheat as per final forecast of the wheat harvest of—		Trade statistics of the year succeeding each harvest.							Net export or import.
			Export.			Import.			
Year	Outturn	Year.	Wheat.	Rice and other grains	Total.	Wheat.	Rice and other grains	Total.	
	Tons		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1885	2,096	1885-86 ...	299	162	461	5	56	61	400
1886	1,847	1886-87 ...	239	111	350	3	91	94	256
1887	1,732	1887-88 ...	122	86	208	14	173	187	21
1888	1,907	1888-89 ...	147	79	226	11	76	87	139
1889	1,440	1889-90 ...	103	145	248	10	37	47	201
1890	1,458	1890-91 ...	53	70	123	89	247	286	—163 (net import).
1891	1,745	1891-92 ...	363	117	480	6	119	125	355
1892 ...	1,578	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Oil-seeds.—The principal oil-seeds are *til* or gingelly (*Sesamum indicum*), linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*), rape and Indian mustard (*Brassica campestris* and *Juncea*).

Til.—The area under *til*, which is an autumn crop, is comparatively small, since it is rarely grown as a sole crop except in Bundelkhand. In 1891 the total area given in the returns was only 140,000 acres; but these figures are far from showing the importance of the crop, which is in all parts of the Provinces largely cultivated in

fields of millets and cotton. When grown alone the outturn is from 350lbs. to 500lbs. per acre.

Linseed.—Linseed is grown for its seed and never for its fibre; like *til* it is rarely sown as a sole crop. It prefers a heavy soil and is much cultivated in the black soil of Bundelkhand, and in clayey lands in the eastern districts, where it often follows a rice crop. The total area under linseed (as a sole crop) was in 1891 622,000 acres. The average produce is 400lbs. per acre in Bundelkhand and about 700lbs. in the eastern districts.

Rape and India mustard.—Of the many varieties of *Brassica campestris*, it is sufficient to notice two—*sarson* and *lahi*: *sarson* is seldom grown alone, but is found almost universally in fields of wheat and barley. *Lahi*, on the other hand, is often grown alone, and is an important crop in the districts bordering the Himálayas. The outturn of *sarson* may be taken as about 350lbs. per acre; *lahi* produces from 350 to 650lbs. as a sole crop. Mustard, like *sarson*, is usually a subordinate crop, the seed yields less oil than rape, the oil being about one-fourth instead of one-third of the weight of the seed.

The castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*) is grown in most parts of the Province, generally in isolated patches of land near dwelling-houses or as a bordering to cotton or sugarcane fields.

Forecasts have been annually made since 1886 of the produce of the linseed and rapeseed crops, and the following statement shows the estimated annual production in each year:—

Year.	Linseed, pure.	Linseed, mixed.	Total.	Rapeseed, pure.	Rapeseed, mixed.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1886-87 ...	159,500		159,500	520,000		520,000
1887-88 ...	182,280		182,280	397,600		397,600
1888-89 ...	84,000	(Not available.)		40,000	(Not available.)	
1889-90 ...	110,000	80,000	190,000	32,000	320,000	352,000
1890-91 ...	119,600	79,000	198,600	28,100	295,000	323,100
1891-92 ...	109,700	97,300	207,000	31,900	360,300	392,200
1892-93 ..	74,500	94,400	168,900	26,600	367,000	393,600

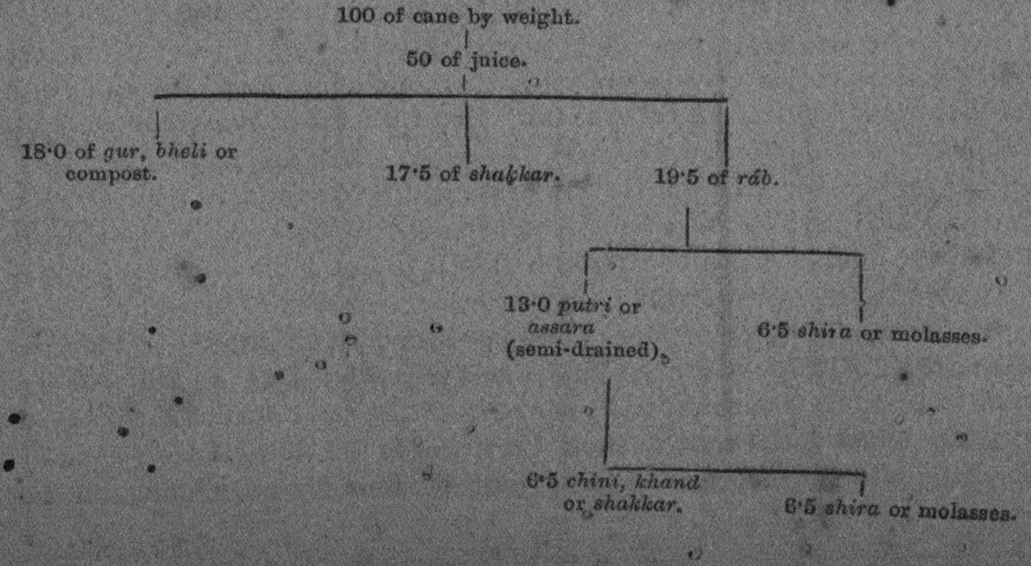
The imports of oil-seeds are unimportant; the exports reached 183,000 tons in 1891-92 and 217,000 tons in the following year. The trade is chiefly in the hands of Calcutta merchants, and two-thirds of the whole quantity exported in 1891-92 went to that port.

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*).—All the sugar manufactured in these Provinces is made from the sugarcane. Beet is cultivated to a small extent, but only as a vegetable, and attempts have sometimes been made by way of experiment to extract sugar from the *Sorghum saccharatum*. The varieties of sugarcane are very numerous, and a broad distinction may be drawn between edible and non-edible canes, the former being grown for food in the raw state and being eaten as a sweetmeat, while the latter are cultivated for the production of sugar. Edible cane is the thicker and softer of the two, and is grown usually in highly manured land with very careful cultivation. The varieties of non-edible canes are very numerous. The cultivation of sugarcane has been rapidly extending of late years, and on an average of the five years 1887—92 nearly 1,200,000 acres were under this crop annually. In 1891-92 the area under cane was 1,363,000 acres, or 6½ per cent. of the total area under autumn crops. The natural home of the cane in these Provinces is the strip of damp country underlying the hills which comprises a large part of Rohilkhand, Oudh, and the

Benares Division, where the cane is often grown without artificial irrigation. But the extension of canals has led to a great increase in cane-growing in the upper portion of the Meerut Division, and it is also grown largely in the districts of the Benares Division between the Gogra and the Ganges where water is near the surface and irrigation from wells and tanks is much practised. In the drier Divisions of Agra and Allahabad the amount of cane cultivation is comparatively small. In Meerut, Benares, and Rohilkhand cane occupies 5 per cent. of the total area cropped in both harvests, in Gorakhpur 3½ per cent, in Oudh 2½ per cent., in Bundelkhand less than 1 per cent. A cane crop is often preceded by a year's fallow, especially in districts where irrigation is difficult or is not resorted to. In the canal districts, however, the practice of allowing a year's fallow is by no means regularly observed. Sowing usually commences in February and the harvesting of the crop goes on from December to March, so that it occupies the ground roughly speaking for a whole year. It is propagated by cuttings and not from seed, but attempts have recently been made at the various Government gardens to raise canes from seed with the object of obtaining improved varieties. Occasionally cane is ratooned, *i.e.* allowed to spring up from the roots of a previous crop. Formerly the crushing of the canes was carried on in a large wooden or stone mortar known as a *kolhu* inside of which a large wooden pestle was revolved by the traction of a pair of bullocks. In a few districts wooden roller mills were used; but in most parts of the Provinces all these old mills have been supplanted by iron roller mills, which were first of all introduced and patented by Messrs. Mylne and Thomson of Behea.

The boiling of the juice follows on the pressing with as little delay as possible to prevent fermentation. The process of boiling and concentration varies according as the result is to be *gur*, *shakkar* or *ráb*. *Gur* is a compost of sugar crystals and uncrystallised syrup boiled till of a sufficient consistency to be made into soft cakes. *Shakkar* is formed when the boiling is a little more prolonged, and the mixture of crystals and syrup is violently stirred while cooling. In *ráb* the boiling is not so prolonged and the result is syrup with masses of crystallised sugar imbedded in it. *Gur* and *shakkar* are intended for consumption, but *ráb* is only the first stage in the manufacture of crystallised sugar. When a cultivator manufactures his own sugar he usually makes *gur* or *shakkar*, while *ráb* is made by professional sugar-boilers. The manufacture of sugar is very fully described in the "Dictionary of Economic Products" (Volume VI, page 280, *et seq.*) Briefly, the *ráb* is first tied up in coarse cotton bags and subjected to pressure in order to drain away the treacle from the sugar crystals. The raw sugar so left consists of grains of nearly pure sugar coated on their surface with dark syrup and containing a mixture of impurities. In this stage it is called *putri*, and it is then placed in a large tank the bottom of which is formed of a cloth placed over a bamboo frame through which the molasses filter slowly down, the filtration being assisted by a covering of a water-weed (*Hydrilla verticillata*).

The following diagram shows the average outturn per cent. of each of the products mentioned above :—



The average outturn of irrigated cane calculated in *gur* may be taken as varying from 2,400lbs. to 1,600lbs. per acre, the highest averages being in the Meerut, Rohilkhand, and Benares Divisions. If *ráb* is made instead of *gur*, the outturn will be about 8 per cent. more than this, and if *shakkar* about 3 per cent. less.

Sugar—Usually in the unrefined state is exported from these Provinces in large quantities, chiefly to the Panjáb and Rájputána, while imports have shown a tendency of recent years to diminish. The total import in 1891-92 was 11,000 tons, nine-tenths of which came from Calcutta and Lower Bengal. The exports amounted to 180,000 tons, of which over two-thirds went to the Panjáb and Rajputána.

FIBRES.—*Cotton* (*Gossypium herbaceum*).—Cotton is one of the principal agricultural staples of the autumn harvest. It is chiefly grown in the western and south-western districts, and attains its finest quality on the black soil of Bundelkhand. It is comparatively rarely grown alone, and there are several subordinate crops that are generally grown along with it, the chief of which is *árhar* (*Cajanus indicus*). The average area under pure cotton in the five years 1887 to 1892 was 270,000 acres and under cotton mixed with other crops slightly over 1,200,000 acres. Cotton picking goes on from October to January, the work being done generally by women. The cotton is ginned by being pressed between a wooden and an iron roller in a small machine called a *charkhi*, with which a woman can turn out four to five *pounds* of clean cotton fibre a day. The question of the yield per acre has formed the subject of considerable discussion; but the following standards of yield have at last been adopted after communication with agriculturists of all classes :—

Districts.	Outturn of cleaned cotton per acre.	
	Cotton, pure.	Cotton, mixed.
	lbs.	lbs.
Gangetic Doáb	130	80
Rohilkhand and Tarái	110	60
Bundelkhand	120	60
Benares Division and Jaunpur	100	50
Oudh	110	55

The exports of *raw* cotton amounted to 17,000 tons in 1891-92 and to 29,000 tons in 1892-93; and were consigned almost entirely to the port towns. About 7,000 tons were imported in each year. The total quantity of cotton goods imported was 34,000 tons in 1891-92 and 37,000 tons in the next year, the exports being about 5,000 tons in each case. Cawnpore has now become the chief seat of the cotton manufacturing industry in these Provinces.

Hemp (*Crotalaria juncea*).—The *sanai* hemp is a leguminous plant which is grown in the autumn, sometimes as a sole plant, sometimes as a border to fields of millet or cotton. On an average of the last five years' statistics it has occupied 91,000 acres annually. The fibre is used chiefly for making rope and string, and the average outturn is about 640lbs. of cleaned fibre per acre. The *Hibiscus cannabinus* (*patsan*), which is almost always cultivated as a bordering to other crops, and is hardly ever grown alone, yields a fibre which is softer and whiter than *sanai*, but not so strong: it is used in making sacking as well as rope and string. The true hemp (*Cannabis sativa*) grows wild in many parts of the Provinces, especially in the Himálayan Tarái, but its systematic cultivation is restricted to the Himálayas and the belt of country immediately below them. It is grown chiefly for the drugs *gánja*, *bhang*, and *charas* which it yields, but in the Himálayas a coarse cloth (*Bhangela*) much worn by the poorer classes is made from it, as well as ropes required for bridges over the hill streams.

DYES.—*Indigo* (*Indigofera tinctoria*).—The manufacture of indigo for export in these Provinces seems to date from the early days of British rule, and the cultivation is still to a great extent concentrated in localities where it was first introduced by the enterprise of European settlers. It is little cultivated in Oudh or Rohilkhand; the best indigo is produced in the Benares Division, but the cultivation is most extended in the canal-irrigated districts in the central parts of the Province. The largest area under indigo in recent years was 838,000 acres in 1889-90; in 1891-92 the area was 259,000 acres or a little over 1 per cent. of the total area under autumn crops. The area varies considerably owing to the fluctuation in price of the dye. Indigo is sown either in spring or at the commencement of the rains, and is ready for cutting in August or September. The cost of cultivation has been estimated at Rs. 15 per acre, and the outturn at from 60 to 80 cwt. of plants per acre. The yield of dye has been very variously estimated, but from 18 to 20lbs. per acre appears a reasonable calculation. The total export by rail from these Provinces was 1,600 tons in 1891-92 and 1,300 in the following year. The export trade is almost entirely to Calcutta.

DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.—*Opium* (*Papaver somniferum*).—Except in the hills north of Dehra Dún the cultivation of the poppy plant without a license is prohibited and the manufacture of opium is a Government monopoly. In a few of the districts of the Agra, Meerut, and Rohilkhand Divisions permission to cultivate has been given, but it is only in Oudh and the districts of the Allahabad and Benares Divisions that a large area is under this crop. In 1891-92 opium cultivation extended to 258,000 acres.

Opium cultivators receive an advance from Government of about Rs. 12 per acre, and the whole of the produce is purchased at from Rs. 2-4-0 to Rs. 3 per lb. The poppy is often grown as a cold weather crop on rice land, and with very careful cultivation. The cost of cultivation has been estimated at Rs. 48 per acre and the outturn of opium at from 36 to 40lbs. per acre. The exports from these Provinces are almost entirely to Calcutta for the China trade, and amounted to 2,600 tons in 1891-92 and to 2,400 tons in the following year.

Tea (*Camellia theifera*).—Tea is grown only along the slopes of the Himálayas in Dehra Dún and the Kumaun Division. The trade is chiefly in the hands of European planters, who have great obstacles to contend with in the remoteness of their plantations and the difficulty and expense of carriage. The Central Asian market was lost many years ago, and, though the use of cheap tea in the cold weather is becoming more popular with the people of these Provinces, the local market has not increased to such an extent as to encourage the extension of cultivation. In 1884 there were 85 plantations, in 1892 only 69; in the former year 8,400 acres were under tea, in the latter 8,000 only. The average production, however, appears from the returns furnished to have increased; in the last five years the annual average outturn was 708 tons as compared with 643 tons in the preceding five years. The average yield is about 210lbs. per acre of mature plants; and is somewhat greater in Dehra Dún, where it ranges from 260 to 210lbs. per acre than in the districts of the Kumaun Division. In 1892 the total yield was estimated at 665 tons, of which 570 were of black tea and 95 of green tea. The exports are chiefly to the port towns or to the Panjáb; in 1891-92 the total exports were 625 tons, of which 318 went to Calcutta, 40 to Bombay, and 229 to the Panjáb. In the next year the corresponding figures were 533, 200, 71, and 233. The imports were 63 tons in 1891-92 and 75 tons in the following year.

Tobacco (*Nicotiana tabaccum*).—Tobacco is not a crop of very great importance in these Provinces, and the imports generally exceed the exports. During the last five years the average area under this crop which is grown in the cold weather has been 35,000 acres. The cost of cultivation has been estimated at Rs. 46 and the outturn at 800lbs. of good leaf per acre. In 1892-93 the imports of tobacco amounted to 8,373 tons and the exports to 4,133.

'The extent to which the various agricultural staples enter into the trade of the country is shown in the following statement : —

Name of article.	Average annual value of exports by rail in the 10 years 1882—92.	Percentage to total value of exports.
	Rs	
Total exports	1,17 85,000	
Wheat	12 71,000	8 6
Other food grains	6,62,000	4 5
Total ...	19,33 000	13 1
Linseed	6,98 000	4·7
Rapeseed and mustard seed	5 48,000	3·7
Others	3,58,000	2 4
Total ...	15,99,000	10 8
Sugar—		
Refined	3,79,000	2·6
Unrefined	13,16,000	8 9
Total ...	16 95,000	11 5
Cotton, raw	18,15,000	12 3
Indigo	9,18 000	6 2
Opium	24,49,000	16 6
Tea	79,000	0·5

Of the articles, other than the produce of cultivated crops, that form important trade staples of the Provinces, mention may be made of the following :—

	Average annual value of export in 10 years, 1882—92.
Lac—	Rs.
Stick-lac	26,000
Shell-lac	3,00,000
Hides and skins	6,40,000
Ghí	4,53,000
Saltpetre	94,000

Lac is the name given to the resinous incrustation formed on the bark of twigs of certain trees by the action of the lac insect (*Coccus lacca*). It is not found in any quantity in these Provinces, but is imported from Bengal, the Central Provinces, and Central India, and manufactured into shell-lac for export. The manufacture is carried on at Mirzapur and the export is almost entirely to Calcutta.

Hides and Skins are exported chiefly from Allahabad, Rohilkhand, and Oudh. Large quantities are now used in the rapidly-extending tanneries of Cawnpore and Agra, but the export trade appears at the same time to be steadily increasing. The export is chiefly to Calcutta and Madras. *Ghí* is produced for export chiefly in the pasture-grounds of Bundelkhand and the districts near the Jumna, and is exported for consumption in Calcutta and Bombay. The opening of the Indian Midland Railway has helped to develop the trade, the value of which increased from Rs. 2,54,000 in 1884-85 to Rs. 6,14,000 in 1891-92.

Saltpetre is manufactured and exported chiefly from the Divisions of Agra, Allahabad, and Southern Oudh. About 90 per cent. of the total export goes to Calcutta.

3.—Historical Summary.

After their defeat in 1761 by Ahmad Sháh Durráni, the Mahrattas retired for a time from Hindustan. Ahmad Sháh profited little by his victory, for the Muhammadan confederacy he had formed broke up immediately on the retreat of the Mahrattas, and he quitted India never to return. Previous to the battle, the Emperor Alamgír had been murdered by his Wazír, Ghází-ud-dín. The heir to the throne

(afterwards Sháh Álam) was then in Bengal, trying to assert his claim to the government of that province, as well as of Behar and Orissa, which he declared his father had conferred on him. Dehli, thus abandoned, fell into the hands of Ghází-ud-din, and afterwards into those of the Rohilla chief Najíb-ud-daulah, who administered the government in the name of Jawán Bakht, a grandchild of Alamgír, whom Ahmad Sháh had set on the throne with the title of Sháh Jahán. Oudh (which included also the present districts of Benares, Gházipur, Gorakhpur, Basti, and Azamgarh, and a portion of Mirzapur) was then under the Nawáb Shujá-ud-daulah (grandson of the Persian merchant who had been the first Subahdár); while most of the northern part of the Doáb and Rohilkhand were in the possession of the Rohillas.

In his attempt on Bengal the Sháhzádá (as Sháh Álam was generally called previous to his father's death) was aided by Muhammad Kuli Khán, governor of Allahabad and cousin of the Nawáb of Oudh; and ostensibly by the Nawáb himself. The Nawáb, however, had other aims in view and took no part in the expedition. During Muhammad Kuli Khán's absence in Bengal he treacherously seized the Allahabad fort, and subsequently succeeded in capturing his cousin and putting him to death. Sháh Álam, thus abandoned, was compelled to retire from Bengal and take refuge with the Nawáb.

When he heard of his father's death, the Sháhzádá assumed the title of Sháh Álam and made the Nawáb his Wazír. In 1760 he made a second attempt on Bengal, but was defeated before Patna and compelled to acknowledge Mír Kásim, the Company's nominee, as Nawáb of Bengal. Two years later the Calcutta Council quarrelled with Mír Kásim and deposed him. He at first attempted to resist, but after the capture of Murshidábád and Monghir by the Company's troops, he fled from Patna and took refuge at Allahabad with the Emperor and the Nawáb of Oudh, who was then meditating an attack on Bundelkhand. From them he obtained promises of assistance, and in 1764 the imperial forces advanced into Bengal. They were, however, totally defeated at Buxar and compelled to retreat.

After this defeat the Emperor Sháh Álam detached himself from the cause of the Nawáb and came over to the British camp. It was then agreed that the Emperor should cede the districts of Benares and Gházipur to the Company and be put in possession of all the rest of the Nawáb's dominions. This arrangement was, however, disapproved of by the Court of Directors, who considered it expedient to maintain the Nawáb as a barrier against the Mahrattas. Accordingly, by a separate treaty, the Nawáb was restored to all his territories except Allahabad, Karra (a part of the present districts of Fatehpur and Allahabad), and Korah (now part of Fatehpur and Cawnpore), which were made over to the Emperor.

In 1771 the Mahrattas again invaded the Doáb, and proceeded to attack the Rohillas, who had incurred their enmity by fighting against them at Pánipat. Dehli was then in the hands of Zábita Khán, son of Najíb-ud-daulah, while Sháh Alam was at Allahabad, scheming to recover his capital. An alliance with the Mahrattas seemed to him the best mode of attaining this object, so, in spite of the opposition of the Calcutta Council, he threw in his lot with them. Zábita Khán hastily evacuated Dehli, and before the end of the year Sháh Álam was seated on his ancestral throne. The price extorted by the Mahrattas for this assistance was the cession to them of the districts of Korah, Karra, and Allahabad. This alarmed the Council, who immediately entered into an agreement with Shuja-ud-daulah to occupy the districts and prevent their cession by force. It was also held that by ceding them to the Mahrattas the Emperor had lost all claim to the districts in question, and by a treaty concluded with the Nawáb in 1773 they were made over to him for a large money payment. By the same treaty the Nawáb was given (on payment) the services of a British brigade. This brigade he employed in crushing the Rohillas and annexing their territories to his own dominions.

In 1775 the Nawáb died, and was succeeded, both as Nawáb and as Wazír, by his son, Asaf-ud-daulah. At that time Warren Hastings was in the minority in the Calcutta Council, and his opponents proceeded to reverse his Oudh policy. The new Nawáb was accordingly told that all previous engagements were cancelled by his father's death, and that any assistance he might wish for must be granted on new conditions. The Nawáb was not in a condition to dispense with the aid of the British troops, and a new treaty was concluded, by which, *inter alia*, the Nawáb was confirmed in the possession of Korah and Allahabad. At the same time he was required to pay a larger sum for the troops lent him, and to cede to the Company the *zamíndári* of Rája Chet Singh (now the districts of Benares, Jaunpur, Gházipur, and part of Mirzapur). This was the first territory which the Company acquired in what is now the North-Western Provinces, and though the superintendence over it was thus transferred to the Company, Chet Singh was continued in possession, the revenue being fixed at 22½ lakhs of rupees. This arrangement continued in force till 1778, when an increased revenue was demanded. This was paid for two years; but in 1780 an additional demand for a cavalry contingent not being immediately complied with, Hastings proceeded in person to Benares to enforce it. A disturbance followed: after which the Rája made overtures for reconciliation which were not accepted, and after several defeats finally fled to Gwalior. His estates were made over to his nephew, and the revenue payable for the zamíndári was raised to 40 lakhs.

In the same year (1781) a new treaty was negotiated with the Nawáb, by which the British garrison in Oudh was to be largely reduced; but the weakness of the Wazír's government prevented the treaty being carried out. The Nawáb consequently soon fell into arrears, and in 1787, at his urgent request, his annual payment was reduced to 50 lakhs, which was increased to 55 lakhs ten years later. In 1797 the Nawáb died, and was succeeded at first by his reputed son, Mirza Ali, who, however, was soon deposed, in consequence of illegitimacy, in favour of Saádat Ali. A new treaty (1798) was concluded with the latter, by which the Company undertook the entire defence of Oudh, receiving in return the fortress of Allahabad and an annual subsidy of 76 lakhs.

About this time Zaman Sháh, grandson of Ahmad Sháh, the victor of Pánipat, announced his intention of invading India in order to drive out the Mahrattas, and it was considered necessary to put the defences of Oudh on a better footing. The minimum British force of 10,000 men (required by the treaty of 1798) was considered insufficient, while the ill-disciplined and ill-armed troops of the Nawáb were a source rather of danger than help. After protracted negotiations, the Nawáb finally signed in 1801 a treaty ceding to the Company, in lieu of a subsidy, the present districts of Gorakhpur, Basti, and Azamgarh, as well as the territory in the Doáb (comprising the present districts of Allahabad, Fatehpur, Cawnpore, Etáwah, Mainpuri, Etah, Farukhabad, and the greater portion of Rohilkhand) which his grandfather had, with the assistance of the Company's troops, wrested from the Rohillas 27 years before. The Nawáb of Farukhabad, who had thus become a tributary of the Company, in the same year ceded his territories to the Company in return for a pension.

In 1802, the Peshwa, Báji Rao, being anxious to recover the throne from which he had been driven by Holkar, concluded with the British the treaty of Bassein, by which a British force was stationed within his dominions and certain districts in the Deccan were assigned for their support. This treaty gave great offence to the Mahratta feudatories, Holkar and Sindhia, and a confederacy of Mahratta chieftains was at once formed to oppose the common enemy. Hostilities soon broke out, and in 1803 General Lake took the field in the Doáb. In the campaign which followed, the power of Sindhia was completely broken. Aligarh was the first place to fall, Dehli and Agra were occupied, and Sindhia was compelled to sue for peace. By the treaty of Surji Anjangaon, which concluded the campaign, he ceded to the Company, in the north, all his possessions in the Doáb and on the right bank of the Jumna, north of Jaipur and Jodhpur (*i.e.* the present Meerut Division, and the greater part of the present districts

of Muttra, Agra, Dehli, Gurgaon, Rohtak, Hissár, Sirsa, and Karnál), as well as Gohad and Gwalior.

Peace did not last long, however, and in the following year war broke out with Holkar. It began badly for the Company, as a force that advanced into Central India against Holkar was almost annihilated. Holkar then advanced on Dehli, but was beaten off, and proceeded to lay waste the Doáb. Overtaken by General Lake at Fatehgarh, he was utterly defeated, and retreated in haste across the Jumna, only to find that the rest of his army had been routed at Dígh. Then followed the unsuccessful siege of Bhartpur, the famous raid of the Pathán freebooter Amir Khan into Rohilkhand, and the continued pursuit of Holkar by General Lake. Peace was about to be concluded when the arrival of Lord Cornwallis altered the whole state of affairs. Pecuniary embarrassments had turned the Directors against Lord Wellesley's policy, and Lord Cornwallis came out to India with instructions to conclude immediate peace. He died, however, before this object was attained; and it was left to his successor, Sir George Barlow, to conclude the peace in 1805 by which Gohad and Gwalior were restored to Sindhia and the Company agreed not to interfere between him and the Rájput chiefs.

Meanwhile, in 1803, under a new treaty with the Peshwa, the land surrendered to the Company under the treaty of Bassein had been exchanged for certain districts in Bundelkhand. The connection of the Mahrattas with Bundelkhand began in 1732, when Chatar Sál, the famous Bundela leader, being hard pressed by the Governor of Allahabad, invoked their aid. On his death, some two years later, he bequeathed to the Mahrattas one-third of his territories, including the greater portion of the present Jhánsi Division. This connection was ultimately extended by treaties with the local chiefs to a paid protectorate over the whole province. The authority of the Peshwa was, however, more nominal than real, and the province was overrun with military adventurers, many of whom were practically independent. The most important of these was Rája Himmat Bahádur, who had fought against the British at Buxar, and who had subsequently aided Ali Bahádur, a Mahratta General, to establish himself in Bundelkhand. Ali Bahádur died in 1802, and on the outbreak of hostilities in 1803, the Mahrattas sent his son, Shamshír Bahádur, into Bundelkhand to recover the province from the British. Some of Shamshír Bahádur's proceedings, however, alarmed Rája Himmat Bahádur, who at once entered into negotiations with the British, the result of which was the transfer to him of territory on the west bank of the Jumna, extending from Allahabad to Kálpi, on condition of his maintaining a body of troops in the Company's service. The offer of a pension shortly afterwards induced Shamshír Bahádur to submit; and in 1804, on Himmat Bahádur's death, his assignment was resumed. But some years' desultory fighting with local chiefs ensued before the province was completely pacified.

During this period a new power appeared in the north. The sect of the Sikhs was founded by one Nanak, who was born in 1469 A.D. at Raipur. He was called "Guru," and his followers "Sikhs," or disciples. The sect, which was a purely religious one at first, soon spread and provoked the enmity of the Musalmáns, who murdered the fourth Guru and thus earned the fierce hatred of the Sikhs. The founder of the temporal power of the Sikhs was Guru Gobind. On his death, in 1708, the various families or clans of the sect formed themselves into a sort of commonwealth (khálsa) and held on occasions of emergency a general diet at Amritsar. The chiefs or Sardárs of the various clans were at first quite independent and were constantly engaged in petty warfare with each other. The first Sardár who acquired any pre-eminence was Mahá Singh. He died in 1792 and was succeeded by his son, Ranjít Singh, who soon extended his supremacy over all the Sardárs. The first communication which took place between the Company and Ranjít Singh was in 1803, when he proposed to transfer to the Company all Sikh territory south of the Sutlej as the price of a defensive alliance, an offer which was not accepted. In 1805, Holkar, pursued by Lord Lake, took refuge in the Panjáb, but Ranjít Singh refused to assist him,

and concluded a treaty to that effect with the Company in 1806. Matters remained thus till the Sikhs of Sirhind, a province lying between the Sutlej and the Jumna, and occupied by about twenty independent states, alarmed at the systematic aggression of Ranjít Singh, sent in 1808 a deputation asking for British protection. These chiefs had been obliged to yield to the authority of Sindhia when it extended to the Sutlej, but some had rendered service to Lord Lake and had been rewarded by grants of land. Ranjít Singh's ambition led him to contemplate the annexation of these states; but some acts of hostility, which he committed south of the Sutlej while negotiations were pending, induced Lord Minto to declare the province under British protection. A treaty was later on concluded at Lahore, by which the Sutlej was fixed as the boundary between the Company's possessions and Ranjít Singh's. At the same time a garrison was left at Ludhiána.

While peace had thus been secured in the north a new danger arose in the south. The Pindháris (more properly Pendháras) were an organized association of mounted marauders, who had first risen to notice as irregular cavalry under the Peshwa Baji Rao in his struggles with the Moghal Emperor. They received no pay, being content with unlimited license to plunder, and their ranks were recruited from discharged soldiers, criminals, and others who disliked a quiet life. They took part in all the wars which followed, but for the time confined their depredations to the territories of Sindhia and Holkar, and the frontiers of the Peshwa, the Nizam, and the Rája of Nágpur. At length, in 1812, a company under Dost Muhammad plundered the district of Mirzapur and penetrated as far as Gya. The growing power of these marauders constrained Lord Minto to advise the Directors to depart from their resolution to observe a strict neutrality; but before a reply could be received the Nipálese war broke out.

Nipál was originally occupied by the Newars, a tribe who were afterwards subdued by Rájput colonists. The British had at first attempted to defend the Newars, but ultimately recognized the Gurkha chief as Rája of Nipál. After this there was but little connection with Nipál till 1792, when a commercial treaty was concluded, and an ineffectual attempt was made to arbitrate between the Gurkhas and their Chinese conquerors. In 1801 a new treaty was executed and a resident appointed to Khatmandu. The Nipálese, however, showed so much aversion to this arrangement that in 1803 the embassy withdrew, and in 1804 the alliance was formally dissolved. After this, up till 1812, the Nipálese were guilty of continual aggressions on the British frontier. Remonstrances proved unavailing, and finally in 1814 certain tracts in Gorakhpur which the Gurkhas had seized were forcibly occupied by British troops. This collision brought about a war which, beginning ingloriously, ended in the complete overthrow of the Gurkhas. By the treaty of Sagauli (1816), which terminated the war, the Nipálese ceded Kumaun, Garhwál, and Dehra Dún to the Company. The Nawáb of Oudh (Gházi-ud-din Haidar, son and successor of Saádat Ali), who had assisted the Company during the war, was rewarded with a portion of the Tarái.

The conclusion of the war was followed by disturbances in Rohilkhand (caused by the attempted levy of a house-tax), but these were speedily quelled. About the same time the fortress of Háthras, in which a Ját chief had set up as a freebooter, was razed to the ground (1817).

The year 1816 saw the outbreak of the Pindhári war. The Rája of Nágpur, who had for a long time resisted every proposal of a subsidiary allowance, died in 1816. The regent of his son, however, in order to strengthen his position, contracted an alliance with the British and agreed to subsidize a subsidiary force. This brigade failed to check the Pindharis, who crossed the Narbadda in force and committed frightful ravages in the Deccan. It was at the same time discovered that the Peshwa had opened negotiations with Sindhia, Holkar, Nágpur, and the Pindháris, to build up again the broken Mahratta confederacy. Alarmed by this,

Lord Hastings determined to disregard the orders of the Directors regarding the observance of a strict neutrality. By a treaty drawn up in 1817 the Peshwa was required, as a further security, to cede to the Company the sovereign rights still held by him in Bundelkhand, and the Ságar and the Narbadda territories (*i.e.* the present districts of Ságar, Hushangabad, Damoh, Jabalpur, and Mandlá). A new treaty, abrogating parts of the treaty of 1805 was at the same time made with Sindhia, and treaties were entered into with the Rájput princes.

No sooner had these measures been completed than war broke out with the Peshwa, the Rája of Nágpur and Holkár. The campaign which ensued was as remarkable for its shortness as for its decisiveness. In the space of a few months the Mahratta empire was practically extinguished and the Pindháris had ceased to exist. Peace was finally concluded in 1818, by which Nágpur surrendered to the Company the Narbadda territories. This territory was at first separately administered by a political agency, but later on was added to the North-Western Provinces. The other acquisitions of territory do not concern the present narrative.

Nothing further of historical interest occurred till 1825, when Durjan Sál, a grandson of the Ját chief of Bhartpur, who had so gallantly resisted Lord Lake in 1805, deposed his young cousin, the reigning Rája, and seized on the throne. As his cousin had been recognized by the Company and invested by a British officer in open darbár, Lord Amherst determined to reinstate him by force. After a gallant resistance the fort was captured and levelled to the ground (1826). Six years later the Dehli territories (comprising those districts, now forming part of the Panjáb, which had been ceded by Sindhia in 1803) were incorporated in the Bengal Presidency.

In 1833 was passed "An Act for effecting an arrangement with the East India Company, and for the better Government of His Majesty's Indian Territories," by which the Presidency of Bengal was divided into two governments—the north-western portions going to form the new presidency of Agra. Hitherto, under the Act of 1773, the whole presidency of Bengal had been administered by the Governor-General and the Council, although a separate Board of Revenue and courts of civil and criminal appeal had been established in the ceded and conquered provinces. The executive government of the new presidency was to be administered by a Governor and three councillors, and Sir Charles Metcalfe was appointed the first Governor. Owing, however, to the opposition of the Directors and other causes, the scheme for the fourth presidency was never fully carried out, and in 1835 an Act was passed allowing the Directors to suspend, as regards it, the provisions of the Act of 1833, and authorizing the Governor-General to appoint a "Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces," and to declare the extent of the territories to be placed under him and of the authority to be exercised by him. The new province thus formed included the local area now known as the North-Western Provinces, except the districts of Jhánsi, including the sub-division of Lalitpur and Jalaun and, in addition the Dehli and Ságar or Narbadda territories. The capital was fixed at Agra, where also, nine years later, the local Board of Revenue and appellate, civil and criminal courts were transferred from Allahabad. In 1840 the Rája of Jalaun died, leaving no heirs, and the state was held to have lapsed to the Company in virtue of the right of suzerainty ceded to it by the Peshwa in 1803 and 1817. Nine years later Jaitpur (now part of Hamírpur) also lapsed for a similar reason.

In 1843 Janoki Rao Sindhia died, leaving no heir. His widow, Tárá Rání, adopted Bhágirath Rao, a boy of eight, and Mámá Sáhib, the young Rája's father-in-law was appointed regent with the approval of the British Government. Intrigues, however, broke out against him and the Company, fomented by one Dádá Khásji, and Mámá Sáhib was forced to resign. At that time the Sikhs, no longer friendly, had an army of 70,000 men within three days' march of the Sutlej, and an outbreak of hostilities was daily expected. Under these circumstances, Lord Ellenborough deemed it

imperatively necessary to secure a friendly administration at Gwalior. After some futile negotiations a British force crossed the Chambal, the troops of the Darbár were routed at Maháráipur and Panniar, and a treaty was concluded, under which the Gwalior army was reduced, the fort at Gwalior garrisoned by British troops, and certain territory (now part of the Lalitpur sub-division, Jhánsi district) ceded to the Company.

Meanwhile, several acquisitions of territory had been made in the north. Between the years 1809 (when the protectorate over the petty cis-Sutlej Sikh states had been assumed by Lord Minto) and 1845 (when the Sikh war broke out) several of these states (comprising the present districts of Ambála, Ludhiána and Ferozpur) had, through failure of heirs, lapsed to the Company. These acquisitions, however, do not immediately concern these provinces, as they were not included in the Bengal presidency, but were separately administered by an Agent to the Governor-General. A similar administrative arrangement was made with regard to the Jalandhar Doáb, which was ceded by the Sikhs after the first Sikh war. These territories were amalgamated with the Panjáb on its annexation in 1849.

The deaths without heirs in 1853 of the Rájas of Jhánsi and Nágpur led to further annexations. Jhánsi was added to the North-Western Provinces, while Nágpur was separately administered by a Commissioner. The annexation of Oudh followed in 1856, in consequence of the continued misgovernment of the king (the Nawáb had assumed the title some forty years previously). The province was placed under a Chief Commissioner, and a system of administration by a mixed commission, similar to that constituted in the Panjáb, was introduced. The next year saw the outbreak of the Mutiny.

Into the causes which led to the Mutiny, or into a detailed narrative of the events that happened during it, it is unnecessary to enter here. It is sufficient to note that the first outbreak occurred at Meerut on May 10th, 1857. The mutineers escaped to Dehli, where, being joined by the native troops, they proclaimed the re-establishment of the Mughal Empire. Local outbreaks followed all over the provinces, and within two months most of the North-Western Provinces and all Oudh, except the Residency at Lucknow, were in the hands of the rebels. The tide of success, however, soon turned. On September 21st, 1857, Dehli was recaptured. Lucknow fell in the following March, and within the course of the year tranquillity was restored.

The territorial and other changes in these provinces since the Mutiny may be dismissed with a brief notice. During the Mutiny Lord Canning assumed at Allahabad the Lieutenant-Governorship vacant by the death of Mr. Colvin; and there the headquarters of the Lieutenant-Governor and of all the chief offices of Government have since been established. In February 1858, the Dehli territories (comprising the present divisions of Dehli and Hissar) were transferred to the Panjáb. In January 1859, Lord Canning appointed his Secretary, Sir G. F. Edmonstone, to the Lieutenant-Governorship of these provinces. During his rule the new government of the Central Provinces was created and the Ságar and Narbadda territories were transferred to the new administration. Sir G. F. Edmonstone was succeeded in March 1863 by the Hon'ble E. Drummond, who, after a five years' rule, was followed by Sir W. Muir. While Sir W Muir was Lieutenant-Governor the districts of Ajmere and Mhairwara, which had previously been administered by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, were taken under the immediate control of the Government of India. Sir W. Muir was succeeded in 1874 by Sir J. Strachey, who, after a two-years' tenure of office, was followed by Sir G. Couper, Chief Commissioner of Oudh. It was soon after arranged to amalgamate the administration of that province and the North-Western Provinces, and Sir G. Couper was appointed the first governor of the combined provinces, with the title of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh. Sir George retired in 1882 and was succeeded by Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, whose term of office, having been extended for

six months beyond the usual period of five years, came to an end in November 1887. He then gave place to Sir Auckland Colvin, who in November 1892 was succeeded by the present Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, Sir Charles Crosthwaite.

The effect of the Mutiny on the subsequent course of events has been much more marked in Oudh than in any other portion of the now united provinces. Elsewhere it led to no great changes in the policy of the Civil administration beyond the general renovation which so tremendous a crisis could hardly fail to produce. But in Oudh the case was different. The zamíndári policy of Mr. Thomason and Lord Dalhousie was superseded by the talúqdári policy of Lord Canning and Sir Charles Wingfield. The controversy between the advocates of the two systems continued with more or less vivacity for more than a quarter of a century. It may be regarded as having been, for the present at least, closed by the passing of Act XXII of 1886, which, after an inquiry protracted through the greater part of Sir Alfred Lyall's term of office, superseded the old Oudh Rent Act (XIX of 1868), and imposed some restrictions on the exercise by landlords of the powers of eviction and enhancement which they had previously possessed. Apart from the successive phases of this controversy, the history of Oudh since the Mutiny has been uneventful. The first Chief Commissioner, after the restoration of order, was Sir Robert Montgomery, who, after about a year's tenure of office, was translated to the Panjáb as Lieutenant-Governor in May 1859. He was succeeded by Mr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Wingfield, who presided over the province for nearly seven years. In 1866 he was relieved by Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Strachey, who gave place some two years later to Sir Henry Davies. On the appointment of the latter to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Panjáb, General Barrow succeeded him, but was compelled by ill-health to retire a few months later. He was followed by Sir George Couper, who in 1876, as abovementioned, became Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and after some months, during which the office was held by Mr. Inglis, was reappointed Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

The only important alteration in Oudh territory which has occurred since the Mutiny was the cession to Nipál in 1859 of the strip of Tarái country to the north of Kheri and Bahraich, as a reward for military services rendered by the Darbár during the previous year, under the guidance of Sir Jang Bahádur Singh. A portion of what had been the Pilibhít Tarái, north of the Sarda river, was made over at the same time. A further cession, though on a much smaller scale, was carried out in 1875, when some forest at the north-east corner of the Bahraich district was made over to Nipál, and the boundary, which formerly ran for some miles along the top of the southernmost ridge of the Siwáliks, was demarcated along their southern base.

A few words may be devoted here to the only two native states, Rámpur and Tehri, which lie within the territories of the North-Western Provinces. The former comprises an area of 945 square miles, lying between the districts of Moradabad to the west, Bareilly to the east, and Budaun to the south, while its northern border marches with the Tarái, which now forms part of the Naini Tal district. The city of Rámpur was founded in 1775 A.D. by Nawáb Faiz-ullah Khán, son of Nawáb Ali Muhammad Khán, of Aonla. The fifth Nawáb in succession to the founder of the state was Yusuf Ali Khán, who rendered excellent service during the Mutiny, in return for which his territory was considerably increased. On his death in 1865, he was succeeded by his son, Nawáb Kalb Alí Khán, who ruled the state until his death in 1887. His eldest son, Mushtak Ali Khán, had been formally recognised as his heir-apparent at a Darbár held in Rámpur by Sir Alfred Lyall in 1884, and he now succeeded to the *masnad*, but occupied it for less than two years. Owing to his bad health a Council of State, consisting of three members, was appointed in 1888, the Nawáb himself being President, and General Azim-ud-din Khán Vice-President. On the Nawáb's death in February 1889, he was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Nawáb Hamid Ali Khán, who is still a minor, and the Council of State was formed into a Council of Regency,

under the presidency of Sáhibzáda Safdar Ali Khán, a member of the family. After the murder of General Azim-ud-din Khán on 13th April 1891, an English officer was appointed as President of the Council of Regency. The state is extremely solvent, has large investments in Government paper, and has contributed 47 *lakhs* to the cost of constructing a railway from Moradabad through Rámpur to Bareilly. The young Nawáb, for whose education and personal charge an English tutor and Governor were appointed at the time of his accession, started in March 1893 on a journey to England *viâ* Japan and San Francisco.

Tehri, the capital of native Garhwál, is a small town on the river Bhagirathi, where Sudarsan Sah, the representative of the old Rájas of Garhwál, took up his abode in 1815, when, at the close of the war with Nipál, a portion of the former dominions of his family was assigned to him by the British Government. The present Rája, Kirti Sah, while still a minor, succeeded his father Rája Partab Sah, in February 1887. His paternal uncle was appointed regent, with three councillors, but was removed at the close of the year, and the widow of the late Rája was appointed President of the Council. In 1889 the young Rája was sent to the Mayo College at Ajmír, and on the 17th March 1892 was formally installed as ruler of the state.

The history of the united provinces during the thirty-five years that have elapsed since the Mutiny presents few features such as usually find place in a historical narrative. Incidents, however, which may be mentioned here are the proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen as Empress of India at Dehli on 1st January 1877; the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee at the Headquarters of every district in India on 16th February 1887; and the transfer to the Mahárája Sindhia in March 1886 of the Gwalior fort and Morar Cantonment in exchange for the town and fort of Jhánsi. Some villages in the neighbourhood of Jhánsi were made over by the Maháraja at the same time. Threatened complications on the north-west frontier during the cold weather of 1884-85 necessitated military preparations, and evoked numerous expressions of loyalty and offers of material assistance from princes, nobles, landholders, and leading citizens.

Seasons of calamity due to failure of the rainfall, destructive floods, and epidemic disease have occurred from time to time. Perhaps the most noticeable of these disasters were the severe drought of 1877, which was followed by serious scarcity, darkening in some districts into famine, during the cold weather of 1877-78; and the deadly epidemic of fever which decimated the population in the autumn of 1879. With such partial and temporary exceptions, however, the period between 1858 and 1893 has been one of peaceful progress and prosperity, and the records of the Provincial Government show quiet but steady development of material resources, and improvement in internal administration. Among the shadows of this, on the whole, sunny picture may be indicated the poverty of the poorest classes, the indebtedness of a considerable proportion of landholders, and the absorption by money-lenders and *vakils* of their rights in the soil, and the recrudescence in certain districts of dakáiti and other violent forms of crime.

Perhaps the changes which would most forcibly strike an observer who, having known the provinces as they were before the Mutiny, should now revisit them, are the great extension of railways and telegraphs; the rise in, and tendency to equalization of, agricultural prices; the fall, now amounting to nearly 40 per cent., in the value of silver as compared with gold; the increase and reduction respectively in the numbers of European and native troops; the multiplication of post-offices and dispensaries, especially for female patients; and the adoption into the daily life of the masses of the people of articles of European manufacture, notably cotton cloths, kerosine oil, umbrellas, spectacles, and matches. Other noticeable features are the spread of education, and the enormous resultant increase in the number of candidates for clerical employment; the freer admission of natives of the country to superior Government service and to the position of Honorary Magistrates; the extension of Local Self-Government through Municipal and District Boards; the institution of a Provincial Legislative Council, and the inauguration of a system of elective

representation in the Supreme Legislative Council; the growth of the English and Vernacular Press; and the rise of what is called, not perhaps with very strict accuracy, the National Congress.

Antagonism between Hindus and Musalmáns, which up to 1885 had appeared to be diminishing, received an unfortunate stimulus in that and the two following years, owing to the clashing of the dates of the Moharram and Dasehra celebrations, which here, as in other parts of India, led to a revival of religious animosity. Now that the dangerous period has passed over, it may be hoped that the ill-feeling to which it gave rise will again die away, and that the spread of general enlightenment may prevent the next coincidence of the rival ceremonies, some quarter of a century hence, from producing the same troublesome consequences. That religious animosity is not yet extinct is shown by the attacks on Musalmáns and by the riots which, especially in the eastern districts, have followed the establishment of the so-called "Cow-protection" Society.

4.—Form of Administration.

The information contained in this section does not pretend to be precise. It would be impossible, in the space assigned, to enter into minute details and exceptions to general rule. No account is given of departments, such as the Post-office and the Opium Department, whose work is carried on directly under the Government of India.

The government of these Provinces is entrusted to the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, who issues his orders through the various heads of departments to the Executive authorities in the local areas (districts) into which the Provinces are divided. This general statement is subject to the limitation introduced by the recent establishment in each district of a District Board to which is entrusted, subject to financial exigencies and the general control of Government, the initiation and management of affairs the importance of which is local rather than provincial. It applies, however, to the whole of the Provinces with the exception of a small area known as the scheduled districts, the history of which has been thus summarized. "In the earlier days of British rule in Northern India it was the custom to extend the Bengal Regulations to each new tract of country as it was ceded or conquered; but it was subsequently found that the elaborate system of administration thus introduced, too far advanced perhaps even for the inhabitants of the plains of Upper India, was unsuited to the people of wilder or more backward tracts. In such places the regulations were accordingly withdrawn or not extended, and the chief local authority was given a large discretion as to the form of administration he should adopt. Hence came the distinction of regulation and non-regulation tracts, a distinction which gradually became somewhat misleading and which was rendered obsolete by the passing of the Scheduled Districts Act and the Laws Local Extent Act in 1874. By these Acts the laws in force in the greater part of the country have been declared; while in the more backward parts the Local Government has been given the power of stating with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council what are the laws in force and in what manner they are to be administered. These latter tracts are known as "scheduled districts." The scheduled portions of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are the Kumaun Division, various tracts in the Mirzapur district, and the tract of country in the Dehra Dún district known as Jaunsár-Báwar.

The inevitable tendency is to bring these districts into line with the rest of the Provinces, and accordingly, so lately as 1890, the Jhánsi Division—containing the districts of Jhánsi, Jalaun, and Lalitpur—was removed from the list, while the administration in Kumaun is rapidly assimilating itself to that of the rest of the Provinces. The difference in fact between a scheduled and an unscheduled district now, practically speaking, lies rather in the laws to be enforced than in the manner in which they are enforced and the administration carried on.

At the head of the administrative machinery is the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, who is assisted by a Secretariat staff, consisting of the Chief Secretary to Government, the Judicial and Financial Secretaries, and three Under-Secretaries. The Chief Engineers of the Irrigation Branch and of the Buildings and Roads and Railway Branch are also Secretaries in their respective departments, each being allotted an Under-Secretary. The administrative powers of Government are exercised directly, through subordinate officers, and indirectly through local bodies who are allowed freedom of action subject to general control. In his legislative capacity the Lieutenant-Governor is assisted by a council consisting of fifteen members, six of whom are appointed on the recommendation of various bodies and association. Two seats have been allowed to Municipal Boards two to District Boards, and one each to the University of Allahabad and the Upper India Chamber of Commerce. Not more than seven of the fifteen Councillors can be official. Limitations to the power of the Legislative Council are imposed by the statute creating it.

Immediately subordinate to Government are the various heads of departments who are its advisers in their particular departments, for the efficient administration of which they are responsible. The more important departments through which the powers of Government are directly exercised relate to Jails, Forests, Registration of Documents, Litigation, Revenue, and Police. In the case of the two first the executive work in the districts is carried out by a special staff immediately under the orders of the departmental head and occupied with the work of that department alone with which they are concerned. Registration is entrusted to Judges, who in this capacity are subordinate to the Inspector-General of Registration. But the executive, as apart from the administrative, work of the remaining departments is carried out, under the supervision of Commissioners of Divisions (six districts is the usual number which compose a Division), by the officers in charge of districts styled Magistrates and Collectors. Although these officers are thus classed as executive officers they are also invested with considerable administrative powers in dealing with matters of detail.

The channel by which the authority of Government devolves in the department dealing with litigation is the Legal Remembrancer. In consultation with Commissioners he decides on the proposals made by District Officers as to what litigation shall be undertaken, and manages its conduct. Actual work in the Courts is carried on by the Public Prosecutor and Standing Counsel in the High Court, and by Government Pleaders in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh and in District Courts.

In police matters the District Magistrate is supreme in his district, being assisted by departmental officers called District Superintendents of Police. He is responsible for suppressing crime and carrying out the orders affecting the department as a whole which are issued by the departmental head—the Inspector-General of Police. The Commissioner is generally responsible for the efficient performance of their duties by Magistrates; but, excepting in a few disciplinary matters, has no immediate connection with the everyday work of the police.

The Government has delegated a very large portion of its powers in matters connected with the realization of its revenue to a Board of Revenue, consisting of two officers specially selected in view of their capability and experience, assisted by two Secretaries and a Junior Secretary. In administering the revenue from excise and stamps, the registration of agricultural tenures necessitated by the system of assessing the land revenue, and in initiating improvements in agriculture, the Board deals with the Collector of each district through special departmental officers—the Commissioner of Excise and Stamps and the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. For the disposal of its very heavy miscellaneous business and in its capacity of Court of Wards it deals with them through the Commissioners of Divisions. The Board of Revenue is also the ultimate Court of appeal for rent litigation disposed of by the staff of the Collector and in first appeal by the Collector and the Commissioner. Only in assessing the land revenue does it work by means of officers specially appointed for that work, called Settlement Officers.

So far the departments enumerated are those through which Government exercises its powers directly; but before dealing with those in which it exercises its powers, in theory at least, indirectly, it is necessary to notice two departments in which it exercises its powers partly directly and partly indirectly. These are the departments of Public Works and of Education. All matters in which provincial, as distinct from local, interests are considered to be involved, or matters which it is considered inexpedient to entrust to local bodies, are disposed of by the department concerned by the agency of its special officers. As instances of such matters may be mentioned, in the Public Works Department, the maintenance of the main roads and Government buildings, railways, and canals; and in the Educational Department the conduct of secondary and higher education. But in matters which are left for disposal to the local bodies, *e.g.* local roads and primary schools, the functions of the departments are confined to advising the local bodies and inspection. In leaving the subject of education it is necessary to notice the University of Allahabad, which though not managed by Government is very closely connected with it. Its functions in determining by means of the examinations leading to its degrees the course of study to be followed in Government and private institutions are most important.

It now remains to describe the local bodies (District Boards) by means of which Government exercises its powers indirectly, and the work entrusted to them. This has been done in former Administration Reports, from which the following remarks have been extracted. These bodies were created by Act XIV of 1883, which extended and defined the functions of the District Committees appointed under the Acts of 1873 to assist the Magistrate, and constituted them upon a more independent basis. These earlier committees were appointed by Government, the only conditions being that one-half should consist of non-official persons owning or occupying land or residing in the district. The Act of 1883 established Boards in every sub-division of a district, making the District Board ordinarily an aggregate of the Local Boards; and, instead of appointing the members, the Government whose powers are exercised by the Magistrate under the Commissioner's control, now appoints an electoral body varying in number according to the circumstances of each sub-division, which elects from its own list at least three-fourths of the members of the board. The law expressly provides that not more than one-fourth of the members shall be directly appointed by Government, but the official nominations are much below that proportion. Sub-Divisional (or Local) Boards elect their own Chairman, and the District Board may choose between electing at a special meeting its Chairman for the approval of Government, or leaving the appointment to be made by Government. As a matter of fact the Magistrate and Collector is in all districts the Chairman of the District Board, and there can be no doubt that for some time to come it will be for the public convenience that the executive head of the district shall preside at the central Board, both to ensure uniform direction of the proceedings of the Local Boards and to maintain a continuous and connected supervision over the work of the District Board. The present law in fact, which regulates the proceedings of the Boards was not meant to require the immediate and indiscriminate removal of district funds and works from all official control, but to lay down and develop a plan upon which they could be gradually transferred to the persons who by their position, influence, and public spirit may be found best qualified to undertake the administration of local interests and institutions. Thus their financial powers and responsibility for the present remain incomplete. It has been considered inadvisable to require the Boards to levy fresh taxes for the purpose of their local administration, and their income is provided by making over to them the proceeds of certain local funds and heads of miscellaneous receipt supplemented by assignments from provincial revenues. The Boards are still, and for many years probably must remain, in their infancy. The immemorial habit of looking to the central authority of the district for the initiative and control of local measures, and the tendency of District Officers, on whom rests the pressure of ultimate responsibility, to gather the threads of local

administration into their own hands, militate against the rapid growth of a desire for independence or of a feeling of self-reliance on the part of these Boards. To the District Officer, invested as he is with the extensive powers of a Magistrate and Collector, are turned the eyes of all residents in the district, and it is not to be wondered at if the District Board in its present, as in its former, shape remains largely an honorary body—content in a considerable measure to register the Magistrate's orders and to carry out his instructions.

As it is, the Boards in theory administer the departments more especially made over to them. The most important departments the administration of which is carried on indirectly through the medium of District Boards are the Local Public Works, Education, Medical, and Sanitary. The Public Works entrusted to District Boards are chiefly district communications (2nd, 3rd, and 4th class roads) and school and small medical buildings, for the proper maintenance of which they are responsible. The Boards have complete control over primary and middle education in their districts except in so far as the latter is given in the district *(zila)* schools. The Boards decide subject to the financial limitations imposed on them what hospitals are to be established and where. The departmental head (the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals) is concerned with inspecting them, arranging for the staff, and bringing to the knowledge of the Boards matters which require attention and measures which in his opinion should be carried out. In the Sanitary Department the main function of the Board is the superintendence of vaccination operations, the collection of vital statistics, and sanitary matters generally. As in the case of the Medical Department the departmental head (Sanitary Commissioner) occupies the position of a professional adviser. In dealing with sanitary matters (some of which are removed from the cognizance of District Boards) the Government has, besides the departmental head, advisers in the Provincial Sanitary Board, and the Provincial Sanitary Engineer.

Municipal administration, which is the second sphere in which Government exercises its powers indirectly, only reserving a general control is in a much more advanced state than that of District Boards. In most municipalities the Magistrate of the district is Chairman and exercises a very great influence in their deliberations; but their action is freer and more independent than that of Local Boards.

For purposes of Civil and Criminal Justice, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are divided into local areas (generally comprising two districts) each of which is under the jurisdiction of a District and Sessions Judge. Under him, on the Civil side, are Subordinate Judges, Judges of Small Cause Courts, and Munsifs, who decide the bulk of original civil litigation. On the Criminal side, the Sessions Judge is the Court of appeal for cases decided by the Magistrate and his staff and hears important original criminal cases which may be committed to him by the Magistrates. Trial by jury has been introduced in three districts for the trial of certain offences. The superintendence of all the Courts presided over by these officers is vested in the North-Western Provinces in the High Court, whose jurisdiction is defined by the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 104, by the Letters Patent of the Court, and by several legislative Acts of the Governor-General in Council. In Oudh the Court of the Judicial Commissioner corresponds to the High Court. Differences of opinion between the two Judges in the Court, who are required to sit together as a bench for the hearing of certain cases, are referred to the High Court. In the North-Western Provinces the original civil jurisdiction of District and Subordinate Judges extends to all suits, that of Munsifs to suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed one thousand rupees, or two thousand if they are specially empowered. The jurisdiction of the Courts of Small Causes extends to all suits (except those specially excepted by law) in which the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed, in value or amount, five hundred rupees or one thousand when the presiding officer is specially empowered. The Judges of the last-mentioned Courts may be appointed by the Local Government to be Judges

of any other Civil Court as well. Conversely Munsifs and Subordinate Judges may be invested with the powers of a Small Cause Court in dealing with suits below Rs. 100 and Rs. 500 respectively in value or amount. Power has recently been taken by the Government to appoint honorary tribunals for the disposal of very petty litigation, but as yet no practical effect has been given to the power though proposals to establish such tribunals in certain districts are under consideration. Appeals from the decrees and appealable orders of District Judges and Additional Judges, and when the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeds Rs. 5,000 of Subordinate Judges, lie to the High Court. In other cases the appeal lies first to the District Judge, except in the case of a few appeals from the decisions of Munsifs, which lie, under the orders of Government in pursuance of the power conferred by law, to the Subordinate Judge. In Oudh the jurisdiction of Courts is the same except that Subordinate Judges cannot try suits the subject-matter of which exceeds Rs 10,000 in value or amount unless they are specially authorized by Government to do so. The functions of Government in the North-Western Provinces are confined to fixing the number and local jurisdiction of Civil Courts, appointing District and Sessions Judges and Subordinate Judges, making rules for the appointment of Munsifs, and appointing them on the nomination of the High Court. In Oudh the Local Government has similar powers, but appoints all officers.

In the foregoing paragraphs the functions of the Magistrate and Collector and of the Commissioner have been noticed under the respective departments with which they are concerned, but before quitting the subject it will be convenient to notice them collectively in order to realize to how great an extent the administration is dependent on these officers.

The Magistrate and Collector is the direct representative of Government in most of its departments, and is ordinarily a member of the Covenanted Civil Service. Primarily he is responsible for the peace of the district and the collection of its revenue. He is head of the police; is responsible for the work of the district treasury, superintends the excise and the collection of revenue from stamps, is in many cases the Chairman of the Municipalities in his district, and in all cases that of the District Board. He is required to interest himself in all matters in which Government has any concern. He also hears criminal and revenue appeals from the subordinate Courts, he has always the power, and in most districts of the province is expected, to take a share in the criminal work of the district; and in Oudh his jurisdiction extends to the sentencing of criminals to seven years' imprisonment. To aid him in performing these and other duties he has a staff of assistants. One of these takes the work of the treasury and the ordinary work of the district is parcelled out among the rest. The police are under a special officer, the District Superintendent, who is the Magistrate's Assistant in the Police Department and who works immediately with him.

At each tahsíli or sub-district headquarters is the *Tahsíldár*, invested usually with both Magisterial and Revenue powers, who has a large staff of subordinates and is the permanent representative of Government in his tahsíl; his principal duty being the collection of the land revenue.

Above the Magistrate and Collector is the Commissioner, whose duties are mostly those of supervision and inspection. A Commissioner has usually six or seven districts subordinate to him. He is the channel of communication between the District Officer and the Board of Revenue or the Government. He also hears appeals from the Collectors and their subordinates in rent and revenue cases, and is vested with large executive and police powers.

The Kumaun Division of the North-Western Provinces, which comprises the three districts of Almora, Naini Tal, and Garhwal, includes the Himálayan province of Kumaun and Garhwál and the submontane tract of the Tarái. The former was never subject to the regulations, the latter was so subject for about 40 years, but it was subsequently removed from the regulation districts, and under existing arrangements

it is one of the scheduled districts. In the districts of the Kumaun Division the local authorities have more extended powers than in any other part of the Province. The Commissioner, in addition to the ordinary powers of such officers, has in criminal matters the powers of a Sessions Judge, and in most Civil cases of a High Court. The Deputy Commissioner is the District Judge, and has authority to try original suits without limit of amount. In Revenue matters the Commissioner is subordinate to the Board of Revenue. The Tarái is to a great extent a Government *zamíndári* or direct property, and rents are collected for the State direct from the cultivators without the intervention of any intermediate landlord. It is managed by the Deputy Commissioner of Naini Tal in whose district it is situated under the control of the Commissioner of Kumaun.

The other scheduled tracts are not of sufficient importance to have their administration noticed separately. But it may be noted that the administration of Civil Justice in the Family Domains of the Mahárája of Benares in matters in any way connected with land is regulated by special enactments, and the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces is in such matters the highest Civil Court of appeal in the Domains.

5.—Character of Land Tenure—System of Survey and Settlements.

(a)—Proprietors.

When the British Government annexed the country, the following classes, from whom the previous Government had realized its revenue, were found in existence :—

(1) The representatives of old princely houses who paid the revenue on the whole or as much as they could retain of their inherited domains.

(2) Contractors who farmed the Government revenue for more or less considerable groups of villages.

(3) The village zamíndárs, whose tenure was of one of the following four kinds :—

(*a*) zamíndári, where the produce of the whole village is distributed ;

(*b*) pattidári, where land in the whole village is divided ;

(*c*) imperfect pattidári, where the land is divided in one part and the produce distributed in another part of the same village, but the shares in the land and the shares in the produce bear the same, or nearly the same, proportion to the shares in the original interest ;

(*d*) bhaiyachára, where the land is divided in part and the produce distributed in another part of the same village, but the shares in the land do not bear the same proportion as the shares in the produce to the original interest, or where the whole land is divided and the separate properties have no rational proportion to one another.

(4) The cultivators themselves paying revenue through their head-man.

By the British Government, settlements for the payment of the revenue were in the North-Western Provinces almost always made with either the village zamíndárs or the village head-men, and they are the proprietors of the land in nearly every part of the Province.

In Oudh the case was different. There the position of the owners of large estates was found to be much stronger than it had been in the North-Western Provinces half a century earlier. At the first summary settlement made after annexation in 1856, about seven-twelfths of the villages held by large proprietors, or talúqdárs, at the close of native rule were settled with them, and the remaining five-twelfths with the village zamíndárs.

But on the reoccupation of the Province after the mutiny, Government finally conferred on the talúqdárs the right to engage for the revenue of all the villages which had been included in their talúqas in the year preceding annexation.

It may be broadly stated that in the North-Western Provinces there are about 80,000, and in Oudh about 24,000, villages, and that about three-fifths of the latter are included in talúqdári *sanads*. The average area of each village, both in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is about one square mile.

In Oudh as in the North-Western Provinces, the unit for revenue assessment is the mahál. The mahál is, as a rule, conterminous with the village; but it not unfrequently embraces more than one village. On the other hand a village often—and this is especially the case in Bundelkhand—comprises more than one mahál. In the eastern districts, more particularly in Azamgarh and Gházipur, there prevails a custom by which each member of a proprietary body in the possession of more villages than one, instead of taking compact shares in the whole property, is assigned a separate share in each of the villages. The result is that one property will often consist of a number of small detached shares scattered over as many villages, and in those cases the mahál is usually the aggregate of scattered shares composing an individual property.

Although any individual sharer or group of sharers is allowed to apply for complete partition both of the land and the liabilities attached to it, the principle of joint responsibility is still maintained. But as the lambardári system is generally decaying (in the permanently-settled districts of the North-Western Provinces it is practically extinct) co-sharers are now commonly enabled to pay their revenue direct into the treasury, instead of through the lambardár. The opportunity now afforded of paying revenue by money-order is largely taken advantage of by the small revenue-payers, and the practice undoubtedly tends to accelerate the break-down of the lambardári system.

(*b*)—*Sub-proprietors.*

Intermediate between the proprietors and the cultivators are sub-proprietors. The most common origin of this form of title was when villages of which the engagement under native rule had been retained by a Rája or talúqdár also supported a family of village proprietors. The relations on which the village proprietors stood to the superior proprietor may have been of three kinds. They may have always collected the whole rents of the village and paid them sometimes through the superior proprietor and sometimes direct to the Government official, or they may have always paid them through the superior proprietor and never direct, or while they held large areas of the village in their own cultivation, or that of tenants cultivating under them, the superior proprietor may have realized the rents of the remainder of the village from the cultivators. The rule for the decision of these rights in the North-Western Provinces was that if the village proprietors had kept alive their title by some species of possession or management over the entire area of their estate, they were entitled to a sub-settlement of the whole of it. In default of this they had to be content with the specific lands over which they had managed to retain possession or control. In cases where sub-proprietary rights in whole villages existed, it was at the option of Government to make the settlement either with the superior or with the inferior proprietor. The rule adopted was that when the two classes were of the same family or class and mutually willing to maintain the connexion, settlement should be made with the superior proprietor, and the inferior proprietor should pay him the Government demand with all local and other rates and a percentage of not less than 15 per cent. on the Government demand. When engagement was taken from the inferior proprietor he paid his revenue and rates to the Government treasury, and an addition of 10 per cent. on that demand, which was paid from the treasury to the superior proprietor. In either case, the inferior proprietor had the whole management of the village and took all the profits that might be derived from it after paying the Government demand and the fixed allowance in favour of the superior proprietor. In Oudh, where there were two classes, the settlement was always made with the superior proprietor, and the inferior proprietor was, if he satisfied certain conditions with

regard to the possession of the whole village before annexation, and could prove the enjoyment of a prescribed share of the profits, entitled to retain the management, paying the superior proprietor a certain percentage of the profits proportional to the profits which he appeared to have enjoyed previously. This was rarely less than 10 per cent., or more than half of the estimated profits. Where the inferior proprietor failed to prove sufficiently continuous possession or the proper profits, he was decreed the largest area of land which he had held in his possession for 12 years before annexation. The rent on this was fixed for the whole period of settlement and cannot be changed. It was either the rent he had been found to pay for the same land before annexation, if that could be discovered, or the Government revenue assessed on the particular land that was decreed to him, *plus* a small percentage. The tenure so created, is known as sub-proprietary sír.

In the North-Western Provinces, in consequence of the rare occurrence of large proprietors, the instances of two rights in the same village are not frequent. In Oudh they are much more common.

(c)—Cultivators.

The forms in which rent is ordinarily taken from the cultivator are—

(1) Division of crops (*batái*). This is effected by a division of the crop when it is on the threshing floors.

(2) Appraisement (*kankut*). This is a conjectural estimate by eye of the outturn of fields while the crop is standing, the landlords' share being thus fixed without actual measurement or weighment. The share of the landlord in these two cases varies from one-third or even less, to half or sometimes more of the produce.

(3) A fixed rate on certain crops such as cane and cotton (*zabti*).

(4) Ordinary cash rents assessed in a lump sum on the holding, or by rates on some measure of area, generally the village bígha, which varies locally from about one-fourth to two-fifths of the standard or settlement bígha of 3,025 square yards or five-eighths of an acre.

Other and peculiar tenures are found in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. As an instance may be cited the *halbandi* tenure in the Basti district under which an allotment, according to the variety of soils, is, from time to time, made of the village lands among the cultivators, proprietary and tenant, on the basis of the number of the plough-cattle possessed by each. In villages where cash rents prevail the rents are fixed at so much per plough. But the tenure is not confined to cash-paying villages. In some *halbandi* villages grain rents are collected, while in a few rents are paid half in cash and half in kind, according to a custom known as *ádhabatái*. The bulk of the land in the two Provinces is now under cash rents; but kind rents are still to be found all over the Provinces and especially in the northern districts of Oudh. Of late years landlords in Rohilkhand and elsewhere have endeavoured to revert to the older system. This, the system of kind rents, has the advantage that it is self-adjusting with regard to the produce of the soil; but it is cumbersome, and liable to obvious abuses of fraud and oppression. It is clearly to the advantage of a tenant, whose land is of fair quality and whose crops are ordinarily well assured to have a fixed rent payable in cash, especially in view of the rise in prices which still continues. The tendency of the landlords to revert to the system of kind rents is due partly to the increased value of agricultural produce and partly to the superior opportunities which the system affords, of concealing real assets when settlements are under revision.

(d)—Agricultural capital.

Except for the growth of particular crops such as indigo and poppy the cultivator provides the whole of the expenses of cultivation. The cattle with which the land is ploughed, or the water for irrigation drawn from the well, belong to him,

as do the ploughs and all other implements of agriculture.* The seed he either saves from his last year's crop or buys from the village grain-dealer. The mill in which he crushes his sugarcane, and the pans in which the sugar is made, either belong to him or are hired by him from men who make a business of letting them out. Such portion of the agricultural capital as is provided by the landlord consists of occasional advances generally at 12 per cent. or more interest, and the cost of some of the wells, and even they are more often constructed by the cultivators themselves. The importance, therefore, of protecting the actual cultivator from deprivation of the benefit of his improvements, and of increasing the security of his tenure, can hardly be overestimated. The exemption from assessment to land revenue of the profits derived from improvements effected by landlords is provided for by recent orders of Government. Tenants' improvements are protected by provisions of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Rent Acts, though the latter Act limits the tenant's claim for compensation to such improvements as were effected within 30 years previous to the date from which the landlord seeks to eject him.

(*e*)—*Classes of cultivators.*

Classes of cultivators.—In the North-Western Provinces cultivators who have no proprietary or sub-proprietary rights are divided into three classes—

(*a*) tenants at fixed rates;
(*b*) ex-proprietary and occupancy tenants;
(*c*) tenants-at-will.

(*a*) Tenants in permanently-settled districts whose land has been held since the time of permanent settlement by themselves or their predecessors in interest, at the same rate of rent, are called tenants at fixed rates and are entitled to occupy such land at such fixed rates. Their rents may only be enhanced or diminished on account of a change in the area of their holding by alluvion or diluvion or otherwise. Their rights are heritable and transferable.

(*b*) Tenants whose land has been continuously occupied or cultivated for 12 years by themselves or their fathers or those from whom they inherit are called occupancy tenants.

Persons who lose or part with their proprietary rights have the rights of occupancy tenants in the land, which, at the time of the loss or parting, they held as their *sír*,† at a rate less by four annas in the rupee than that payable by a tenant-at-will for similar land, and are called ex-proprietary tenants. No tenant can acquire a right of occupancy—

(1) in land which he holds from an occupancy tenant or from an ex-proprietary or tenant or from a tenant at fixed rates;
(2) in sír land;
(3) in land held by him in lieu of wages;
(4) by including any time during which he has cultivated under a written lease.

The rent of occupancy tenants can only be enhanced by a written agreement duly registered or recorded before the kanúngo, or by order of a Settlement Officer or a Revenue Court, and then only under certain prescribed conditions as to change in the area or value of the holding.

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* Twenty years' possession at the fixed rate by the tenant or his predecessors in interest raises a presumption of a fixed rate tenure.

† *Sír* land means—
(*a*) land recorded as sír at the last settlement or revision of settlement of the district in which it is situate, and continuously so recorded since;
(*b*) land continuously cultivated for 12 years by the proprietor himself with his own stock or by his servants or by hired labour;
(*c*) land recognised by village custom as the special holding of a co-sharer, or treated as such in the distribution of profits or charges among the co-sharers.

The right of occupancy is heritable like land, but collaterals can only inherit if they were co-sharers during the lifetime of the last incumbent. It is only transferable by voluntary transfer between co-sharers in the right, and therefore cannot be sold in execution of a decree.

Tenants can be ejected by suit or by application.

Suits.—A suit can be brought on account of any act or omission detrimental to the land or inconsistent with the purpose for which the land was let, or which by law, custom or special agreement involves the forfeiture of the lease.

Applications.—Tenants at fixed rates, occupancy tenants, ex-proprietary tenants, and tenants holding under an unexpired lease may be ejected for decreed arrears remaining due at the end of the year ending 30th June, in which the arrears accrued, if after receiving a notice from the Revenue Court to pay within 15 days, they omit to pay.

Tenants-at-will may be ejected on a notice served after the 1st January and before the 1st May.

There are four main classes of tenants recognised by the Oudh Rent Act (XXII of 1886)—

(1) ordinary or statutory tenants;

(2) sub-tenants and tenants of sír land;

(3) tenants with a right of occupancy;

(4) tenants holding under a special agreement or decree of Court.

(1) The ordinary tenant—the tenant-at-will prior to the passing of Act XXII of 1886—has now had large statutory rights conferred upon him. He is entitled to retain possession of each holding (*i.e.* of the fields included in each separate patta or agreement) without enhancement of rent for seven years from the date on which he entered upon the holding, or, if there has been any change since then in its area or rental, from the date of such change: and at the end of this period his rent can only be enhanced by one anna in the rupee if his rent is payable in cash, or if it is payable in kind, by a proportion of the produce not greater than is in accordance with the established custom of the pargana. The only case in which the landlords can claim enhancement during the statutory term, is when any improvement has been constructed by him or becomes his property by purchase or payment of compensation during the term. The heirs of a statutory tenant succeed to his unexhausted rights.

A landlord can eject a statutory tenant at the end of the statutory term by notice, duly stamped and in a specific form issued through the Tahsíldár not later than November 15th.

During the statutory term a tenant can be ejected in certain cases by application or by suit—

(*a*) by *application* to the Deputy Commissioner after 1st April when decreed arrears of rent remain unsatisfied. The Deputy Commissioner will call upon the tenant to pay the arrears within 15 days, and if he fails to do so, may eject him;

(*b*) by *suit* on the ground that the tenant—

(i) has sub-let all his holding;

(ii) has used his land in a way that makes it unfit for the purposes of his tenancy;

(iii) the rent being payable in kind, has diminished his cultivation to such an extent that according to the custom of the pargana he must forfeit his holding,

(2) Sub-tenants and tenants of sír * only hold from year to year at a rent fixed by the landlord. They can be ejected like statutory tenants, but the notice does not, in their case, require to be stamped.

(3) Tenants who now possess no proprietary or under-proprietary rights in a village, but who, either themselves or in the person of an ancestor from whom they inherit, did between 1826—1856 A.D. possess proprietary or under-proprietary rights in the village, are tenants with a right of occupancy in such fields as they were cultivating on 24th August 1866, and which they did not begin to cultivate after the 15th February 1856. They are entitled to retain possession of their holdings so long as they pay their legal rent, which can only be enhanced by a suit on one of the following grounds :—

(*a*) that the rent is below the average rate paid by similar tenants for similar land in the same village;

(*b*) that the rent is more than 12½ per cent. below the average rent paid for similar land in the village by ordinary tenants;

(*c*) that the land exceeds the quantity for which rent has previously been paid.

Occupancy tenants may only be ejected by suit on the ground that a decree for arrears of rent has remained unsatisfied for more than 15 days. Occupancy rights cannot be sold or mortgaged, but may be inherited. Occupancy tenants in Oudh were created by the Rent Act of 1868, as a part of the "Oudh compromise," and the concession thus made by the talúqdárs was at the time considered important. The number of ex-proprietors benefited by it has, however, been very few, and the right of occupancy is incompatible with the retention of any under-proprietary right by the holder or by any co-sharer with him.

(4) the tenure of tenants holding under a special agreement or decree of Court is regulated by the conditions of the agreement or decree, provided that these do not deprive a tenant of any right which he would otherwise enjoy under the Rent Act. He can only be ejected by suit on the ground that a decree for arrears of rent has remained unsatisfied for 15 days or for any other lawful ground specified in the agreement or decree. No tenant, whatever his status, can be ejected except between the 1st April and the 30th June.

(f)—Distribution of cultivated land.

The whole of the cultivated land is distributed among the various classes of proprietary, sub-proprietary, and non-proprietary cultivators in the following proportions :—

	North Western Provinces.	Oudh.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Sír	18·2	4·5
Khudkásht	9·3	5·8
Land held with sub-proprietary or privileged rights	8·3	4·2
Land held with occupancy rights	33·1	1·3
Land held by proprietary and occupancy tenants without occupancy rights, *i e* in addition to their privileged holdings.	6·7	1·4
Land held by tenants-at-will or statutory tenants	32·8	79·7
Land held rent-free or in lieu of wages	1·6	3·1
Total ...	100	100

* *Sír* land is now, under Act XXII of 1886, defined as—

(*a*) land which for the seven years immediately preceding the passing of this Act has been continuously dealt with as sír in the distribution of proprietary or under-proprietary profits and charges;

(*b*) land which for the seven years immediately preceding the passing of this Act has been continuously cultivated by the proprietor or under-proprietor himself, or by his servants or by hired labour, and land which was recorded as sír at settlement and has been continuously so recorded since shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to be land of the class mentioned in (*a*). It may be noted that the amount of *sír* in Oudh cannot increase. Favoured tenancies cannot arise upon sír land.

The rates of rent per acre paid by occupancy and non-occupancy tenants in each Division of the North-Western Provinces and in Oudh as a whole are as follows :—

	Occupancy.	Tenants-at-will.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut	4 7 10	5 10 1
Agra	4 4 7	4 11 7
Rohilkhand	3 12 5	3 11 10
Allahabad	3 12 5	3 1 5
Benares	3 13 11	3 0 6
Gorakhpur	3 7 3	2 13 6
Kumaun (Naini Tal)	2 6 4	1 13 2
Average, North-Western Provinces ...	3 14 10	3 14 5
Lucknow	2 3 4	4 11 11
Fyzabad	2 7 4	4 13 9
Average, Oudh ..	2 6 0	4 12 10

The holding of an occupancy tenant on an average is much larger than that of a tenant-at-will or a statutory tenant; and he usually holds the best land in the village. These two facts combined enable him to pay in some districts a higher rate of rent and at the same time to be better off than the tenant-at-will. The area of holdings varies with the density of the agricultural population, and it is on this, rather than on the rate of rent paid, that the wealth of the agricultural classes depends. The comparatively large area of their holdings, their careful and intelligent style of tillage, and the security from drought afforded by the canals, make the cultivators of Meerut the most prosperous and wealthy of any in these Provinces.

The Settlement of the Land Revenue.

The part of these Provinces which was first acquired by cession from the Nawáb of Oudh in 1775 is comprised in the following districts :—

Benares,	Jaunpur,
Gházipur,	(a part of) Azamgarh,
Mirzapur,	Ballia;

and was permanently settled in 1795 A.D. In the country which was acquired between 1800 and 1803 a number of settlements were made, usually for periods of a few years only and on no recognisable principle, except to continue, as nearly as possible, the revenue which was borne on the roll during the latter years of native rule.

The first serious attempt to lay down the principles on which settlements of the land revenue were to be conducted in the North-Western Provinces was made in Regulation VII of 1822. It was then for the first time clearly laid down that assessments were not to be based on the mere statements of past collections which were furnished by the native Revenue officials, but on a careful and exhaustive inquiry into the circumstances of each village. The pargana and village boundaries were to be demarcated and prominent natural features entered on its maps by the regular revenue survey. The fields were generally (the rule was not made universal) to be

mapped in by the native Revenue subordinates. The rights and interests of all classes connected with the land were to be determined and the manner and proportion in which the "net or profit" was to be distributed among the various classes fixed with as much precision as possible. The object was "to ascertain and record not only the fiscal capabilities of the different mahâls, their extent and produce, the value of that produce and the cost of production, but also all interest attaching to the land, and the arrangement should bear the character of a ryotwâri settlement. It was the bounden duty of Government to maintain the rights of the ryots, and though the policy of fixing rent-rates in perpetuity might be questioned, there was no doubt of the expediency of fixing them for a considerable period of time." In fact the general principle asserted seems to have been that, though too much reliance was not to be placed on traditional methods of grain division, and though existing customary rent rates were to receive full attention wherever they could be ascertained, rents were not to be altogether left to the influence of competition or other natural causes, but were to be determined authoritatively by Government for fixed periods and to serve as the basis of the revenue demand. The main operation was not to be so much an assessment of the revenue on recorded or declared rents, as an assessment of the rent on ascertained capabilities. Among the minor provisions of especial importance it was ordered that the patwâris should be appointed generally by the zamíndár, but not be liable to disturbance or dismissal except on the authority of the Collector, and that attention should be paid to information given by the kanúngos. Written leases were, if possible, to be given to the cultivators. No period was definitely determined upon, but the expediency of long leases was recognised. The Governor-General was of the opinion that it might be well to fix the revenue for 20 or even 25 years, but for the present thought that a term of 10 or 12 years would be long enough. Grain rents were to be converted into cash wherever it was possible.

In 1833 the system received some important modifications. The majority of judicial cases were transferred from the Settlement Officers' Courts. Estimates of produce and its value and of rent were simplified, and the system of average rent and revenue rates, actual or assumed, for different classes of soil was introduced. Rents for the term of settlement or other period were to be fixed after the revenue had been determined. The patwâris' papers were put on a new basis and the universal use of the field map and khasra, which are now the foundation of all assessments, was prescribed for the first time. The first regular assessment of the whole province was completed between 1833 and 1840 A.D.

The second regular settlement of the North-Western Provinces commenced immediately after the mutiny, the first districts in which it was undertaken being Bulandshahr, Gorakhpur, Basti, and Jhánsi. It came to an end with the completion of the Bánda settlement in 1882, having from first to last run a course of 24 years. The average duration for each district has been about nine years; and the total cost including that of the cadastral survey in those districts in which it was undertaken a little more than Rs. 1,50,00,000. Though the legal right of Government to the whole net rental has never been formally abandoned, the necessity of leaving some part of it to the classes who were responsible for the payment of the revenue had been recognised from the first with more or less distinctness. At the 1840 settlement, the share to be taken by Government was fixed at 66 per cent; at the late settlement the officers who made the assessment were directed to take about a half it being left to their discretion to increase the proportion in cases where they thought that the landlords could pay it, or reduce it where they found that the proprietary body were numerous and impoverished. In fixing the assessment on lands whose value had been increased by permanent improvements, they were to allow a sufficient time for the landlord to recover his original expenditure with a reasonable interest, or, if they thought that this had already passed, were to assess the land at its full present value. Very elaborate rules were prescribed for the method of ascertaining

what the true assets were, and they varied so much in different districts, that it is difficult to give any general account of them. The estimated assets were not the actual assets of the village at the time of settlement, but what the Settlement Officer estimated that the estate would or could produce after the corrected rental had been raised by enhancement suits to its full amount. All other receipts which were or could be derived from the natural products of the estate, or from such authorized cesses as dues on traders at a fair or pilgrims at a sacred place, were included. There were, therefore, two documents to be prepared: the *first*, a corrected rent-roll, which was formed by taking the rents actually paid by ordinary cultivators, and applying to lands, such as the proprietors' sír, for which no true rent existed, the ordinary rate of rent paid by tenants in the neighbourhood; and *secondly*, the "estimated assets," which represented what the Settlement Officer considered that the estate could be made to pay, and served as the real foundation of the assessment. Before proceeding to assess single villages the Settlement Officer made out a table of rates paid, or deemed payable, over considerable areas, generally parganas. These he reported to the Board for sanction, and by applying them to the areas in each estate separately made a third statement, which was known as the "rental at sanctioned rates." In making his valuation of the rent rates which could be imposed the principal facts to which he paid attention were the following:—

(1) the natural quality of the soil;

(2) manure and population;

(3) irrigation;

(4) cultivators' caste and agricultural skill;

(5) the kinds of crops grown;

(6) the character and condition of the zamíndárs.

But by far the most important feature in the operation was the classification of the soils. Each village was divided into separate blocks for each class of soil which it contained, with a further distinction for irrigated and non-irrigated land. How extraordinarily minute this classification sometimes was may be gathered from the fact that in one pargana alone the Settlement Officer recognised no less than ninety-nine distinct varieties of soil, each with its own special value.

For every class of soil its appropriate rent rate was determined, and these rent-rates multiplied by the areas of the soils gave the total assessable income of the estate. This brings us to the real foundation of the settlement and the point in which it differed from its predecessors. In order to ascertain what his assumed rent rate should be, the Settlement Officer found out the actual rents that were paid for each class of soil, and rejecting those which he thought either too high or too low, chose from among them, the rent which he considered could be justly charged for the whole homogenous area.

In Oudh a summary settlement based on the existing revenue records was made immediately after annexation. The first regular assessment was commenced in 1860, and completed 13 years later. The principles on which the assessment was made varied considerably at the discretion of the Settlement Officer, and differed from those in use in the North-Western Provinces mainly in being less rigidly scientific in method. In Oudh, in short, assessment was not regarded to anything like the same extent as in the North-Western Provinces as a deductive science. The system adopted at Rae Bareli, though by no means that adopted in all districts, may be taken as representative in some degree of the principles usually accepted. Its distinctive feature was that it was done village by village, each on its own basis alone, and no general rates were used or reported. There were no soil rates and no crop rates, and though, after the assessment was made general, pargana rent-rates were compiled

from the village rent-rates, this was done mainly for the satisfaction of the Commissioner and the Financial Commissioner, and they were never used except in instances where the rent-rolls were found to be false. The actual entries in the rent-roll were classified by a cross division, first according as the rents were paid by high caste tenants or proprietors and were too low, or by Kurmis or Muraos and were too high, to serve as a general standard. Land held by all other castes was accepted as giving a true representative rent. The second division was into three zones by the distance of the land from the village site, and each zone again was divided into irrigated and unirrigated. The different rent-rates obtained by dividing the actual rental by the area over which it was paid were entered in a book, and the zones were marked off on a rough map. A careful comparison of the recorded rent-rates with the facts observed by a personal inspection of the village enabled the Settlement Officer to say whether any modification of the true representative rent-rates paid by ordinary cultivators was required before they could be applied to lands bearing no true rent, and the assessment of the village was completed without any reference to the other villages in its neighbourhood. The results were a comparatively equable assessment and nearly the highest rate of revenue paid in any district in the United Provinces.

The districts in the North-Western Provinces which have come under resettlement during the last 10 years are Dehra Dún, Gorakhpur, Basti, Jalaun, Jhánsi, Bulandshahr, Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Garhwál, and Budaun, and in all, except the last two, the revised assessments have been sanctioned and are being collected. In Garhwál owing to scarcity and other causes the revision of the assessment has been delayed and will take two or three years more to complete, and in Budaun operations were only started in October 1892.

In Dehra Dún, Gorakhpur, Basti, and Jhánsi the revision of settlement was accompanied by a professional cadastral survey. In the others the maps and records were corrected and brought up to date by the Settlement Department, they being considered accurate enough to obviate the necessity for a fresh cadastral survey. The general principles on which the assessments of the abovementioned districts were revised, and on which, with slight modifications, the districts now under settlement are being reassessed, may be thus summarized. The actual rentals recorded in the village papers are accepted as the basis of assessment, after correction, where necessary, by means of average, standard, or prevailing tenant rates (1) for land cultivated by landholders, (2) for land entered at rents in kind or as rent-free, or manifestly under-rented through negligence or fraud. In the case of land actually cultivated by the owners the rent rate applicable for correction is generally less than the average rate payable by ordinary tenants. On the rentals thus corrected the revenue is assessed generally at 50 per cent. But it is left to the discretion of the Settlement Officer, in exceptional cases, to depart from this standard to the extent of 5 per cent. of the assets. Cases where a further departure from the standard seems called for, are reported specially for the orders of the Board of Revenue. The methods by which the average, standard, and prevailing tenant rent-rates are arrived at are indicated in the rules, as also the way in which they are to be used for testing the recorded rent-rolls and correcting them for owners' holdings, and for grain-rented, rent-free, and under-rented lands. The rules also provide for securing to landholders who have increased the rental of their estates through irrigation and other works of improvement, or through the reclamation of waste tracts by the outlay of their own or borrowed capital, the enjoyment of the increased rental sufficiently long to recoup their outlay fully. And in cases where the new revenue, necessitated by the rental as ascertained for purposes of assessment, exceeds the old revenue in a very high proportion, progressive increments are allowed.

On these principles and on the basis of the verified and corrected records the Settlement Officer revised the assessment after personally visiting and inspecting each mahál in detail.

In the eight districts the settlements of which have been revised within the last decade the following is an abstract of the increase of revenue and the cost of revision :—

	Area in square miles.	Former demand.	Present demand.	Percentage of increase.	Total cost per square mile	Cost of settlement per square mile.	Cost of survey per square mile
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra Dún ...	715	31 239	51,488	64·8	†352	176	176
Gorakhpúr ...	4,581	16,75,789	24,38,112	45·5	410	243	167
Basti	2,796	15 32 775	19,44,175	46	521	342	179
Jalaun* ...	1,134	6,28 474	7,54 229	20	140	140	...
Bulandshahr ...	1,918	13,17,841	19 76,659	50	107	107	...
Saháranpur ...	2,219	11,28,014	14,32,419	26·9	149	149	...
Muzaffarnagar ...	1,658	12,40,222	15,55,576	24·5	158	158	
Jhánsi	1,442	4,86,567	5,51,175	13·28	141	97	44

* Exclusive of the villages known as *kanúni*, the settlement of which has not yet expired.

† This is the cost on the area which came under settlement, *viz.* 254,143 acres or 397 square miles.

Besides Garhwál and Budaun which are under settlement, the district of Bijnor will come under settlement from October 1893. In Hamírpur it has been decided to prolong the present settlement for another 10 years. In Oudh the districts which have come under settlement are Unao, October 1889 ; Partabgarh, October 1890 , Rae Bareli, October 1891 ; and Bara Banki, Hardoi, and Sultanpur, October 1892. In none of these districts has a fresh professional survey been considered necessary. The existing plane table maps of the previous settlement are being corrected through the agency of amíns and selected patwáris working under the kanúngos of the district. In Unao, Partabgarh, Rae Bareli, and Sultanpur the work of resettlement is being done by the Deputy Commissioner. In Hardoi and Bara Banki, special Settlement Officers have been appointed.

Besides the regular settlement operations as noted above, certain tracts in the Agra Division and in Bundelkhand have come under summary settlement owing to reduction of assets on account of deterioration. The reductions of revenue sanctioned are noted below :—

	Rs.
(1) Muttra	11,436
(2) Farukhabad	63,152
(3) Mainpuri	18,187
(4) Etáwah	8,355
(5) Etah	57 187
	1,58,317
(6) Bánda	18,119
(7) Jalaun	21,572
	1,98,008

In addition to these permanent reductions of revenue, outstanding arrears have been remitted, and in many cases the reduced assessments have been ante-dated.

In a minute, dated November 24th, 1874, Sir John Strachey recorded his opinion that appraisements of land for settlement purposes were imperfect and assessments unequal and unfair, because information regarding the crops, irrigation, and cultivation of each village for a series of years was not procurable, and the Settlement Officer's judgment had therefore to be formed on the imperfect data of the observations of a single year ; that the expenditure on recasting records, which had been rendered necessary only by the neglect to maintain correct records, would amount

to half the total cost of the resettlement of the Provinces; that the information existing on the subject of agricultural statistics was unsystematic and wanting in precision, and that almost every question for the consideration of Government in connection with agriculture was involved in more or less doubt and uncertainty, rendering a satisfactory determination difficult. He therefore recognised the necessity of measures to secure the maintenance of correct and uniform agricultural records, and concluded that in the patwáris, who, if properly utilized, might be made as good a working staff as existed in any country, the requisite machinery for carrying out these measures would be found. In order to secure the proper standard of efficiency and provide for the uniform working of the whole staff towards the same end, as well as to prescribe the forms in which correct statistics should be recorded and superintend their compilation, it was thought necessary that the work should be put under the guidance of some one central authority, and this was to be the first duty of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

The establishment for the maintenance of village records in the whole North-Western Provinces in 1891-92 consists of—

Number.	North-Western Provinces.	1891-92.
1	Inspectors	4
2	Sadr kanúngos'	33
3	Naib sadr kanúngos	33
4	Apprentices	29
5	Patwári Fund muharrirs	33
6	Supervisor kanúngos	486
7	Registrar kanúngos	174
8	Assistant Registrar kanúngos	187
9	School establishment	46
10	Patwáris and assistants	21,315
11	Chainmen	474
12	Sadr kanúngos' peons	33

The duty of the Inspectors is to supervise and inspect the work of kanúngos from district to district, and the results are periodically reported. This brings the work of every kanúngo in every tahsíl under some sort of review. The general superintendence of the staff in such district is vested in the sadr kanúngo. The duties of the supervisor kanúngos are to remain on tour all the year round, test the accuracy of the records of every patwári's circle in their charge, and see that they were filed on the proper dates. They are also responsible for the proper performance of their duties by the patwáris and for the education of their heirs or presumptive successors. The registrar kanúngos are entrusted with the work of compiling the returns received from all the villages in their tahsíls, as well as other miscellaneous revenue duties.

Codified rules for the determination of the duties and the guidance of the action of kanúngos and patwáris are now in force for both Provinces. Patwári schools are maintained in all the districts except Garhwál and Almora with a view to the improvement of the land records, and schools for kanúngos have been tried with success in Azamgarh, Basti, and Cawnpore. Although it was found in Bulandshahr that the patwáris were merely the agents of the landlords in whose interests they had altogether falsified their records, it may be said with confidence that the records become more reliable from year to year.

With a view to collecting in an available form all information bearing on the general agricultural and economical condition of different parts of the Provinces it was determined in 1882-83 to revive the pargana-books, which had been started some years before, but allowed to fall into disuse. The pargana-book consists of a series of volumes in which the chief economic statistics of each village in the pargana are extracted from the more detailed registers, and in which brief notes of local inspections and inquiries are entered. It forms, when properly kept up, a permanent note-book of the highest value for District and Pargana Officers, for it enables them to see at a glance what is the condition of any particular village.

The whole of the land revenue for North-Western Provinces and Oudh is—

	North-Western Provinces.					Rs
Permanently-settled	...	...	...	..	...	47,14,681
Temporarily-settled	...	...	...	...	...	4,09 45,746
		Total North-Western Provinces			...	4,56,60,427
	Oudh.					Rs.
Permanently-settled	...	...	...	...	...	8 22,384
Temporarily-settled	...	...	...	..	..	1,84,20 498
				Total Oudh	...	1,42,42,882
GRAND TOTAL, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH					...	5,99,03,309

The revenue now assessed falls at the rate of Rs. 1-10-7 per acre on the cultivated area in the North-Western Provinces and Rs. 1-8-7 per acre in Oudh. In addition to the land revenue proper, but closely connected and levied with it, are the local rates and cesses. The ordinary rates and cesses in the temporarily-settled districts of the North-Western Provinces amounted originally to 10 per cent. on the revenue, and were to be devoted to the maintenance of schools, roads, &c. They were increased in 1878 by a further levy of 2 per cent. in order to defray the expenditure incurred, and to be incurred, for the relief and prevention of famine. In permanently-settled districts two annas per cultivated acre was originally levied for the maintenance of schools, district post, &c. An addition was subsequently made of six pies per cultivated acre for relief and prevention of famine. The permanently-settled districts also continue to pay road cess at one per cent. of the land revenue, and a chaukidári cess is also realized. The total demand on these accounts in 1891-92 amounted to Rs. 56,22,243.

In Oudh, cesses amounting to 1¼ per cent. on the annual value,* or 2½ per cent. on the land revenue demand, were imposed by the Settlement Officer. But in the settlement engagements no distinction was made between revenue and cesses, the landlords merely engaging to pay an aggregate sum which was fixed at 51¼ per cent. of the assets. In 1871, in connection with the decentralization measures of Lord Mayo's Government, the Oudh Local Rates Act (XVII of 1871) was passed, and an additional rate of 1¼ per cent. on the annual value was imposed. The cesses and rates thenceforward stood at 2½ per cent. on the annual value, or 5 per cent. on the land revenue, of which one-half was covered by the settlement engagements and the other half imposed by statute. In 1878, the second Oudh Rates Act (IV of 1878) was enacted, with the object of imposing a famine rate. This repealed the Act of 1871, and increased the statutory rate from 1¼ to 2¼ per cent. on the annual value. The total rates and cesses thus amounted to 3½ per cent. on the annual value. A cess of 6 per cent. on the land revenue is also realized under the proviso in the settlement engagement in villages where the chaukidár is paid through the Deputy

* Road Fund ... ¼ per cent. on gross assets.
School Fund ... ¼ ditto.
District Post ... ¼ ditto.
Margin Fund ... ¼ ditto.
Total 1¼ ditto.

Commissioner. The total receipts on these accounts during the last revenue year were Rs. 3,67,344 and Rs. 6,61,055 respectively. The amount realized from the forests, mines, and water mills in Kumaun, from certain State properties in the Kumaun Division and in Mirzapur, the income of which is credited to Provincial Revenues, and from stone quarries in Almora and Mirzapur, is over 6½ lakhs annually. As the proprietors of canal-irrigated villages derive large profits in the form of enhanced rents from the investment of public money, a small charge known as the owner's rate is made on all villages in which the profit due to canals was not taken account of in fixing the ordinary land revenue. In 1891-92 the demand on this account was Rs. 3,51,717. With the declaration of the revised assessments at the recent revision of settlement, the owner's rate, hitherto assessed on revenue-paying estates in Saháranpur, Bulandshahr, and Muzaffarnagar, disappeared and became merged in the land revenue. In these districts owner's rate is now taken only from revenue-free, revenue assigned, and revenue redeemed estates, and detached revenue-free plots. Only those revenue-paying estates will be liable to owner's rate which had no canal-irrigation at the time of settlement, and this principle will be followed in every canal-irrigated district now coming under regular settlement. A cess of 6 per cent. on the revenue was formerly levied in order to defray the salaries of the patwári establishment and all incidental expenses connected with village records and agricultural statistics. This was remitted in 1882, and the charge debited to Provincial Revenues. Act IX of 1889 reimposed, with effect from the 1st April 1889, a patwári rate of 2 per cent. on the annual value in the North-Western Provinces. The entire cost of the patwári staff, of the salaries, including allowances, of supervisor and sadr kanúngos, &c., and of the maintenance, &c., of the village records and maps is debited to the separate Patwári Rate Fund. The pay, &c., of the registrar and assistant registrar kanúngos, &c., continue to be paid from Provincial Revenues. The demand of the patwári rate in 1891-92 for the two Provinces amounted to Rs. 23,71,753.

The Survey.

Originally survey operations were divided into two distinct branches: one being under the professional revenue survey, while the second was under the Settlement Department, without any reference to the former. The professional survey prepared maps on the scale of four inches to the mile, showing for each village the total area and any other statistical information regarding the number of houses, ploughs, wells, &c., that the surveyor had been able to collect. Another map, on the scale of one inch to the mile, was made for larger tracts of country. This survey was accomplished before 1840 for the whole of the North-Western Provinces except Kumaun, Jhánsi, and parts of Rohilkhand. Since then it has been completed for that portion of Rohilkhand which had been left unfinished, and has been repeated, with maps on the scale of two inches to the mile, in Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, and the southern parganas of Mirzapur: Kumaun has been surveyed on the scale of a mile to an inch. The first task of the second or settlement survey in preparing the detailed field maps which were to serve as the basis of assessment, was to determine all boundary disputes between the owners of coterminous village properties and to put up boundary pillars. As soon as this was done, a separate field map of each village, usually on the scale of 16 inches to the mile, was prepared under the supervision of the Settlement Officer. In the older settlements the method in use was simply to measure up the boundaries of each field one after the other and plot them into the field plan or map by the eye. Survey by plane table was introduced in 1852, and has resulted in the production of maps of a very high standard of accuracy. The agency employed was usually that of native amíns who, though on a low rate of pay, were capable, under careful supervision, of producing very excellent maps. In some settlements the patwáris were employed to do the whole or a part of the survey, and sometimes showed themselves as expert as professional amíns. The standard of measurement in the settlement survey was the local bígha, or measure actually in use on the spot. What this was

or should be considered to be was determined by the Settlement Officer and reported for the sanction of the Board of Revenue. It varied with nearly every district, and often in different parts of the same district, and rarely bore a simple proportion to the acre which was in use by the professional survey, and in which all the English statements are compiled.

In the cold weather of 1871 the work hitherto done by the Settlement Department was taken over by the officers of the regular revenue survey whose operations have subsequently been known as the cadastral survey, and the village maps in Agra, Muttra, Bánda, Hamírpur, and Moradabad were prepared by them. They were responsible for the correct entry in the field-book or khasra of the serial number of the field on the map, its area, crop, and method of irrigation. They entered, moreover, all particulars descriptive of uncultivated land, but the correctness of these was tested by the Settlement Officer.

In 1877 it was determined to make a fresh survey of the permanently-settled districts, where the maps had become useless and the record-of-rights confused and obsolete.

In 1876 Mr. (now Sir Charles) Crosthwaite drew up a code of instructions, which has generally been followed by the officers in charge of the revision. The operations began with a determination of the village boundaries by a Deputy Collector. The professional survey followed, and prepared cadastral maps on the scale of 16 inches to the mile, and area books showing in acres the area of each field. These were handed over to the settlement party, who then made out and subjected to careful and repeated attestation, the papers which constitute the record-of-rights for each village. Towards the end of the operations this system was slightly modified by associating the settlement and survey parties in the preparation of the village papers, on a plan which was subsequently adopted with some degree of success in the resettlement of Basti, Gorakhpur, and Jhánsi, and is now being carried out in Garhwál. Operations were commenced in the cold weather of 1877-78 and were brought to an end in March 1886, after a duration of about nine years. They were carried on independently in two or more districts at the same time, and the average duration for each district was about 4½ years.

Of the total permanently-settled area, one tahsíl in the Benares district which forms a part of the Family Domains of the Mahárája of Benares, and for which separate arrangements were made; those portions of Ballia for which a new record had recently been prepared in the Azamgarh settlement; and all the upland tracts of Mirzapur were excluded from settlement.* The area remaining was 5,448 square miles. The total cost and the cost per square mile of survey and settlement separately were as follows :—

District.	Area in square miles	Total cost.	Per square mile.	Cost of survey.	Per square mile.	Cost of settlement.	Per square mile.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Benares	891	3,66,098	411	1,54,287	173	2,11,811	238
Mirzapur	790	4,21,866	533	1,70 382	215	2,51,504	318
Gházipur	1,493	5,85,899	392	2,53,349	169	3,32 050	223
Jaunpur	1,551	7 75,353	500	3,24,917	210	4,50,436	290
Ballia	723	2,90,496	402	1,13,537	157	1,76,899	245
Total (.	5,448	24,39,212	448	10,16,532	187	14 22,700	261

* The word settlement is used in the permanently-settled districts for the proceedings connected with the revision of the record-of-rights.

The expense was high for the following reasons, *viz.*: (1) the minute sub-division of the cultivation, (2) the complexity of the proprietary holdings and the number of proprietary shares, and (3) the great number of suits which were brought to establish proprietary or cultivating rights.

Both the maps and the record-of-rights have been put to the test of constant production before the Courts in disputed cases, and are proved to have attained a very high degree of accuracy.

The districts of Dehra Dún, Gorakhpur, Basti, and Jhánsi have been, and the more accessible and better cultivated tracts of Garhwál are now being cadastrally surveyed.

In these districts the professional Survey Department, working in advance of the Settlement Officer, cadastrally surveyed each village and prepared new field maps. It also classified the natural and conventional soils, and drew up the settlement field-books or khasras. From these is compiled the rent-rolls or jamabandis, and tables of statistics showing the results of the soil classifications and the areas and other details of holdings. These records were then transferred to the Settlement Department by which they, together with the share lists or khewats and memoranda of village customs prepared by that Department, were attested and, as far as necessary, corrected.

6.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

The Division.—The territory administered by the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is divided in the first instance into nine Commissionerships or Divisions, which may be grouped as follows according to the nature of their administration :—

(*i*) the six unscheduled Divisions of the North-Western Provinces proper ;

(*ii*) the scheduled Division of Kumaun ;

(*iii*) the two Divisions of Oudh.

The District.—The North-Western Provinces proper include the Divisions of Meerut, Agra, Rohilkhand, Allahabad, Benares, and Gorakhpur, each of which is again sub-divided into districts, of which Allahabad contains seven, Benares five, Gorakhpur three, and the others six each. The two Oudh Divisions, Lucknow and Fyzabad, contain six districts each, and Kumaun contains three.

The population, and density of each Division and of each district will be found in the chapter on the census—pages 241 to 252. From these details it will be seen that the Allahabad Division, with its area of over 17,000 square miles, is the largest ; while the Gorakhpur Division, with a population of six and-a-half millions of inhabitants on an area of 9½ thousand square miles, is the most densely populated. The average size of a district in these Provinces, omitting the Kumaun Division, is 2,038 square miles, and the average population is 993,989. Both in area and population, however, they vary considerably : from Mirzapur, which contains 5,223 square miles and Gorakhpur, which contains 4,576 square miles, to Benares and Lucknow, the areas of which are 1,009 and 967 square miles respectively. Gorakhpur has considerably the largest population, 2,994,057, and Dehra Dún the smallest, 168,135.

Two of the largest districts, Bánda and Gorakhpur, have each a sub-division, which is usually in charge of a European Officer.

The Tahsíl.—For revenue purposes as well as those of general administration, districts are further sub-divided into tahsíls, each of which is in charge of an officer who has usually magisterial powers as well as revenue powers. The number of tahsíls in a district varies considerably. In no Oudh district is the number more than four

while Cawnpore and Allahabad have nine tahsíls each, Bánda has eight, Agra seven, and many other districts in the North-Western Provinces have five and six. The population of the tahsíls in the North-Western Provinces is largest in the Gorakhpur Division, one, Padrauna, having a population of 605,551 persons. Benares follows with a population of 580,467, the number being swollen by the population of the city. The Atraula tahsíl in the Gonda district has, however, the largest population of any in the united Provinces, namely 669,497. Kálsi in Dehra Dún, shows the smallest population, 50,697 and as a rule the tahsíls in the Tarái and in the Bundelkhand tracts are more sparsely populated than those in other parts of the Provinces.

The Pargana.—The old division of the country into parganas, and of the pargana into tappas has now lost much of its value and importance. A tahsíl usually contains more than one pargana, but in some districts the pargana has merged entirely in the tahsíl, the old pargana name being frequently, however, retained.

The Thána.—A Division more important for practical purposes, if of less historical interest, is the thána. Every district is, for purposes of police administration, divided into a certain number of thánas, each under a separate Police Officer. The headquarters of a tahsíl are usually also the headquarters of a police circle, but as it is the district and not the tahsíl that is sub-divided into police circles, the boundaries of the tahsíls and of the thánas it contains do not necessarily coincide. The total number of thánas in the Provinces is 866, with an average area per thána, excluding the districts of Kumaun and Garhwál, of about 108 square miles. The number of thánas in a district varies from 39 in Jhánsi, 35 in Meerut, 34 in Gorakhpur, and 33 in Agra, to seven in Dehra Dún and six in the Tarái and is, as a rule, much smaller in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces. The population of a thána ranges from 198,006 in Gorakhpur to 1,327 at Chakráta in Dehra Dún, and is on the whole largest in Oudh and in the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, and sparsest in the country south of the Jumna.

7.—Changes in the Administration.

[See General Summary.]

8.—Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

Note.—There is nothing that deserves special notice under this head.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1.—Survey and Settlement.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

This chapter will be confined to a brief account of the progress made in map and record revision, inspection, assessment, and other operations in the districts under settlement. The Board have omitted this year the details of settlement litigation which it has been customary to give in this portion of the report, as the appendices can be referred to for these, if necessary, and they are of no special interest or importance.

Saháranpur.—Scarcely any work remained to be done in this district except the disposal of a few cases. These were duly decided. There was a small expenditure of Rs. 428-10-2, which brought up the total cost to Rs. 2,75,879-6-4. The final settlement report has been received, and is under review.

Muzaffarnagar.—The revised assessments of tahsíl Kairana and the Ganges khádir were sanctioned by the Board in the early part of the year of report. These amounted to Rs. 4,19,357, an increase of Rs. 66,248, or 18·76 per cent. on the former revenue. This completed the settlement of the district, in which settlement operations were formally closed from the 1st July 1892 by Notification No. $\frac{1870}{I \quad 25B.}$, dated the 20th July 1892. The final settlement report has been received since the end of the year. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 29,529-8-5, making a total of Rs. 2,65,000-6-11 up to date.

Jhánsi.—The fairing of the settlement records was completed except for five villages, belonging to the Algi jágír, in which a question arose that rendered a reference to Government necessary. The revised assessments of Mau and Moth were sanctioned by the Board during the year, and those of Jhánsi and Garotha in October and November 1892. All were declared in time for the enhanced revenue to be collected at the kharíf of 1892, and the revised demand for the entire district has been entered in the statement of assessments declared during the year. It amounts to Rs. 5,51,175, an increase of Rs. 64,608 or 13·28 per cent. over the old revenue. Settlement operations have been formally closed with effect from the 31st January 1893, by Notification No. $\frac{206}{I-505}$, dated 24th idem. Rupees 55,045-8-9 were expended during the year, bringing the total expenditure up to Rs. 2,03,630-0-8.

Garhwál.—Good progress has been made in the survey of the southern parganas to which it has been decided to restrict the cadastral survey, leaving the settlement of the northern and wilder portion of the district to be made by a less expensive agency. Two hundred and forty-four square miles were surveyed during the year, and the total area measured since the commencement of operations is 435 square miles. The whole of parganas Barahsyun, Chandkot, Talla Salan, Malla Salan, and part of pargana Dewalgarh have now been surveyed. The maps of 1,101 villages, and the rough records and statistical forms of a larger number, were prepared by the Survey Department and supplied to the Settlement Officer. The Settlement Department corrected and attested the records of pargana Barahsyun, and good progress was made in preparing fair copies. No inspection was done during the year. The Settlement Officer had hoped to begin inspection work in March or April 1892, but was prevented from doing so by the appearance of scarcity in the district, which practically absorbed his whole attention.

Rules for the assessment of the revenue have not yet been issued. At the close of the year a revised draft was under preparation, in communication with the Commissioner and the Settlement Officer, to meet the views of the Government of India regarding the method of assessment to be adopted in Garhwál. It may be noted that case work was fairly heavy during the year. There were altogether 6,165 cases for disposal. The total expenditure now amounts to Rs. 2,24,910-0-3, of which Rs. 1,13,100-8-7 was incurred during the year of report.

Kumaun-Bhábar.—There has been some delay in completion of the revision of revenue and rents in these Government estates. At the commencement of 1891-92 there remained to be inspected and assessed 164 villages (22 settled and 142 directly managed). The inspection was completed, and new rates were imposed and collected during the year on the directly managed villages on the same principles as were applied to those assessed in 1889-90. The assessment of the 22 settled villages could not be completed, as there was delay in obtaining information as to the fiscal history of some of them, and Mr. C. H. Roberts was much occupied in connection with water and drainage works at Naini Tal. He hoped to finish the work and to collect the enhanced revenue during the current year. Up to the end of 1891-92 the rent and revenue demand on the estates increased, owing to revision, by Rs. 34,522. With the increase which is expected on the remaining 22 villages, the total enhancement will approximately be Rs. 38,000, the amount estimated last year. The total cost of the revision up to the 30th September 1892 was Rs. 13,271, including the expenditure (Rs. 2,057) of 1891-92.

Unao.—Work was started in four more parganas, making 10 altogether in which settlement operations were in progress. The revision of maps and records was completed in parganas Harha, Maurawan, Asoha, Purwa, and Gorinda Parsandan, and nearly finished in parganas Pariar and Sikandarpur. In Jhalotar Ajgain, Unao, and Asiwan Rasulabad the work of map correction and verification of records was finished, and in the first-named pargana the fairing of records is also well advanced.

The inspection for assessment of parganas Harha, Purwa, and Maurawan was completed last year, and that of Asoha, Gorinda Parsandan, Jhalotar Ajgain, Pariar, Sikandarpur, and Unao, comprising an area of 330 square miles, during the year of report.

The assessment of pargana Harha, Purwa, Maurawan, and Jhalotar Ajgain was completed, the area assessed being 481 square miles. The revised assessments of Harha, Purwa, and Maurawan were sanctioned by the Board during the year. The resulting increase of revenue is Rs. 65,777, or 18·27 per cent.

The total expenditure up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,49,357-9-6. This includes Rs. 16,520-13-1, half the pay of the Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer, which, under G. O. No. $\frac{2915}{X-162}$, dated 14th May 1891, has been debited to settlement.

Partabgarh.—In pargana Patti the revision of maps and records was completed and fair copies of the greater portion of the records were prepared. Work was started in five other parganas, Partabgarh, Bihár, Mánikpur, Dhingwas, and Rámpur, and in the first-named pargana all the maps and khasras were corrected, the jamabandis and khewats prepared and verified, and slips distributed. The records of a few villages were also faired. The pargana of Patti, the area of which is 467 square miles, was inspected by the Settlement Officer, who completed his assessment report for it after the close of the year.

The total expenditure up to date, including Rs. 13,584-13-4, half the pay of the Deputy Commissioner, which is debited to settlement, amounts to Rs. 80,081-14-1.

Rae Bareli.—This district was brought under settlement by Notification No. $\frac{2551}{I-802}$, dated 14th October 1891, and the work of map and record correction, on the system followed in Unao and Partabgarh, was commenced under the superintendence

of a Deputy Collector. Work was first started in parganas Inhona, Mohanganj, Sareni, and Khiron, the current settlement of which expires on 30th June 1895. The maps of all the 444 villages in these parganas were corrected, and satisfactory progress was made in the preparation of the records. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 15,347-2-6.

The districts of Budaun, Bara Banki, Hardoi, and Sultanpur have been brought under settlement from the 1st October 1892, and a Deputy Collector, under the orders of the District Officer, has been posted to each district to start the work of map and record correction. Advantage has been taken of the opportunity afforded by the settlements recently undertaken to revise the existing settlement rules in the light of the experience that has been gained of the working of the present system of settlement. Since the close of the year revised codes of rules for the North-Western Provinces and for Oudh have been submitted to Government, which it is hoped may prove generally suitable, and may not require any except minor amendments for some time to come.

An abstract of the work done during the year is appended :—

Abstract Statement of Settlement Work.

District.		Preparation or revision of maps and records.				Survey and assessment work.					Case work during 1891-92			Expenditure.
						Area in acres—						Appeals—		
		Map.	Khasra.	Jamabandi.	Khewat.	Surveyed.	Inspected.	Assessed.	For which assessments have been reported to the Board.	For which assessments have been sanctioned by the Board.	Original cases.	To Settlement Officer.	To Commissioner.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
														Rs.
Saháranpur ...	Total required										12	82	298	
	Done during the year... ...					Finished last year.					10	82	294	429
	Remaining										2	...	4	
Muzaffarnagar ...	Total required									1,061,231	5,347	426	161	
	Done during the year... ...					Finished last year.				399,978	5,345	426	100	29,530
	Remaining									...	2	...	61	
Jhánsi ...	Total required	639	1,280	1,478	2,217	922,835	922,835	922,835	922,835	922,835	2,509	12	75	
	Done during the year... ...	...	597	643	1,043	...	...	494,829	922,835	922,835	1,985	11	74	† 55,046
	Remaining	...	10	10	15	...	...	...	...	..	524	1	1	
Garhwál ...	Total required	5,636	*1,592	*796	...	312,399	312,399	312,399	312,399	312,399	6,165	123	23	
	Done during the year... ...	2,202	1,188	539	...	156,061	...	..	..		6,164	105	13	‡ 1,13,101
	Remaining	3,416	404	257	...	34,134	312,399	312,399	312,399	312,399	1	18	10	
Unao ...	Total required	2,403	1,602	2,508	3,762	...	586,396	586,396	586,396	586,396	5,903	111	48	
	Done during the year... ...	1,409	747	1,291	2,075	...	211,296	308,182	308,516	308,516	4,588	104	13	75,712
	Remaining	81	432	672	1,061	...	63,229	215,214	277,880	277,880	1,315	7	35	
Rae Bareli ...	Total required	1,332	888	1,110	1,665	...	256,564	256,564	256,564	256,564	296	...	...	
	Done during the year... ...	272	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	291	...	...	15,347
	Remaining	1,060	888	1,110	1,665	...	256,564	256,564	256,564	256,564	5	...	...	
Partabgarh ...	Total required	6,438	4,292	6,082	9,123	...	§ 787,817	§ 787,817	§ 787,817	§ 787,817	8,576	68	9	
	Done during the year... ...	2,776	1,384	2,191	1,477	...	298,880	..	...	...	7,731	63	7	54,589
	Remaining	3,346	2,958	3,891	7,646	...	488,937	787,817	787,817	787,817	825	5	2	

* The figures against Garhwál are for five parganas (except those marked, which are for one pargana), against Unao for 10 parganas, against Rae Bareli for four parganas, and against Partabgarh for six parganas.
† Includes Rs. 3,586 on account of survey charges.
‡ Ditto Rs. 90,130 ditto.
§ Exclusive of the area of pargana Rámpur.

MAPPING.—*Village field maps.*—The maps of the cadastral survey are reproduced in the Survey Office at Calcutta. The districts for which these maps are being prepared are Gorakhpur, Tarái, Kumaun (Bhábar), Mirzapur, and Jhánsi of the North-Western Provinces and the Rámpur State, up to end of June last 9,903 sheets have been printed, namely—

	Sheets.
Gorakhpur...	8,630
Tarái	453
Kumaun (Bhábar)	332
Mirzapur	14
Jhánsi	474
Total ...	9,903

Of the above, 1,352 sheets were printed during the year under report, as follows :—

	Sheets.
Gorakhpur	79
Tarái	453
Kumaun (Bhábar)	332
Mirzapur	14
Jhánsi	474
Total ...	1,352

And of the Rámpur State of which there are 1,356 sheets representing 1,098 villages surveyed, 1,161 sheets were printed during the year and 1,296 sheets up to end of June 1893, whilst 60 sheets remained at the same period. Of the districts last reported for 1891-92 that for Basti is blank for the present year 1892-93, the reproduction of the village field maps having been completed.

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2 AND 3.—STATE PROPERTIES AND WASTE LANDS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

At the commencement of the year there were 392 State properties in the united provinces, including the villages in Bánda previously managed on the "sliding scale" system, but now classed as ordinary Government estates. During the year seven estates were acquired, and 19 were removed from the accounts, including the "Gházipur Stud Farm," which was leased for a term of years by Government direct. At the close of the year there were 380 estates paying a revenue of Rs. 1,31,962.

The total current rental increased from Rs. 7,41,975 to Rs. 7,88,691, due to the inclusion of Bánda "sliding scale" villages and to revisions of rent in the Bhábar estates. The total demand, including arrears, was Rs. 8,02,370, of which Rs. 7,85,000 were collected. Of the balance (Rs. 17,370) Rs. 9,205 are in fact nominal or irrecoverable, though not so shown in the appendix. After payment of land revenue and rates, the profit to Government amounted to Rs. 6,08,600.

The balance is heavy only in Bánda, where, however, it consists mainly of arrears (Rs. 8,743) due from previous years. The collections of the current year were Rs. 40,812 against a current demand of Rs. 43,778. A considerable portion of the outstandings was for the unfavourable season of 1296 fasli, and lands effected by káns; and this will probably have to be remitted. In the villages of Jouharpur and Jaspura, the current collections of the year were good, and the management of those villages now appears to be satisfactory. Proposals for the appointment of a Special Manager for Government and Court of Wards estates in Bánda were submitted; but the Junior Member of the Board of Revenue having discussed the matter with the Collector and Commissioner on the spot, has directed a strict enforcement of responsibility on Tahsíldárs and issued other instructions respecting the system of management which,

it is hoped, may result in improvement. The management in Bánda owing to the extent of kánsgrass and other causes, will never be a simple matter.

The expenditure was as follows:—

	Rs.
Establishment	78,599
Contingencies	78,460
Improvement	1,58,504
Total ...	3,15,563

The expenditure on improvements has decreased, mainly in the submontane estates of the Kumaun Division.

The total demand, inclusive of the amount due at the commencement of the year, for the price of confiscated and escheated lands, was Rs. 2,958, of which Rs. 1,726 were realized.

4.—Court of Wards.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The total number of estates in the charge or under the superintendence of the Court of Wards was 166; during the year 13 estates were released, and the charge of 11 was assumed. The most important estate released was that of Partab Chand in the Allahabad district, which had been administered by the Court of Wards for a period of 20 years, having been placed under management by an order of the District Judge in 1871. During the period of the Court's charge debts amounting to Rs. 34,567 were paid, over two lakhs were spent in the purchase of land and other property, over a lakh was spent in improvement, much was done to better the condition of the tenantry, and the rental was raised from Rs. 1,01,762 to Rs. 1,62,909. The record is one which is highly creditable to the management of the Court of Wards in general, and to the Special Manager, Munshi Zain-ul Abdin, Khán Bahádur, in particular. The only cause for regret is the fact that no good investment could be found for the large cash balance, Rs. 1,70,655, which was handed over to the proprietor. Inquiry has been made whether the amount has since been invested, and, if so, in what way. The existence of such a large balance is explained to be due to the repayment with interest of the loan of one lakh advanced to the Benares Municipality in 1891. In addition to the cash balance, Rs. 1,21,800 in Government paper was handed over on release of the estate.

The history of the other estates released during the year does not call for special notice.

Of the 11 estates of which charge was assumed during the year, five belonged to minors and were taken over by the Court of Wards of its own motion, three belonged to minors and were placed under the Court of Wards by order of the Civil Courts, and one belonged to proprietors of each of the following descriptions: persons disqualified on their own application, persons rendered incapable by physical defects, &c., and females declared incompetent to manage their property. The two most important estates brought under supervision were the Eka estate in the Mainpuri district, and the Tiloi estate, Rae Bareli. Both these estates will require careful management: the affairs of the latter were in a state of utmost confusion when charge was assumed.

The total income, expenditure, and balance of the estates reported on are as follows:—

	Rs.
Opening cash balance	10,25,528
Receipts during the year	45,99,597
Total available income ...	56,25,125
Total expenditure ...	49,82,325
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	6,42,800

The closing balance given in the reports for the preceding year were—

	Rs.
For the North-Western Provinces	8,19,460
Do. Oudh	1,93,023
Total ...	10,12,483

The difference between this sum and the opening balance of the year of report is explained to be partly due to certain sums having been erroneously shown as expended in the previous year and which should have been included in the closing balance, and partly to the fact that the accounts of estates in Oudh made over by the Civil Courts have been shown for the first time.

The total demand for rent, current and arrears, amounted to Rs. 41,13,129, of which Rs. 34,96,020, or 85 per cent., were collected. In the North-Western Provinces the collection of arrears amounted to 41 per cent. against 38 in the preceding year, whilst the collection of the current demand was 85 per cent. against 91. For Oudh the corresponding figures are, for arrears 13 per cent. against 31, and for the current demand 97 per cent. for both years. The fall in the total collections for the North-Western Provinces is explained to be due to the inclusion in the figures under "demand" for certain estates of sums which, owing to the approaching release of the estates, could not be collected before their release. It seems that in the case of estates which are released during the year reported on the amount shown under current demand should be the total of the rent instalments which fell due before the date of release, as otherwise an incorrect idea of the results of the collections is conveyed by the figures. This is forcibly illustrated in the case of the Partab Chand estate, which is stated to have been released on 1st February 1892. It was therefore under the Court's management for only four months of the revenue year 1891-92, and it is shown that of the current demand (Rs. 1,56,147) of the year nearly one-third was realized. The Board of Revenue have been asked whether there is any objection to showing in the accounts only the rental demand for the period that an estate is under management. In the Arjunpur estate (Mainpuri and Farukhabad districts) unsatisfactory collections are attributed to a succession of inefficient managers and, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice, a want of proper supervision on the part of the Collector. The large balance in Allahabad is due to the release of the Partab Chand and Sakarwan estates. The Bánda estates have suffered from bad management, which has injuriously affected the collections. The estates are too poor and too scattered to permit the appointment of a special manager, but the Sazáwals have now been placed under the supervision of the Tahsíldárs, and it is hoped that an improvement will be visible. Instructions have been given that the Collector should closely supervise the management of those estates.

The collections in the Gorakhpur Division continue unsatisfactory. The two worst estates in this respect are Narharpur and Majhauli, where only 70 and 77 per cent. respectively of the current demand was collected. It is said that in Narharpur a succession of agricultural calamities has crippled the tenantry. The Board have ordered that liberal advances should be made, and inquiry has been made whether the case is not one in which remission of arrears would be advisable. In Majhauli it appears that the rents are not paid by the tenants when due, but are realized with interest by means of the Rent Courts. This would seem to indicate a want of harmony between the tenants and those responsible for the management of the estate, and it is highly desirable, if this is the case, that a better understanding should be brought about.

The total collections in Oudh, if allowance is made for the fact that the Tiloi estate came under management during the year with arrears amounting to over a lakh and-a-half, are better than in any of the North-Western Provinces Division; among the latter Meerut ranks first and Rohilkhand next.

Rupees 14,89,481 were paid on account of land revenue, being a percentage of 43 on the rental receipts (46 for the North-Western Provinces and 41 for Oudh). The abnormal incidences are said to be due, either to payment of arrears as well as of the current demand, or to short collections of rent on account of the release of estates or to some other cause. Here again, as in the case of the rental demand, it would seem advisable to show only the revenue falling due before the release of the estates from management.

A sum of Rs. 71,322 was realized on account of occupier's rate against Rs. 67,496 paid to Government. The excess is due to an arrangement on the Dadon estate, by which the tenants paid an excess of occupier's rate instead of having their rents enhanced. It is not clear why the Collector considered this course convenient, and Government agrees with the Board that the practice is undesirable and that the enhancements should be made in the regular way.

The cost of management amounted to Rs. 2,77,742, or 6 per cent. on the normal income, the same rate as reported for the North-Western Provinces in the preceding year. The measures taken to ensure economy in special estates have been fully explained. The matter is one which should be kept steadily in view by the local officers under the supervision of the Board: care being at the same time taken that no loss of efficiency takes place. The special system of management was in force in the *Bareilly*, Allahabad, Gházipur, Gorakhpur, Rae Bareli, *Sitapur*, Kheri, Sultanpur, and Bara Banki districts. The districts italicized are those in which the system was newly introduced in the year reported on. It has been everywhere a success, and the Board desire to extend it wherever practicable. The percentage of cost of special management was highest in the Gházipur (9 per cent.) and Sultanpur districts (7·9 per cent.). No special reasons are given for this. Elsewhere the percentage of cost varies from 4·4 to 7·0.

The Lieutenant-Governor is gratified to observe that the education of wards is engaging special attention. Information has been asked as to the measures for the amelioration of the existing arrangements which, after mature consideration, commend themselves to the Board.

Suggestions to give wards instruction in horse-breeding at Hápur and to form an agricultural class at Cawnpore fell through. It is under consideration, however, to open a veterinary school at Lucknow, to which wards might be deputed. It may therefore be possible, at no distant date, to afford wards instruction in veterinary and agricultural knowledge, which it is certainly the duty of those charged with the education of the future landholders of the country to endeavour to impart.

The following table shows the expenditure on improvements during the past three years:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces	24,208	36,636	56,249
Oudh	31,818	44,731	80,279
Total ...	56,026	81,367	1,36,528

It has not been shown whether the annual budget of allotments for improvements has been worked up to.

The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board that more might have been done in Rohilkhand, but it is evident that the necessity for effecting improvements is much more generally appreciated than it was a few years back, and it is hoped that a retrogression will not occur. Mr. Calnan's account of the discovery of old

wells on the Dahyawan estate (Partabgarh) is interesting: three wells with cylinders in good order were found; they are valued at Rs. 2,000.

Little has been said about village sanitation, but the Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction that this is one of the points to which the special attention of District Officers will be directed.

A strong conviction is expressed that the efforts which have been made by many landowners to induce the Sansiahs to adopt agriculture as a means of honest livelihood have proved a failure. No improvement can be reported in the habits of the members of the families of this tribe which are settled on Court of Wards' estates, and the present Junior Member of the Board shares his predecessor's opinion that all efforts to reclaim them will be hopeless. The experiment has been under trial for a period of about three years, and it now appears to be time that some definite conclusion should be arrived at as to its continuance or otherwise. Commissioners of Divisions have accordingly been requested to submit reports by District Officers in whose districts Sansiahs are settled giving a brief history of each family, and the Board have been asked to submit a similar report with reference to estates under the Court of Wards.

Twenty-five estates are managed by the Court of Wards on behalf of proprietors who have been disqualified on their own application. The Chirgaon and Lalitpur estates are retained under management, as their proprietors are *parda-nashín* ladies. The proprietor of the Karim-ud-dinpur estate was a lunatic, but though now pronounced sane he is not considered fit to manage his estate. The circumstances of the other estates have where necessary been fully explained.

The investments of surplus funds during the year were as follows:—

	Rs.
Government securities	4,07,234
Land and houses	67,432
Loans	2,10,450

Altogether nearly 11½ lakhs in Government paper is held by the Court of Wards. Government shares the hope of the Board that profitable investments will be found for a considerable portion of this amount during the current year.

Three hundred and fifty-five notices of ejectment were issued against 421 in the preceding year, being an increase of 59 in Oudh and a decrease of 125 in the North-Western Provinces. Eighty-eight notices were contested, 21 successfully; but of these seven were withdrawn on the tenants promising either to pay higher rents or to behave better in future. There were only nine cases for enhancement of rent, which were decreed by the Courts. It is satisfactory to find that in nearly every case necessary enhancements can be obtained without the intervention of the Rent Courts, and the fact that no cases were contested shows that discretion was used in making the enhancements.

The results of the measures taken for realization of sums decreed by the Civil Courts are here shown for the last three years:—

	Decreed.	Realized.	Percentage.	Remitted.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90 ...	... 1,79,644	28 575	15 9	39 916	1,11,153
1890-91 ...	... 1,59,647	38,186	23·9	3,503	1,17,957
1891-92 ...	... 1,63,696	45,090	27·5	9,870	1,08,736

The percentage of realization shows an improvement. Of the remissions over Rs. 6,000 were remitted on two estates, Bara (Allahabad) and Pandriganeshpur (Rae Bareli). More than a lakh of the balance is considered to be recoverable.

The number of beneyolent trusts was increased by the addition to the list of the Victoria Hall Fund in Hardoi; but this is balanced by the disappearance of the Grigg Female Hospital Trust. For the United Provinces, the receipts were Rs. 1,11,226 against Rs. 1,15,895, in the previous year and the expenditure Rs. 1,11,613 against Rs. 1,14,656.

There were, as in the preceding year, 63 educational endowments.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

1.—Legislating Authority.

By a proclamation, issued by the Governor-General in Council on 26th November 1886 under section 46 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the territories for the time being under the Administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh were constituted a province to which the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, touching the making of laws and regulations, should be applicable; and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh for the time being was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of that Province, "with authority limited to the purposes of the said Act, so far as they relate to the making of laws and regulations."

By the same proclamation the first day of December 1886 was specified as the period at which the above provisions should take effect, and the number of Councillors whom the Lieutenant-Governor might nominate for his assistance in making laws and regulations was fixed at nine.

A Council consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor as President and of a maximum of nine Members, of whom one-third at least must be non-official persons as provided by section 45 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, was thus established in December 1886 as the legislating authority for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The legislative powers of this Council are exercised subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, to whom all Bills included under the provisions of section 43 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, or containing penal clauses, are submitted for previous sanction, and to whom also every project of law is forwarded for transmission to the Secretary of State before it is introduced into Council. Before any measure carried through the Council can become law, it must receive the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor and of the Governor-General in Council.

The first appointments to the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh "for the purpose of making laws and regulations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh" were made on 5th January 1887, when nine gentlemen were appointed Members, of whom five (including four natives of India) were non-officials. The first meeting of the Council was held on 8th January 1887.

The Indian Councils Act, 1861, was amended in 1892 by the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 and 56 Victoria, Chapter 14). Of the amendments made by the latter Act and affecting the Local Legislature of these Provinces the following are the most important :—

(1) The number of Councillors might be increased to a maximum of 15, by proclamation of the Governor-General in Council.

(2) The Lieutenant-Governor might make rules, subject to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for authorizing at any meeting of his Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement of his Local Government, and the asking of questions on matters of public interest.

(3) The Local Legislature of any province might, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, repeal or amend, as to that province, any law or regulation made either before or after the passing of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, by any authority in India.

This last amendment has removed the serious limitation which had hitherto been placed on the powers of the Legislative Council of these Provinces by section 42 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861. Under the provisions of that section the Local Legislature was absolutely precluded from repealing or amending any Act of the Governor-General in Council passed since 1861.

Rules for the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement, and for asking questions, were made by the Lieutenant-Governor under section 2 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, and were published on 3rd February 1893. The financial statement of the Local Government was for the first time submitted to the Council at a meeting held on the 25th March 1893.

By proclamation, issued by the Governor-General in Council on 16th March 1893 under the Indian Councils Act, 1892, the Lieutenant-Governor was authorized to nominate 15 councillors (not more than seven of whom should be officials) for his assistance in making laws and regulations. During the month of March 1893 regulations were made under section 1(4) of the above Act, as to the conditions under which the nominations were to be made, and the manner in which the regulations were to be carried into effect was prescribed. It was amongst other matters provided—

(1) that the nominations to six of the non-official seats should be made by the Lieutenant-Governor on the recommendation of the following bodies and associations respectively, namely—

(A) Municipal Boards ;

(B) District Boards ;

(C) Associations of merchants, manufacturers, or tradesmen (one seat only) ;

(D) the Senate of the University of Allahabad (one seat only) :

(2) that the nominations to these six seats should be made as soon as conveniently might be after the regulations came into force : and

(3) that the nomination to the remaining two non-official seats should be made by the Lieutenant-Governor in such manner as would in his opinion secure a fair representation of the different classes of the community.

The Municipal Boards of these Provinces have been divided into two groups for the purpose of recommending two Councillors in accordance with the regulations, and a similar division has been made in the case of District Boards. Three of the six non-official Councillors, to be nominated on recommendation, have been nominated, and steps are being taken towards the nomination of the remaining three. No meeting of the Council, as reconstituted under the Indian Councils Act, 1892, has yet taken place.

2.—Course of Legislation.

In 1887 three Bills were introduced into the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The first was passed as Act I of 1887 (the North-Western Provinces and Oudh General Clauses Act, 1887), and had for its main object the shortening of the language used in Acts made by the Local Legislature. The second Bill (to regulate the sale of poisons and the possession of arsenic) was not proceeded with as it was ascertained that its policy was opposed to the views of the Government of India as laid down in Resolution No. $\frac{9}{549-61}$, dated 25th April 1881. The third Bill (for the prevention of cruelty to animals) was subsequently removed from the list of business.

No Acts were passed by the Local Legislature between the years 1888 and 1890.

In 1891 the attention of the Council was occupied by the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Water-Works Act (I of 1891), which had for its object the conferring of powers and imposing of duties upon municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in respect to the construction and maintenance of water-works and the supply of water. The Act applies to the municipalities of Agra, Allahabad, Benares, and Cawnpore, and is applicable to other municipalities by order to be made by the Local Government on receipt of an application from the Municipal Board.

Four Bills were introduced into the Legislative Council of these Provinces during the year 1892, *viz.*—

(1) A Bill for the licensing, inspection and regulation of lodging-houses in municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh;

(2) A Bill to make better provision for sanitation in villages in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh;

(3) A Bill for the construction and maintenance of sewerage and drainage works in municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; and

(4) A Bill to provide for the establishment of Village Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Bills (1), (2) and (4) have been passed into law as Acts I, II, and III of 1892 respectively.

Act I of 1892 (the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Lodging-House Act, 1892") will be in force only in those municipalities to which it may be applied by Government on application received from the municipal authority. It renders a license necessary for the establishment and maintenance of a lodging-house; subjects all lodging-houses to the inspection of the municipal authority; and empowers that authority to make rules prescribing the conditions on which licenses for lodging-houses may be granted, fixing the number of lodgers for each lodging-house, and providing for the sanitary arrangements of lodging-houses.

Act II of 1892 (the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Village Sanitation Act, 1892) had its origin in the desire of the Government of India that "wherever the existing law makes no provision or insufficient provision for the enforcement of necessary sanitary measures in rural areas, there should be no hesitation in taking the necessary powers by legislation." (Government of India, Home Department, No. $\frac{3}{212-226}$, dated 27th July 1888). Part I of the Act provides for a local inquiry being made through the agency to be prescribed by the Local Government into the sufficiency and purity of the water-supply from wells in villages of a certain class situated in a district to which the Act has been applied by notification in the *Gazette*. These villages are those in which Act XX of 1856 is in force, and those which contain not less than 2,000 inhabitants. If, on receipt of notice from the Collector to carry out the needful repairs to a well, the persons who use the well neglect to comply with the notice or to apply for a loan of public money for the purpose of executing the repairs, the Collector is empowered to execute the repairs himself and to charge the cost to the persons using the well. The Collector is also authorized to close such wells as contain water dangerous to health, and to order the construction of a new well or wells in cases where the water-supply is insufficient. Advances made by the Collector for the construction of new wells will be recoverable as follows:—

one-half from the persons who benefit by the well;

one-fourth from the owners of the village lands; and

one-fourth from the General Provincial Fund.

Power is also given to Government to make rules regulating conservancy in any village in which the above local inquiry has been held. Part II of the Act, which is applicable to every village in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh whatever be its population, authorizes the Collector to grant advances for the repair and construction of wells, and empowers the Magistrate to take under prescribed rules special sanitary measures in the presence of a serious epidemic or infectious disease in the district or in any part of the district, recovering the cost from the owners of the village lands and the owners and occupiers of houses.

Act III of 1892 (the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Village Courts Act, 1892) originated from a scheme which had been pressed upon the Local Government by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahmood for the establishment in these Provinces of unpaid village tribunals for the disposal of petty litigation on the system which has been long in force in the Madras Presidency, and is to a great extent based on the provisions of Madras Act I of 1889. The measure was introduced into Council after consideration of the report submitted by Mr. H. F. Evans, C.S., who had been deputed by the Local Government to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies with the view of collecting information as to the working of the system of unpaid village tribunals in these Presidencies and as to the probabilities of a similar system being successfully introduced into these Provinces.

The Act is applicable only to such districts or parts of districts to which it may be applied by notification in the *Gazette*. These districts or parts of districts will be divided into circles, and for each circle a Village Court will be established. Village Munsifs will be appointed by the Collector in accordance with rules made by Government under the Act, prescribing their qualifications and the method of their appointment. The procedure of these Village Courts will not be regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure, but by the rules contained in the Act.

The third Bill (for the construction and maintenance of sewerage and drainage works in municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh) is under the consideration of a Select Committee of the Council.

In 1893 a Bill was introduced into Council, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, which had for its object the amendment of the Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887, and the Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1879, with the view of empowering the Local Government to invest any person (to be styled "Honorary Munsif") with the powers of a Munsif subject to such restrictions in respect of the value of the suit or in respect of particular classes of cases as may be deemed proper, and to constitute benches of Honorary Munsifs. The Bill has been referred to a Select Committee and is under its consideration.

This measure is supplementary to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Village Courts Act, 1892.

3.—Police.

The most striking feature connected with the Police administration of 1892 is the diminution of crime due partly to the more favourable seasons and partly, it is to be hoped, to the vigorous measures which have been taken in recent years against members of criminal tribes and persons of bad livelihood. It has also been suggested that in previous years petty crime has been in certain districts unnecessarily recorded in order to swell the returns. The following figures indicate the extent to which crime, as evidenced by the reports, declined during the year under review :—

Year.	Cases dealt with.		
	Cognizable crime.	Non-cognizable crime.	Total.
1891	216,209	97,146	313,355
1892	185,475	103,275	288,750
Difference in 1892 ..	—30,734	+6,129	—24,605

In cognizable crime the decrease occurred almost entirely in two classes—serious offences against person and property or against property only, and minor offences against property—between which it is fairly equally divided: nearly the whole of it is accounted for by the decline in lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence and in ordinary thefts. But few crimes show an increase. In serious offences against the person, the total increase amounted to 550; and the main item of increase (1,294) was in the comparatively unimportant head of public and local nuisances. In the United Provinces four districts only recorded an increase in crime—Muzaffarnagar, Fatehpur, Benares, and Hardoi: in the two first the increase was slight, in Hardoi lurking house-trespass and house-breaking increased.

While there was a decrease in crime on the whole, the serious offence of dakáiti unfortunately increased, the reports rising from 199 to 220. The year was characterized by a determined outbreak of professional crime of this description in districts of the Agra and Rohilkhand Divisions and a continuance of the crime in Bundelkhand. In the Agra Division and in Bundelkhand the leading criminals were arrested and the gangs broken up during the year: in Rohilkhand a similar result has been attained since its close.

In non-cognizable offences the chief increase is found in minor offences against the person, and in offences against the Police Act, which rose from 1,819 to 4,147.

The incidences of crime in each district are calculated for 1891 on a population which aggregates 44,123,352, and for 1892 on a population, by the recent census, of 45,723,518 for the whole of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The incidence in 1892 per 10,000 of the population was 35 excluding, and 39 including, sanitary offences and offences under certain local and special laws. The falling off in the incidence in Oudh, which is especially noticeable, is attributed to the removal of demand from Police Officers of reports of petty and unimportant crime: it is probably also due in part to the severe epidemic of cholera which attacked a large portion of that Province during the year.

In cognizable crime the police were employed in investigating during the year 123,970 cases out of 183,923, or 67 per cent. as compared with 68 per cent. in 1891. The number of cases decided by the Courts amounted to 61,886. The general results which, like the extent of the investigations, vary but slightly from those of the previous year, are shown in the subjoined table:—

Year	Percentage of cases.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of.
	Convicted to reported.	Convicted to disposed of.	
1891	27·8	84	74·4
1892	28·1	84	72·6

If the calculation be confined to cases investigated by the police only, the percentage of cases convicted to disposed of remains the same, 84. During the year 92,239 persons were dealt with after arrest, of whom 68,838, or 74·6 per cent., where convicted. From the results of the investigation into the more heinous crimes, it appears that though in the discovery of murder, culpable homicide, kidnapping, and rape fair success was attained, the crimes of dakáiti, robbery, and poisoning as judged by convictions, were badly detected. The percentages of convictions, to reports in the case of these crimes declined from 47·1, 45·5, and 52·8 to 25·9, 36·8, and 36·4 respectively—a result which in the case of dakáiti would be regarded as

very serious were it not that several notorious dakáits concerned in a number of crime were captured and effectively punished during the year. The eight districts noted in the margin showed the worst results in the Provinces in the detection of robberies.

Sahárapur.	Bánda.
Hardoi.	Farukhabad.
Ballia.	Muzaffarnagar.
Sultanpur.	Bulandshahr.

The number of non-cognizable cases which the police were ordered to investigate shows no decrease in 1892. The instructions issued to Magistrates in October 1892, to the effect that no non-cognizable offences should be sent to the police for inquiry except through the Magistrate of the district, would have little influence on the statistics of the year.

The preventive action taken by the police and Magistrates is set forth in the subjoined table. Owing no doubt to the decrease in crime, it was not found necessary to require security for good behaviour from vagrants, suspected persons, and habitual offenders to the same extent as in 1891 : 80 per cent. of the cases decided ended in what is shown in the returns as conviction:—

Year.	Security for good behaviour.						Security to keep the peace.			
	Cases dealt with.		Cases investigated by police.		Ordered to give security.		Cases.			Persons ordered to give security.
	Reports	Persons.	*Suo motu.*	By order.	Cases.	Persons.	Instituted by complaint	Taken up by Magistrate *suo motu*	Total.	
1891	2,410	2,444	1,977	356	1,763	1,800	2,308	219	2,527	2,707
1892	2,060	2,090	1,566	375	1,515	1,584	2,954	210	3,164	2 704

The figures in the first part of the table include in both years a few figures relating to procedure under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, which cannot be separated. Of those ordered to give security to be of good behaviour 25·4 per cent. only complied with the order. The number of applications for binding over persons to keep the peace was above the average: the result, however, closely coincided with that of the previous year. Out of 5,971 persons who appeared before the Courts, 3,090, or 51·7 per cent. are said to have been discharged or acquitted.

Another method of prevention of crime, the quartering of punitive police in disturbed tracts, was seldom put in force during the year 1892; in ten cases only was the power exercised, the chief instance being that of Soron in the Etah district—a town frequented by numerous bad characters and notoriously hospitable to dakáits.

Attention was attracted during the year to the countenance and support given to criminals by landowners of different districts, notably in the Rohilkhand Division—a matter which had already been noted as requiring severe remedial measures. Not only do owners and occupiers of land fail to fulfil the obligations imposed on them by law with regard to the supply of information to the police, but active assistance and shelter are given by them with impunity, in parts of the country, to dakáits and other criminals.

Only seventeen persons were punished during the year for harbouring offenders under sections 212 to 216, Indian Penal Code. The difficulty in obtaining convictions under those sections is a matter which is before the Lesgislative Council of the Government of India.

It is hoped that with the improved prospects of the force, men of better education may in future be induced to enlist, and that the new schools of instruction for recruits and the training school for investigating officers, coupled with the high qualifications required of Court Inspectors, who are directly responsible for the instruction of recruits in law and procedure, will materially raise the *morale* of the force. Proposals for the more effective training of Assistant District Superintendents of Police are

under the consideration of the Government. The conduct of the police during the year, both town and rural, as judged by the extent of punishments inflicted and rewards earned, was fairly satisfactory.

The tests to be used in judging police work have been recently examined, and orders have issued which will simplify to a great extent the statistics. The anomalies in the method of recording offences and expunging false cases which continued during the year vitiate considerably the comparison of the statistics, the value of which as representing facts it is difficult to estimate. It is hoped that a more uniform procedure will be ensured in 1893.

It appears that in Mainpuri, Sháhjahánpur, Jaunpur, Fatehpur, Benares, Mirzapur, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, and Bara Banki, the supervision over the treatment of habitual offenders was indequate. In Agra and Bareilly offences under the Arms Act, in Budaun, Sháhjahánpur, Benares and Jaunpur riot and causing grievous hurt, and in Gházipur, Jaunpur, and Azamgarh cattle-poisoning, appear to have been too leniently punished; while in Mainpuri, Bareilly, and Gonda the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code are said to have been overlooked to a certain extent.

The failure to identify habitual offenders is especially noticeable in Mainpuri and Bahraich.

The police administration in Etáwah, Bánda, Gonda, Kheri, Fyzabad, and Bahraich—districts unfavourably noticed in regard to their work in 1891—improved in 1892. The districts of Aligarh, Unao, and Bijnor continue to require very special attention, to which may be added Muttra, Meerut, and Fatehpur. In a considerable number of districts the work of the District Superintendents of Police is commended by the local authorities, and the results attained are considered satisfactory. The most prominent instances of failure and unsatisfactory work occurred in Farukhabad, Bijnor, Bareilly, Pilibhít, Jalaun, Gházipur, Ballia, and Sitapur. The question of the introduction of payments in cash of chaukidárs in Oudh to the exclusion of jágírs is under the consideration of the Government: it is a much-needed reform, the gradual adoption of which is advisable.

Several important alterations and reforms in the Government Railway Police were effected during the year, notably the increase in the mileage protected, from 1,877 miles to 2,977, by the inclusion in the system of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, the Delhi-Ambála-Kálka Railway, and the Bina-Itársi portion of the Indian Midland Railway, the division of the charge into three sections, and the appointment of a Superintendent in direct charge of the Southern Section with headquarters at Lucknow: it remains to augment the force on certain lines on which it is at present very inadequate, and to organize an efficient office establishment.

Progress was made during the year in carrying out the reforms adopted on the recommendation of the Police Committee. As regards financial reforms, the Inspector-General of Police was authorized to spend during 1892-93 Rs. 1,50,000 in excess of his budget provision in introducing measures, the most important of which were indicated to him for immediate adoption or for gradual introduction. From 1st October 1892 the new grading of District Superintendents of Police was partially adopted, and the system of making deductions from the pay of head constables and constables on account of clothing charges was entirely abolished—a most important reform. Provision was made for the grant of good conduct allowances to the rural police, for an increase to the staff of head constables, and for the regrading of constables (civil) as soon as a reduction in their numbers could be effected. The total actual charges for 1892 are returned as Rs. 66,32,476, or Rs. 1,05,297 in excess of those for 1891 (Rs. 65,27,179).

With respect to administrative reforms rules for the discipline of the civil and armed police carrying into effect the recommendations of the Committee were sanctioned during the year. The control of the armed police now rests entirely with the officers of the Department, and finality has been given to a greater extent than

hitherto to the orders of the District authorities inflicting punishment on members of the force. Stringent orders were issued requiring Police Officers to issue orders in writing for the attendance of witnesses at investigations, and to accept from complainants written reports of crime; while instructions, tending to limit inquiry by the police into cases of wrongful restraint, wrongful confinement, and criminal and house-trespass were promulgated towards the close of the year. The scale of the subordinate staff required at police-stations recommended by the Committee has been approved by the Government, together with the standard size of police circle and average number of investigations to be conducted by each officer. Reallocation of circles is now in active progress in accordance with these proposals, and was finally carried out during the year in the districts of Jhánsi and Dehra Dún. It was ruled that Inspectors of Police should take rank with Tahsíldárs, and provision was made for the promotion of a certain number of Circle and Court Inspectors to the grade of Deputy Collector. In modification of the existing rule, Sub-Inspectors were authorized to conduct prosecutions in Magistrates' Courts; and arrangements were made for the more prompt distribution of rewards for good service, &c., by Magistrates of districts. Many other reforms of importance were under consideration, which have been, or will be, carried into effect in 1893.

SPECIAL CRIME.—*Dakáiti, robbery, and poisoning.*—The statistics dealing with professional crime of these types are set forth in the subjoined table:—

Year.	Number of cases reported.	Number sent up for trial, including cases of previous year.	Number in which convictions were obtained.	Percentage of cases convicted to disposed of.
1891, dakáitis	53	59	40	75·4
1892, ditto	68	55	24	60 0
1891, robberies	229	159	115	78·2
1892, ditto	246	191	127	74·2
1891, poisoning	27	19	13	72·2
1892, ditto	18	13	10	83·3

They show an increase in professional crime (except under poisoning) as compared with 1891, a year in which the figures were unusually low, and a decline in the success obtained in the Courts, both characteristics being especially noticeable in the case of the most important head, dakáiti.

Nearly the whole of the dakáitis were attacks on houses and enclosures by armed men, or attacks on private vehicles and foot-passengers. In the 157 cases, professional and technical together, 1,771 persons were reported to have been concerned. In all the more serious cases committed by organized bands the plan of operations is practically the same. A party of men, frequently wearing uniform and personating police officers, armed with guns and swords, enter the house which it is determined to rob: a gun is fired off to intimidate the inmates and other villagers; while if the slightest resistance or any attempt to capture the dakáits is made, the latter show no hesitation in shooting down their opponents. The police are seldom close at hand; the only chance of a capture at the time lies in the villagers turning out—a course which was courageously and successfully adopted in a number of cases during the year, and to which every encouragement is given by the Government by the grant of liberal rewards. The prospects of subsequent arrest depend in ordinary circumstances upon whether the members of the gang have been identified by their victims or not. A gang is generally headed by a notorious leader; and its depredations continue as a rule until the leader is arrested and hanged, and the members are dispersed, frequently by being sentenced

to various terms of imprisonment in the jails of these Provinces. Its career may be short or long according as it is favoured by circumstances: and the number of murders committed by it varies accordingly.

It is obvious that the punishments inflicted by the Judges in those cases in which the police have successfully detected the offenders must have a very great effect on the state of crime throughout the country. It has, however, been observed that in many cases the punishments appear to have been inadequate. If members of an organized gang are found guilty of an atrocious offence of the nature specified above, which forms one of the most heinous crimes in the catalogue, it appears necessary for the safety and protection of the public that it should be put altogether out of their power to commit such offences in future. It is only by thus reducing the number of persons addicted to the crime, and by the deterrent effect that severe sentences would have on those in any way disposed to its commission, that the lives of helpless villagers will be protected from these desperate marauders, and the districts of the North-Western Provinces relieved from the state of terrorism in which many of them are placed. Effective measures have now been taken for hunting down dakáits and for keeping the police alive to their duty, and it is hoped that the Judges will equally do theirs, and that the action of the executive will not in future be nullified by that of the judiciary in letting loose on society, after a short term of years passed in jail, dakáits who renew their course of crime with increased vigour. It appears from the history of the dakáit leaders that the notorious dakáits Sardar Brahman and Laik Singh both underwent short terms of imprisonment in the course of their careers. Similarly a leading dakáit, Ram Hans, sentenced to transportation for life in 1891, had previously been punished with ten years' imprisonment for dakáiti. Of the cases reported in 1892, in 42 instances fire-arms were carried by the offenders; in 19 cases murders were committed, 22 men being either killed on the spot by dakáits or dying subsequently from the effects of the injuries received.

It is clear from the punishments inflicted that sufficient attention was not paid by the Courts in many instances to the fact that of the punishments awardable for dakáiti under section 395, Penal Code, transportation for life is the most effectual, and is generally the most appropriate, and the provisions of section 396, Penal Code, which render every member of a gang of dakáits punishable with death in case a murder is committed in the course of the dakáiti have also been overlooked. In Etah, Mainpuri, Farukhabad, Budaun, and Jhánsi dakáiti, even when committed by men armed with guns, has been commonly punished by the Judges with imprisonment for terms ranging from two years to ten years. Transportation for a term of years has now been abolished. The Government of India has recently again called attention to the propriety of awarding the punishment of transportation in the case of habitual offenders: the punishment is specially appropriate for dakáits, who are generally the most dangerous of habitual offenders; and it is hoped that Judges will in future not fail to realize that leniency towards dakáits is unjust to their victims and detrimental to the peace of a district.

One dakáiti in particular led to consequences which deserve to be placed on record. The day after the dakáiti, a chaukidár accidentally came across seven of the gang that had committed it in the Etah district, and immediately reported the matter to the Sub-Inspector of Police who was in charge of a neighbouring fair. The Sub-Inspector with seven mounted policemen at once pursued across country the dakáits, of whom one was armed with a double-barrelled, and one with a single-barrelled gun, one with a pistol, and others with swords and a *láthi*. The dakáits fired four or five shots at the police, killing one sawár and wounding the Sub-Inspector in the eye. Notwithstanding this the police pluckily continued the pursuit and eventually captured six of the dakáits. Although all were convicted of murder, one only was sentenced to death. The police were well rewarded for their behaviour. In another somewhat similar case the villagers most courageously followed up the gang of thirty dakáits until three of their number were shot dead by the latter, of whom four were subsequently arrested by

Aheriahs. Eventually nine men were convicted, of whom two only suffered the extreme penalty of the law under section 396, Penal Code.

Although in a considerable number of dakáitis, many of them of a very serious description, the offenders escaped detection, good work was done during the year in ridding the country of notorious leaders, guilty of a large number of crimes, and in breaking up their gangs. During 1892 the outlaws Shib Sahai, Bhim Sen, Sardar Brahmfan, and Laik Singh were captured: the two first by villagers, and the third by Inspectors of Police. Laik Singh, who escaped from custody in November 1892, was recaptured in May 1893.

The record of the special operations undertaken in Bundelkhand for the capture of dakáits and the punishment of those who gave them harbour and assistance belongs to 1893; but it may be mentioned that dakáiti has been practically stamped out in that quarter, while special measures have also recently been adopted for the suppression of the crime on the Nepál border in the districts of Naini Tal, Pilibhít, Sháhjahánpur, and Kheri. The necessity of withdrawing licenses for arms from persons of doubtful character has been again impressed upon Magistrates, and the method of administration of the Arms Act in districts in which dakáiti is prevalent is receiving close attention. A regrettable failure of the police in the detection of dakáiti was observed in the districts of Fatehgarh, Bareilly, Budaun, Pilibhít, Bijnor, Meerut, and Muzaffarnagar; the police work in the Bareilly district was also commented on unfavourably in 1891.

As regards robberies and professional poisonings there is little to remark. Of the former 268 cases in all were reported and 680 persons charged with the crime. Three persons died from the effects of poisoning, a fatal result being often likely to occur. Dhatura poisoning is essentially a secret profession deliberately adopted by a number of persons, who frequently join together as confederates to commit the crime: those convicted have doubtless in many cases committed the crime without detection on previous occasions. In two cases the police appear to have been fortunate in arresting undoubtedly habitual offenders. The sentences varied from imprisonment for five years to imprisonment for ten years. It would be better for the community if such persons were transported for life. Their reformation is exceedingly improbable.

The question of the simplification of the returns of special crime, and the adoption of a revised classification of dakáitis and robberies, received the consideration of the Government during the year, and final orders have issued since its close.

Cattle-theft.—Four thousand six hundred and fifty-two cases of cattle-theft are shown to have occurred during 1892 in the 34 districts in which the special rules relating to the crime are in force, giving an average of 136·8 cases for each district: in the remaining fourteen districts of the United Provinces the average, according to the provincial returns, is 60·1 only. The districts on the north-west and south-east border of these Provinces show, as usual, a high percentage of crime. Commencing on the north, the districts of the Meerut Division bordering on the Panjáb give an average of 225 cases of cattle-theft in the year for each district: those of the Agra Division, bordering partly on the States of Bhartpur, Dholpur, and Gwalior, and having, like Meerut, a fairly good breed of cattle, of 189: in the extreme south-east the three districts of Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, and Ballia are noticeable for an average of 205 cases; but on the borders of Nepál, a country which gives no encouragement to cattle-lifters, the offence is not so rife as elsewhere. Of other districts Budaun, where the crime is very prevalent, is the only one which exceeded 150 in the number of thefts during the past year, though Moradabad, with 135, does not fall far short of that standard.

In the Meerut and Agra Divisions and to a less extent in the Rohilkhand Division, the type of crime is distinctly professional: organized bodies of cattle-lifters and receivers exist in the various districts of the Divisions and in the adjacent territory, recruited from the members of certain well-known castes and intimately connected

with each other: stolen cattle are passed rapidly from hand to hand and driven long distances. Detection of the crime is extremely difficult. It is in these Divisions that success is most essential, and it is there unfortunately that failure is most marked in spite of the operations for the suppression of the crime which have been in force for many years past. In the districts of Oudh and in the south-east of the North-Western Provinces the crime is confined to local men of various castes, and is not professional in character, except in so far that certain low castes are addicted to cattle-theft, as well as to cattle-poisoning, in order to obtain skins, which have risen in value of recent years. In these parts the criminals are fairly under control. The removal of Sultanpur from the list of districts in which special measures are taken for dealing with cattle-theft has been sanctioned.

The statistics of the year are characterized by a decrease of 23 per cent. (from 5,722 to 4,652) in cases of actual theft, following a decrease in the general crimes of the year, and by diminished success in obtaining convictions, the proportion of convictions to total cases (actual and assumed thefts), 20·60, being the lowest for some years past.

Adding to the cases (4,652) of theft that actually occurred 3,633 cases of assumed theft, the total number of cases of the year becomes 8,285: deducting from this the cases struck off or tried under other indictments or pending trial at the close of the year, 612 in all, a percentage of 22·2 cases convicted to cases reported is obtained. As practically all cattle-thefts reported are investigated, this percentage may be compared with the general percentage, 41, of convictions in cognizable cases of all descriptions to investigations, to show in some measure the extent to which from the nature of the crime the success obtained in the discovery of cattle-theft falls behind that attainable in the detection and punishment of other crimes. The percentage of convictions in cattle-theft cases would of course be far higher if the calculation were confined to actual thefts; but for this statistics are not available. The proportion of cases convicted, 1,707, to cases disposed of, 2,364, affords in present circumstances a better test: this amounted to 72·2 per cent. as compared with 84, the corresponding figure for all cognizable crime. Of 3,407 persons arrested, 2,102, or 61·69 per cent., were convicted—a percentage which falls considerably short of that in the general crime returns, 79.

Out of the 34 districts dealt with, 27 show a decrease in crime as compared with 1891: the seven districts which are remarkable for an increase in thefts are noted on the margin, those of the Meerut Division being the most prominent: in Saháranpur, however, it is said that the returns for 1891 were incorrect.

Saháranpur	...	+ 24
Meerut	...	+ 56
Bareilly	...	+ 25
Hardoi	...	+ 60
Muttra	...	+ 12
Benares	...	+ 8
Jaunpur	...	+ 9

Though on the whole there was an improvement in the grant of rewards, Rs. 2,767 having been distributed among 933 men, in many districts (Meerut, Bijnor, Budaun, Pilibhít, Hardoi, Muttra, Etáwah, and Mainpuri) the failure to give adequate rewards or the practice of bestowing small sums on a large number of persons was unsatisfactory. In Meerut the amount of money distributed as rewards by the Magistrates was very small as compared with former amounts. Sufficient attention was again not paid in Bulandshahr, Bareilly, Pilibhít, and Sitapur to the prosecution of habitual thieves and receivers: Bulandshahr was unfavourably noticed in this respect last year.

There can be little doubt that on the whole the attention that has been concentrated on the crime of cattle-theft for many years past, resulting in the conviction and heavy punishment of numerous well-known offenders, professional dealers in stolen cattle, has had an effect on the crime.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Police Committee the simplification of the returns of cattle-theft has been for some time past under the consideration of the Government, and revised forms have been framed, which will contain percentages

Nothing unusual took place during the year, and no great advance towards civilization was made.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,452-1-7 against an allotment of Rs. 2,300; of which Rs. 770 was on account of repairs to Doms' sheds and seed for kharíf. The expenditure in 1890-91 was Rs. 1,027-15-2 and that in 1891-92 was Rs. 3,036-14-9. Of the latter amount Rs. 2,516 were expended on the new settlement at Rámpur and on extensions at Tilkonia. One hundred bíghas of land in Rámpur granted by the Rai of Padrauna came under Dom cultivation.

One hundred and thirteen, of whom 31 were residents of the settlements, were convicted as compared with 99 and 32 in 1891-92 and 96 and 53 in 1890-91.

Eunuchs.—The operations of the year under Act XXVII of 1871 (Eunuchs), excluding transfers from one district to another within the Provinces, are summarised in the following table :—

	Number originally registered.	On the register at the beginning of the year.	Added.	Struck off.	Remaining on register at end of the year.
North-Western Provinces,	1,096	464	8	48	424
Oudh	298	260	5	13	252
Total ...	1,394	724	13	61	676

Of the additions, eight appear to have been re-registrations (four in Ballia, two in Sháhjahánpur, and two in Bahraich); two were new registrations of eunuchs found to be living in the Aligarh and Bahraich districts, two eunuchs came from other parts of India (Bengal and Nepál) and one man in the Sitapur district allowed himself to be emasculated. Of the removals, 41 were due to deaths, four to migrations to Native States, two to the men being certified to be virile, and the remaining 14 to erasures from the register, of which 12 occurred in Basti and one each in Muzaffarnagar and Benares. The erasures appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner to be open to objection, and orders were issued with a view to restricting the action of Magistrates in future in this respect. It has been found necessary in the past to register certain eunuchs, and these men should ordinarily be retained on the register till their deaths: most of the eunuchs are old, and with sustained vigilance and due care the class ought in the course of a few years to die out.

4.—Criminal Justice.

(*a*)—*North-Western Provinces.*

I.—Crime Returns.

Of the 155,614 offences reported in 1892, 106,292 were brought before the Courts for disposal, that is to say two out of every three offences reported were tried. In the districts of Budaun and Basti only two out of every five offences were actually dealt with by the Courts, whereas in Benares nearly every case reported was tried, the returns showing that 92 out of every 100 offences reported were brought to trial.

The statistics for the Provinces during the years 1890-92 show as follows :—

	Cases reported.	Cases returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.
1890	152,829	114,628	110,902
1891	162,323	128,214	113,665
1892	155,614	123,624	106,292

The cause most generally assigned for the decrease in reported crime was the improvement in the condition of the people consequent on better harvests, and the easier prices of food grains. In some of the more Eastern districts of the Provinces the absence of

floods is said to have led to a decrease in the commission of offences against property, while in the Garhwál district the outbreak of cholera resulted in fewer offences being reported. In the Provinces as a whole it may be taken that the agricultural conditions were more favourable in 1892 than in the previous year, and that there was not in consequence so much temptation to the less prosperous section of the community to commit crimes against property.

The chief variations in the number of cases brought to trial lay under the following heads of crime :—

Increase.	Cases.	Decrease.	Cases.
Contempts	188	Public tranquillity	717
Public health	186	Public justice	241
Kidnapping	31	Coin and stamps	48
Rape	21	Weights and measures	60
Special and local laws	601	Theft	3,980
		Extortion	81
		Robbery and dakáiti	111
		Criminal misappropriation ...	82
		Receiving stolen property ...	1,154
		Mischief	383
		Criminal trespass	1,812
		Relating to marriage	308
		Intimidation	97
		Hurt	75

The increase under the head of Special and Local laws was due to the large number of prosecutions for offences against sanitary bye-laws in the Benares Municipality, the prosecutions being 2,786 in excess of those for the previous year. An outbreak of dakáiti occurred along the border of the Aligarh and Etah districts; but on the capture of their notorious leader, Shib Sahai, the dakáits dispersed. In the Sháhjahánpur district crimes of violence prevailed to some extent as in former years in spite of exemplary sentences passed on the offenders. This district is, however, notorious for serious offences affecting the person. There was a decrease in offences under the Arms Act, due to the disarmament in the Jhánsi district in the previous year. Offences against the Excise were somewhat numerous in the Fatehpur district.

In a few districts, as the result no doubt of easier circumstances, the more litigiously inclined section of the community appealed to the criminal courts for the settlement of petty wrongs or fancied insults. That much of such litigation was speculative and vexatious is clear from the increased use to which, as will be subsequently noticed, the provisions of section 560 of the Code of Criminal Procedure were put by the Courts.

The number of persons brought to trial and the number convicted during the years 1890-92 was—

	Brought to trial.	Convicted.
1890	186,635	91,404
1891	195,092	99,542
1892	185,725	91,738

Deducting the numbers convicted under the Code of Criminal Procedure and under special and local laws, the convictions under the Penal Code for the same three years were—

1890	52,964
1891	56,803
1892	49,140

Prosecutions under the heads of theft and hurt concerned 62,450 of the 185,725 persons under trial during the year—that is, a little under one-third—and show, as compared with the years 1890 and 1891, as follows :—

	Percentage convicted.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.
Theft	69·5	72·5	68·2
Hurt	19·2	18·6	18·9

The number of persons convicted for offences against public tranquillity was 104 above that of the previous year. Convictions were highest in Shájahánpur (269), Bánda (194), Allahabad, Budaun, and Azamgarh (186), and Meerut (179). The chief variations between the convictions for the year under review and for the previous year were—

Increase.			Decrease.		
District.		Number of convictions.	District.		Number of convictions.
Shahjahánpur	...	139	Mirzapur	...	168
Bánda	...	115	Muttra	...	105
Jhánsi	...	84	Ballia	...	87
			Jaunpur	...	81

There was an increase of 76 in the number of convictions for offences relating to public servants. The highest numbers were in Azamgarh (167), Saháranpur (146), Mirzapur (119), Bulandshahr (111), and Meerut (104). The chief variations were a rise of 81 convictions in Azamgarh, of 72 in Bulandshahr, and 67 in Saháranpur, and a fall in Etah of 79 and in Aligarh of 59.

The number of convictions for perjury fell by 266, and was highest in Meerut (72), Allahabad (61), Agra and Azamgarh (59). It fell from 117 to 34 in Benares.

In cases of offences relating to coin and stamps, the convictions decreased by 110, namely 210 against 320, and were still somewhat higher than in 1890. The number was not high in any district.

The convictions for offences against the human body show an increase of 195; but in only one district [*viz.* Sháhjahánpur (796)] as against six in 1891 did the number exceed 500. The chief variations in the returns from those of the previous year are an increase of 200 in Sháhjahánpur, of 118 in Fatehpur, and of 92 in Aligarh; and a decrease of 175 in Bareilly, of 150 in Allahabad, and of 128 in Moradabad.

Turning to offences against property, a decrease of 7,407 in the number of convictions over the figures for the previous year is apparent and an increase of 2,560 over those of 1890. There were over 1,000 convictions in the following districts: Gorakhpur (1,948), Azamgarh (1,706), Cawnpore (1,480), Allahabad (1,411), Benares (1,385), Sháhjahánpur (1,169), Jhánsi (1,091) and Meerut (1,043). The decrease in convictions was considerable in the following districts: Gorakhpur (712), Bareilly (539), Azamgarh (500), Moradabad (465), Gházipur (420), Budaun (404), Jaunpur (388), Allahabad (386), Ballia (383), Farukhabad (380), and Jalaun (312).

Convictions for offences under the Code of Criminal Procedure and under special laws show a falling off of 141, *viz.* 42,598 against 42,739. The more numerous convictions naturally occur in the four largest towns of these Provinces, and number in Benares (7,833), Cawnpore (2,666), Allahabad (2,644) and Agra (2,113). The chief variations are a rise in Benares from 4,739 to 7,833 and a fall in Muttra from 2,188 to 1,155.

Proceedings taken against persons for bringing frivolous or vexatious complaints (section 560 of the Code) were more numerous and at the same time more successful than in the previous year. Out of 527 persons proceeded against no less than 494 persons (or 93 per cent.) were ordered to pay as compensation sums amounting to Rs. 6,890. In only one district, Jhánsi, was no action taken under the section. The returns for the year, however, show that an advance has been made in giving some real effect to the provisions of the section, and if this advance is maintained there should in a few years be a diminution in the number of reckless and vindictive attempts to levy blackmail from, or avenge fancied insults by, unoffending persons.

The districts in which the measures taken appear to have been most successful were—

District.	Number of persons proceeded against.	Number of persons subjected to orders.	Amount ordered as compensation.
			Rs.
Muzaffarnagar	44	44	1,253
Agra	36	36	370
Fatehpur	33	33	302
Almora	24	24	453
Mirzapur	18	18	162

Judging from the figures for other districts, the sums ordered as compensation in Muzaffarnagar were somewhat disproportionate and were probably reduced on appeal. Benares, which in the previous year showed only three out of 75 persons concerned ordered to pay compensation, showed fairly well, with 13 out of 19 persons ordered to pay compensation. In Meerut, on the other hand, only five out of 23 persons concerned were ordered to pay compensation.

Proceedings against witnesses were taken in nine districts, and were more successful than in 1891, while proceedings to escheat bail or recognizances were slightly fewer, but more successful than in the previous year. Allahabad shows 36, Saháranpur 26. Cawnpore 24, Sháhjahánpur and Mirzapur each 19 persons against whom proceedings were taken.

Proceedings to prevent a breach of the peace were most numerous in Sháhjahánpur (347), Cawnpore (343), Bánda (227), and Meerut (201). Of 3,784 persons concerned, whose cases were disposed of, 1,911 persons were actually bound over. The percentage of persons against whom the notices to show cause were made absolute fell from 58 in 1891 to 50.

The number of persons called upon to show cause why they should not furnish security to be of good behaviour showed a decrease of 334 over the number for 1891, namely 1,729 against 2,063. Security was actually demanded from 1,240 persons, against 1,433 for the previous year. Proceedings were most numerous in the districts of Benares (190), Meerut (119), Sháhjahánpur (109), and Muzaffarnagar (105). There was a considerable decrease in the number of such proceedings in Allahabad (72 against 147), Pilibhít (47 against 108) and Jhánsi (35 against 94).

Where the District Magistrates retained the conduct of proceedings in these cases in their own hands the results were satisfactory.

The notices to show cause were made absolute in respect of 71 per cent. of persons against whom proceedings were taken.

Fewer persons were concerned in proceedings relating to public nuisances, *viz.* 1,086 against 1,501. Proceedings were most numerous in Gorakhpur (273), Allahabad (268), Benares (153), and Agra (104), and were successful against 70 per cent. of persons to 40 per cent. in the previous year. In 22 districts no person was proceeded against.

There was a further decline in the number of persons concerned in proceedings regarding disputed possession, the numbers falling from 485 to 347. Prohibitory orders were passed in respect of about half the number of persons concerned. As in previous years, most of these cases were brought in the Eastern districts.

Maintenance cases exhibited a slight decrease. Allahabad with 69 cases heads the list, followed by Gorakhpur with 61 cases. In Bijnor (53), Farukhabad (45), and Mirzapur (41), proceedings were fairly numerous. Orders for maintenance were made against 27 per cent. of persons proceeded against. In 1891 the percentage was 22.

Business coming before the Criminal Courts of Original Jurisdiction.

II.—COURTS OF MAGISTRATES.

The work done by the different classes of Magisterial Courts during the years 1890–92 was—

		Cases.
Benches of Magistrates	1890	18,629
	1891	19,639
	1892	21,098
Unpaid Magistrates sitting singly	1890	10,722
	1891	11,348
	1892	8,978
Stipendiary Magistrates	1890	80,438
	1891	85,263
	1892	80,863

One new Bench of Magistrates was created during the year at Bulandshahr.

The Honorary Magistrates as in previous years took a large share of the more petty cases that came before the Courts, and their decisions were very rarely challenged.

District Magistrates decided 1,597 original cases against 1,918 in 1891, and 868 referred cases against 1,239.

There was an increase in the number of persons convicted on summary trial before Special Magistrates, but a decrease in other Magisterial Courts, *viz.*—

	Special Magistrates.	Stipendiary Magistrates.	District Magistrates.	Benches.
1891	903	6,854	849	4,661
1892	948	5,432	798	4,160

The percentages of persons convicted (committals and references counting as convictions) to persons tried during the past three years were—

	Number of persons.	Percentage.
1890	93,670	50·5
1891	102,319	52·
1892	94,110	50·4

The percentage of convictions for the class of "offences against property" was highest (72 per cent.) in Azamgarh; next come Hamírpur (65 per cent.), Cawnpore (64 per cent.) and Ballia and Benares (each 63 per cent.).

Convictions for "offences affecting the human body" were below 20 per cent. in 19 districts, as against only nine districts in the previous year.

The number of cases and persons remaining under trial at the close of the year as compared with the two previous years was—

	Cases.	Persons.
1890	1,533	3,019
1891	1,256	2,463
1892	1,310	2,514

The number waiting trial, 200, in the Gorakhpur district was large. The average duration of cases was 4·66 days, as in the previous year.

The number of witnesses who attended the Courts, the number examined, the number receiving their expenses, and the amount paid to them during the last three years are shown in the following table:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Number attending	401,427	412,378	372,549
Ditto examined	361,064	373,509	343,624
Ditto paid	91,864	105,705	91,138
Amount do.	Rs. 36,883	Rs. 42,861	Rs. 39,009

The percentage of witnesses receiving their expenses was 24·4 as against 25·6 in 1891 and 22·8 in 1890. The average amount paid to each witness was a fraction over annas 6-10 as against annas 6-6 in 1891 and annas 6-5 in 1890.

The percentage of witnesses examined to those attending was 92 against 90 5 in 1891.

III.—Courts of Session.

An additional Sessions Judge was appointed for the Saháranpur and Mainpuri Divisions early in November, and in August the Sessions Judge of Jaunpur was appointed Joint Sessions Judge of the Gorakhpur Division for all commitments from the Basti district, and held the third and fourth quarterly circuits at Basti.

The cases tried by the Sessions Judges for the three years 1890–92 were as follows :—

	Cases.
1890	1,648
1891	1,949
1892	1,711

The decrease in Sessions trials during the year was in all probability due to the decrease in the total number of cases of all kinds brought to trial. In the Agra Division the decrease is attributed to the comparative freedom from dakáitis in the Agra and Muttra districts, where punitive police were located, and to the imposition of exemplary punishments in the previous year for this and other like offences. The number of trials of previous offenders was again considerable.

The number of persons convicted and the percentages they bore to the number tried during the same three years were—

	Number of persons.	Percentage convicted.
1890	1,918	64·
1891	2,113	62·
1892	1,836	62·

The highest and lowest percentages of convictions were—

Jalaun ...	...	87	per cent.	Garhwál ...	...	33	per cent.
Saharanpur	...	86	ditto	Bijnor ...	...	35	ditto.
Azamgarh	...	78	ditto.	Etáwah ...	...	38	ditto.
Aligarh ...	...			Ballia ...	...	42	ditto.
Allahabad	...	77	ditto.	Bulandshahr	...		
Agra ...	...	76	ditto.	Mainpuri ...	...	44	ditto.
				Basti ...	...		

The chief variations were—

Increase.			Decrease.		
District.		Percentage.	District.		Percentage.
Naini Tal ...	...	29 to 73	Bijnor	...	73 to 35
Jaunpur ..	...	38 ,, 71	Basti	...	75 ,, 44
Hamírpur...	...	37 ,, 61	Ballia	...	79 ,, 42
Bánda ...	...	37 ,, 58	Garhwál	...	60 ,, 33
Jalaun ...	...	68 ,, 87	Budaun	...	73 ,, 51
			Etáwah	...	58 ,, 38

The number of cases and persons remaining under trial at the close of the year as compared with the two previous years was—

	Cases.	Persons.
1890	210	386
1891	198	405
1892	230	424

The largest numbers awaiting trial were in Bareilly (63), Allahabad and Agra (27). The average duration was 43 against 41 days in the previous year. In Bareilly two trials towards the close of the year occupied many days.

The number of jurors or assessors proceeded against for non-attendance was 123 compared with 166 in the previous year; 55, as compared with 95, were fined. The Divisions showing most persons concerned were Sháhjahánpur (17) and Meerut (15).

Under recent Government Orders jurors and assessors will receive subsistence allowance at a fixed rate for each day they attend the Courts of Session, and possibly the complaints as to the unpopularity of the office of juror or of assessor will be less frequent in future.

There were 125 trials by jury against 106 in 1891. In 106 of these the Judge approved of the verdict of the jury. Reference was made to the High Court under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in the verdicts returned as to 13 persons under trial. The verdict affecting four persons was upheld, and affecting four persons was reversed; the references as to the remaining five persons were pending at the close of the year, but in all instances the verdict was reversed in 1893.

In 1,039 trials out of 1,491 held with the aid of assessors, the Judge agreed with them; in 242 he totally disagreed with them; and in 208 he partly agreed with them. The opinions of the assessors were not taken in two trials.

The number of witnesses attending the Courts, the number examined, the number who received their expenses, and the amount paid to them during the last three years, is shown in the following table:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Number attending	19,787	22,163	20,228
Ditto examined	14,347	15,297	14,357
Ditto paid	14 118	15,751	14,509
Amount do.	Rs 12,546	Rs. 15,072	Rs. 13,803

Sixty-two per cent., compared with 61 per cent. in the previous year of witnesses who attended the Courts were discharged on the first day.

Seventy-one per cent., compared with 68 per cent. in 1891, received their expenses. The average amount paid to each witness was annas 15-2 against annas 15-11.

The largest numbers of witnesses attending the Courts were in the following Sessions Divisions:—

Farukhabad	1,693
Bijnor Budaun	1,666
Meerut	1,425
Lánda	1,325

The following Divisions show the largest number detained over the third day:—

Aligarh	579
Mainpuri	225

IV.—High Court.

Six cases were disposed of during the year as against four in 1891 and two in 1890. Of the 10 persons concerned in these six cases five were convicted, four were acquitted, and the case of one person was pending. The average duration was 46 days against 103 days in the previous year. In one instance the accused was tried twice. The Judge presiding in the first trial, disagreeing with the majority of the jury, discharged them and directed a new trial

Of the 130 witnesses who attended 83 were examined. The average amount paid to each witness was Rs. 27-12-0 against Rs. 11 12-10. In two trials the expenses of witnesses, some being Government officials who had come from long distances, were heavy.

Ninety-five cases against European British subjects, involving 100 persons, were brought to trial, against 92 cases involving 95 persons in the previous year. 44 persons

against 43 were convicted. Four cases concerning four persons were undisposed of at the close of the year. One person applied to the High Court under section 526 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the transfer of his case.

General Results (Original Business).

The total number of original cases decided by all Courts during the year as compared with the two previous years was —

	Regular cases.	Miscellaneous cases under the Code of Criminal Procedure.
1890	107,524	3,915
1891	113,306	4,897
1892	107,989	4,607

The total number of persons tried during each of the past two years and the result of the trials show as follows:—

	1891.	1892
Acquitted or discharged	91,855	89,877
Convicted	99 542	91 738
Percentage convicted	52·	50·5

V.—PUNISHMENTS.

The number of persons sentenced to death was 136 against 102 in the previous year and 90 in 1890. There was, however, a decrease of 230 in sentences of transportation.

There was a decrease of 5,641 in sentences of imprisonment, the decrease being common to all the kinds of imprisonment. Sentences of fine showed a decrease of 549, the decrease being spread over fines of amounts from one Rupee to 500 Rupees. Sentences of whipping fell from 5,773 to 4,547, a decrease of 1,226. Recognizances or security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour were demanded in 621 fewer cases than in 1891, but 473 persons as against 441 were imprisoned in default of furnishing security for good behaviour.

In the case of 27 juveniles the sentences of imprisonment passed were commuted to detention in the Reformatory School at Bareilly.

The average sentences passed for certain offences vary very much in different districts, and judging from the punishments awarded the Magistrates as a body in some districts do not appear to realize the gravity of such offences as "false evidence," "grievous hurt," "cattle-theft," and "burglary by night."

The average sentences for false evidence passed in—

Hamírpur	1	month and	20 days
Muttra	1	ditto	23 do.
Mainpuri	1	ditto	26 do.
Bulandshahr	2	ditto	9 do.
Fatehpur	2	ditto	18 do.
Saháranpur	2	ditto	22 do.
Moradabad	2	ditto	26 do.

contrast unfavourably with an average sentence of six months and 26 days in Jalaun, eight months in Benares, and 12 months in Gházipur.

The average sentences imposed for grievous hurt were extremely light in the following districts, *viz.*—

Saháranpur	2	months and	24 days
Cawnpore and Gházipur	3	ditto	"
Jaúnpur	3	ditto	23 do.
Azamgarh	3	ditto	29 do.

while on the other hand, they were very appropriately six months and 28 days in Sháhjahánpur, seven months and 12 days in Farukhabad, and eight months and 13 days in Etah.

The offence of cattle-theft was inadequately punished by average sentences of three months and 10 days in Garhwál and somewhat leniently in the following districts:—

Fatehpur	8	months and	4 days.
Mirzapur	8	ditto	5 do.
Jhánsi	8	ditto	11 do.
Farukhabad	8	ditto	15 do.
Ballia	8	ditto	23 do.
Hamírpur...	8	ditto	25 do.

For burglary by night, the average sentences in the following districts were low—

Garhwál	5	months and	7 days.
Basti	5	ditto	23 do.
Jhánsi and Hamírpur	6	ditto	12 do.
Filibhít	6	ditto	16 do.
Bulandshahr	6	ditto	23 do.
Jalaun	6	ditto	26 do.
Meerut	6	ditto	29 do.
Etah	7	ditto	17 do.

The offence of "rioting" is not regarded as a grave offence by most Courts; still in a turbulent district like Budaun it may degenerate into lawlessness if an average sentence of 24 days imprisonment is considered a sufficient punishment for the rioter. In the districts of Mainpuri and Etáwah the average sentences of one month and five days and of one month and 10 days' imprisonment were somewhat inadequate, though it is true that most of these riots arise over disputes as to land, and are committed without premeditation.

The number of sentences of simple imprisonment passed was, in the Courts of Magistrates, 1,699 against 2,052 in the previous year, and, as compared with sentences of rigorous imprisonment passed, stood as in the previous year in the proportion of 1 to 15. Some Magistrates of the third class still affect this form of imprisonment.

The awarding of solitary confinement as a portion of the substantive sentence of rigorous imprisonment was more generally adopted by the Magistrates as a body than in the preceding year.

The total number of whippings inflicted during the last five years in all Courts is as follows:—

Year.	Number whipped.
1888	3,956
1889	4,376
1890	4,414
1891	5,781
1892	4,547

Of the 4,547 persons sentenced to whipping the detail is as follows:—

In lieu of other punishment	4,076
In addition to ditto	409
Juveniles (under section 5 of the Whipping Act)	62

Of the persons so sentenced 3,972, or 87·3 per cent., were sentenced on first conviction, and 575, or 12·7 per cent., on second or subsequent conviction. In the previous year the respective percentages were 86 2 and 13·8.

Whippings were awarded chiefly for the following offences:—

	1891.	1892.
Theft	4,177	3,390
Receiving stolen property	543	396
House-trespass and house-breaking	895	677
Total	5,615	4,463

and were inflicted in 16·5 per cent., as against 17 per cent. in 1891, of the cases in which they might have been inflicted.

The percentage of whippings imposed to cases in which this form of punishment was a legal sentence does not compare unfavourably with the percentage in the previous year, and the decrease in offences against property, for most of which offences a sentence of whipping is a legal sentence, was the main cause of a diminution in the *number* of sentences of whipping awarded. The disinclination of some of the Native Subordinate Magistrates to award a sentence of whipping for a first offence and the reluctance of others not invested with whipping powers to refer under section 349 of the Code the cases of persons for whom this form of punishment would be appropriate, were again reported from some districts.

The percentage of whippings awarded varies considerably between district and district. Thus Aligarh, Bareilly, Etáwah, and Mainpuri (9 per cent.), Etah, Fatehpur, and Moradabad (10 per cent.), Budaun (11 per cent.), Ballia, Basti, and Meerut (12 per cent.) compare unfavourably with Mirzapur (26 per cent.), Azamgarh, and Benares (39 per cent.). In districts like Etah, Bareilly, and Budaun, where there is much crime falling under the property sections of the Penal Code, a heavier percentage of whipping sentences might have been expected. Compared with the percentage for the previous year there was an increase in Etah from seven to nine, and in Meerut from seven to 12, while in Budaun there was a decrease from 16 to 11 and in Jaunpur from 24 to 18. Bánda, which ranked lowest in 1891 with 4 per cent., was with 14 per cent. in the year under review little below the Provincial average.

Details regarding fines for the last three years for all Courts are—

	Persons fined.	Amount.	Realized.	Percentage realized.
		Rs.	Rs.	
1890	... 56,476	2,74 636	2,24,117	81·
1891	... 60,042	3,26,811	2,46,208	75·3
1892	... 59,493	2,73,285	2,30,762	84·4

The details for the Court of Session alone are—

Amount.	Realized.	Percentage realized.
Rs.	Rs.	
12,865	4,945	38·4

The largest outstandings were in the following districts of the various Sessions Divisions :—

District.	*Amount.*
	Rs.
Etáwah	2 005
Azamgarh	1,513
Meerut	1,168
Dehra Dún	912
Muttra	652
Benares	639

Compensation to the extent of Rs. 1,043 and Rs. 758 were paid in the Aligarh and Saháranpur Divisions, respectively.

The details for the Courts of Magistrates are—

Amount.	Realized.	Percentage realized.
Rs.	Rs.	
2,60,420	2,25,817	86 7

The percentage in 1890 was 86 6.

The highest percentages were in Mainpuri (99), Etáwah (98), Aligarh (97), Muttra and Bulandshahr (95), Etah and Muzaffarnagar (94), and Hamírpur (92). The lowest were in Benares (72), Fatehpur (75), Azamgarh, Jaunpur, and Meerut, each (79).

The amount granted in compensation under section 545 of the Code of Criminal Procedure represented 8·8 per cent. of the total sum realized, as against 4·3 in the previous year.

The highest grants were in Sháhjahánpur (Rs. 2,253 or 18 per cent. of the total sum realized), in Moradabad (Rs. 1,863 or 25 per cent.), in Pilibhít (Rs. 1,125 or 16 per cent.), in Bareilly (Rs. 764 or 9 per cent.), in Saháranpur (Rs. 737 or 8 per cent.), in Fatehpur (Rs. 698 or 16 per cent.) and in Almora (Rs. 654 or 25 per cent.).

In the following districts the grants were very low :—

District.	Amount of fines realized.	Amount paid under section 545.
	Rs.	Rs.
Mainpuri	4,309	13
Jhánsi	5,075	30
Hamírpur	2,847	58
Benares	12,271	59
Bijnor	3,436	59
Jalaun	1,991	71
Etáwah	5,351	84
Jaunpur	5,693	116
Aligarh	6,828	123
Bulandshahr	7,903	157
Meerut	13,970	170

Appellate Jurisdiction.

VI.—Courts of Magistrates.

The figures for the years 1890–92 are—

Cases preferred.			Cases disposed of.			Cases pending.		
1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
3,302	3,663	3,581	3,185	3,507	3,493	117	156	88

The average duration was 11 days against nine days in 1891.

In the following districts appeals were numerous :—

Meerut	194
Aligarh	167
Saháranpur	166
Bareilly	158

The decrease in appeals was considerable in Gorakhpur (112 against 259 in 1891) and in Etah (100 against 181).

The percentage of persons appealing from appealable decisions was, however, for all districts in the Provinces 12 against 10 in the previous year.

The percentage was highest in the following districts :—

Budaun	24 per cent.	Etáwah, Gházipur, Muttra, Pilibhít, Garhwál	16 per cent.
Etah, Almora	22 ditto.		
Bánda, Bijnor, Jaunpur	21 ditto.	Azamgarh, Bareilly, Moradabad	14 ditto.
Meerut	19 ditto.		
Fatehpur	18 ditto.		

It was low in the following districts :—

Bijnor	3 per cent.	Cawnpore, Jhánsi	6 per cent.
Dehra Dún, Naini Tal	4 ditto.	Agra	7 ditto.

Appellants met with most and least success in the following districts :—

Most successful.		Least successful.	
District.	Percentage of decisions affirmed to decided.	District.	Percentage of decisions affirmed to decided.
Dehra Dún	40 per cent.	Garhwál	93 per cent.
Hamírpur	54 ditto.	Etah	84 ditto.
Muzaffarnagar ...	55 ditto.	Mainpuri, Almora	81 ditto.
Ballia, Agra	57 ditto.	Bulandshahr, Naini Tal ...	80 ditto.

VII.—Courts of Session.

The figures for the years 1890–92 are as follows :—

Cases preferred.			Cases disposed of.			Cases pending.		
1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
7,656	9,132	8,592	7,260	8,738	8,313	396	394	279

The pending file was lower than in 1891.

It was heaviest in Jaunpur owing to the Sessions Judge of that Division being engaged in holding the quarterly circuit at Basti during the closing days of the year. The average duration of each appeal was, as in the previous year, 19 days.

In the following Sessions Divisions the appellate work for disposal was heavy :—

Mainpuri	641	Azamgarh	515
Bareilly	611	Gházipur	478
Farukhabad	582	Bijnor-Budaun	469
Meerut	571	Bánda	451
Saháranpur	552	Agra	416
Gorakhpur	533		

The chief variations were in the following Divisions :—

More.		*Less.*	
Azamgarh	262	Gházipur	201
		Mirzapur	196
Bánda	165	Bijnor-Budaun	188
		Jhánsi	178

In some districts the percentages of appeals from the decisions of certain Magistrates were as high as 97, 95, 92, and 91.

The returns show that taking the Provinces together, 59 per cent. of persons appealed from appealable orders, and that 70 per cent. of such persons failed in their appeals. Districts from which appellants were most and least numerous were—

Most.		Least.	
District	Percentage.	District	Percentage.
Mainpuri } Almora }	83 per cent	Cawnpore	25 per cent.
Farukhabad	82 ditto.	Basti	29 ditto.
Pilibhít ...	81 ditto.	Ballia	35 ditto.
Bijnor ...	80 ditto.	Agra...	37 ditto.
Bánda ...	77 ditto.	Mirzapur	38 ditto.
Muttra ...	76 ditto.		
Bareilly ...	75 ditto.		
Azamgarh	74 ditto		
Gházipur } Jaunpur }	73 ditto.		
Sahárunpur	72 ditto		
Etáwah } Hamírpur }	70 ditto		

Appellants were most and least successful in the following Divisions :—

Most.		Least.	
Judgeship.	Percentage.	Judgeship.	Percentage
Meerut	49 per cent.	Allahabad	85 per cent.
Bánda	54 ditto.	Mirzapur	83 ditto
Jhánsi	60 ditto.	Cawnpore	82 ditto.
Shahjahánpur	62 ditto.	Aligarh } Gorakhpur }	80 ditto.
Agra } Gházipur }	64 ditto.	Benares	79 ditto.
Kumaun	65 ditto.		
Mainpuri	66 ditto.		

VIII.—High Court.

There was a decrease in Appellate work. The figures for the years 1890–92 show—

Cases preferred.			Cases disposed of.			Cases pending.		
1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
854	1,101	974	743	1,199	945	200	102	131

The duration was 43 days to 42 in the previous year.

Appellants whose cases were disposed of, were most and least numerous from the following Sessions Divisions :—

Sessions Division.	Number of appellants.	Sessions Division.	Number of appellants.
Bánda	122	Kumaun	23
Aligarh	111	Mirzapur	24
Agra	107	Gházipur }	
Bijnor-Budaun	103	Jaunpur }	28
Farukhabad }		Mainpuri }	
Gorakhpur }	99	Sháhjahánpur	32
Meerut	96	Jhánsi	39
		Cawnpore	52
		Bareilly	57

and were least and most successful in their appeals in the following Sessions Divisions :—

Sessions Division.	Percentage affirmed to disposed of.	Sessions Division.	Percentage affirmed to disposed of.
Cawnpore	96 per cent.	Agra	66 per cent.
Farukhabad }		Bánda	74 ditto.
Jhánsi }	95 ditto.	Mainpuri }	
Jaunpur	93 ditto.	Mirzapur }	75 ditto.
Bareilly }		Azamgarh	76 ditto.
Moradabad }	90 ditto.	Allahabad }	
		Benares }	78 ditto.
		Bijnor-Budaun	80 ditto.

The average percentage for all Divisions of unsuccessful appellants was 83, against 87 in 1891.

Superintendence, Reference, and Revision.

IX.—Courts of Magistrates.

Applications for revision continue to show an increase. The figures for the years 1890-92 are—

Cases preferred.			Cases disposed of.			Cases pending.		
1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
1,170	1,153	1,297	1,143	1,116	1,253	27	37	44

The average duration was 11 days, as compared with 13 days in 1891 and 12 days in 1890.

Applications were most and least numerous in the following districts :—

Most.		*Least.*	
Aligarh }		Almora }	
Ballia }	79	Garhwál }	3
Benares	77	Jalaun	5
Basti	68	Jhánsi	9
		Mainpuri	13
		Farukhabad	14
		Etáwah	16

No applications were preferred in the Naini Tal district. In Aligarh they rose from 34 in 1891 to 79 in 1892.

Of the 3,102 accused persons concerned the cases of 2,996 were disposed of with the following results :—

Summarily rejected.	Confirmed.	Percentage rejected and confirmed.
1,079	1,261	78

In 1891 the percentage was 80 and in 1890 was 72.

The districts which show the best and worst results under this head are—

District.	Percentage confirmed.	District.	Percentage confirmed.
Jhánsi, Almora	100 per cent.	Cawnpore	58 per cent.
Mirzapur	94 ditto.	Fatehpur	61 ditto.
Mainpuri, Meerut	93 ditto.	Ghâzipur	49 ditto.
Budaun	91 ditto.	Azamgarh, Saháranpur, Bulandshahr	69 ditto.
Hamírpur	90 ditto.		
Muzaffarnagar, Pilibhít, Jalaun	89 ditto.		
Agra, Etáwah	86 ditto.		

X.—Courts of Sessi(

Applications for revision show a slight decrease. The figures for the years 1890-92 were—

Cases preferred.			Cases disposed of.			Cases pending.		
1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
1,646	1,763	1,695	1,542	1,645	1,604	104	118	91

The average duration was slightly in excess of that for 1891 (*viz.*, 24 against 22 days), and of that of 1890 (19 days).

Applications were most numerous in the following Judgeships:—

Gorakhpur	158	Bareilly	125
Saháranpur	149	Cawnpore	121
Meerut	145	Azamgarh	105

Of the 3,825 accused persons concerned the cases of 3,584 were disposed of with the following results:—

Summarily rejected.	Confirmed.	Percentage rejected and confirmed.
1,670	1,156	78·8

The percentage in 1890 and 1891 was 81.

The districts which show the best and worst results under this head are—

District.	Percentage confirmed.	District.	Percentage confirmed.
Dehra Dún, Naini Tal, Almora, Garhwâl	100 per cent.	Ghâzipur	44 per cent.
Jalaun	95 ditto.	Meerut	57 ditto.
Hamírpur, Etáh	91 ditto.	Azamgarh, Bulandshahr	70 ditto.
Agra, Muzaffarnagar	90 ditto.	Pilibhít	73 ditto.

Similar particulars as to Divisions are—

Division.	Percentage confirmed.	Division.	Percentage confirmed.
Kumaun	100 per cent.	Meerut	62 per cent.
Mirzapur, Jhánsi	88 ditto.	Ghâzipur	65 ditto.
Agra	87 ditto.		
Shahjahánpur, Allahabad	85 ditto.		

XI.—High Court.

Business on the Revisional side of the Court showed a slight decrease. The figures for the years 1890–92 are—

Cases preferred.			Cases disposed of.			Cases pending.		
1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
654	783	738	567	836	754	119	66	50

The pending file was lower than at the close of 1891 and the average duration fell from 27 to 25 days.

Applicants whose cases were disposed of were most and least numerous from the following Sessions Divisions :—

Sessions Division.	Number of applicants.	Sessions Division.	Number of applicants.
Meerut	... 168	Jhánsi	... 28
Gorakhpur ...	... 108	Farukhabad } Moradabad } ...	... 29
Allahabad ...	... 102	Jaunpur	... 33
Shahjahánpur ...	... 78	Bánda	... 34
Saháranpur ...	... 77	Aligarh	... 37
Benares	... 73	Azamgarh	... 39
Mirzapur	... 71	Bareilly	... 40

Applicants were least and most successful in the following Sessions Divisions :—

Sessions Division.	Percentage affirmed to disposed of.	Sessions Division.	Percentage affirmed to disposed of
Mirzapur ...	... 90 per cent.	Gházipur ...	... 36 per cent.
Kumaun ...	... 88 ditto.	Meerut ...	... 40 ditto.
Jaunpur ...	... 85 ditto.	Bánda ...	... 41 ditto.
Gorakhpur ...	... 83 ditto.		
Jhánsi Sháhjahánpur } ...	... 82 ditto.		
Azamgarh ...	... 80 ditto.		

The average percentage for all Divisions of unsuccessful applicants was 69 against 63 in the previous year.

Cases referred by District Magistrates and Sessions Judges under section 438 of the Code were 61 and 198 respectively. There was a decrease of 57 in the number of cases referred.

The number of cases in which sentence of death was passed by Sessions Judges and reference for confirmation under section 374 of the Code made to the High Court was for the years 1890–92 as follows :—

	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1890	105	88	17
1891	122	111	11
1892	113	95	18

The sentence of death was confirmed by the High Court in 73 cases, and in respect of 88 persons.

Orders were passed in two references made under section 341 of the Code.

There was one Full Bench reference on the Revisional side which was not decided in the year.

Two hundred and fifty miscellaneous cases were disposed of.

The total number of cases of all kinds coming before the High Court on the Criminal side was, for the years 1890–92, as follows :—

	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1890	1,952	1,603	349
1891	2,547	2,354	193
1892	2,266	2,050	216

General Results (Appellate and Revisional Business).

The amount of Appellate and Revisional business transacted by all Courts during the year, and as compared with the two previous years, appears from the following table :—

	Appeal cases.	Revisional cases.
1890	11,188	3,252
1891	13,444	3,597
1892	12,751	3,611

The number of appeals disposed of was below the disposals of 1891, and the disposals of Revision cases were slightly more numerous than those of 1891 and much in excess of those of 1890.

The net cost to Government of the Criminal Administration of the Provinces was Rs. 14,57,536; in the year preceding it amounted to Rs. 14,33,784, or Rs. 23,752 less than in the year under review.

(b)—Oudh.

The number of "offences reported" during the year under report was 49,108 against 51,640 in the preceding year, a decrease of 2,532 offences, about 5 per cent. This decrease was most marked in the Bahraich district. There was also a considerable decrease in the districts of Bara Banki, Sitapur, Fyzabad, Rae Bareli, and Gonda, while the districts of Kheri, Partabgarh, and Sultanpur showed a considerable proportional increase.

The decrease was most marked in minor offences against property, and offences under special and local laws. Under the headings, "Theft," "Receiving stolen property," and "Criminal trespass" offences reported diminished by 3,213, and those under special and local laws by 620; while the number of cases of "Assault or Criminal force" and "Hurt" increased by 1,700. The decrease under the headings "Theft," "Receiving stolen property," and "Criminal trespass" was universal, ranging from 600 in Bahraich to 41 in Lucknow city. The increase under the headings "Assault," "Criminal force," and "Hurt," extended to 10 districts, ranging from 408 in Hardoi to 84 in Sitapur.

Compared with the previous year, the figures for 1892 show that while fewer offences were struck off by order of the Magistrate, more complaints were dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. The figures are as follow:—

Year.	Struck off.	Dismissed.	Total.
1891	3,515	10,655	14,170
1892	2,356	11,421	13,777
Variation ...	—1,159	+766	- 393

the net result being that the total number struck off and dismissed decreased by 393, about 30 in each district, a variation too small for explanation.

More than 28 per cent. of offences reported were disposed of in the year under report, against 27 per cent. in the previous year.

The percentage of cases struck off to offences reported in the two years 1891 and 1892 are 6·8 and 4·8, respectively.

The percentage of complaints dismissed to offences reported was 23 against 20 in 1891.

Nine districts show an increase, the most noticeable being Kheri, 269; and Hardoi, 239. On the other hand large decreases occurred in Bahraich, 402; and Fyzabad, 148.

The number of persons to whom compensation was awarded under section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, rose from 388 in 1891 to 568 in 1892. The provisions of the law have been more freely enforced in 1892 by Magistrates in all the districts of the Province except two, *viz.* Lucknow City and Kheri, where there was a slight falling off in the number of persons dealt with under this section. Partabgarh with 122 persons dealt with under this section, Fyzabad with 94, Sultanpur with 75, and Hardoi with 44 showed best.

A large increase in the number of cases in which compensation was awarded under section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, appears to indicate that Magistrates had neglected to enquire into the complaint or information with sufficient care before issuing process. At present the returns show that out of 37,111 persons discharged and acquitted, only 568 were awarded compensation under the section.

During the year 35,367 cases were brought to trial, being 1,439 less than in the preceding year, when the figures were 37,491. The variations in the district figures are shown in the following table :—

	1891.	1892.	Difference.
Kheri	2,765	1,781	—984
Sitapur	2 903	2,439	—464
Lucknow city	3,588	3,176	—412
Bara Banki	3,103	2,692	—411
Fyzabad	4,121	3,934	—187
Gonda	3,001	2,879	—122
Lucknow	1,768	1,696	—72
Rae Bareli	2 909	2 855	—54
Unao	2,112	2,081	—31
Partabgarh	2,555	2,983	+428
Hardoi	3,184	3,443	+259
Bahraich	2,479	2,493	+14
Sultanpur	2 572	2,583	+11
Courts of Session	431	332	—99

The decrease shown against the first eight districts occurs chiefly under the heading "Offences against public justice," "Theft," "Mischief," "Criminal trespass," and "Offences against special and local laws." The increase in the number of cases brought to trial during 1892 in the other districts is due to a larger number of offences having been reported under the heading "Hurt" than in the preceding year.

While there was a decrease in the number of cases brought to trial, the number of persons actually brought to trial rose from 66,561 in 1891 to 67,002 in the year under report, being an increase of 441 persons. This increase is perhaps the result of the increase in minor offences affecting the human body and decrease in minor offences against property, because the average number of persons tried in each of the former descriptions was 2·3 and in each case of the latter description 1·3.

The disposal of persons under trial is shown below :—

	1891.		1892.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Acquitted or discharged	34,569	51·93	37,111	55·38
Convicted	31,693	47 61	29,588	44 16
Died, escaped, &c.	299	·43	303	·45
Total ...	66,561		67,002	

Thus it will be seen that the percentage of convictions obtained during the year was nearly 4 per cent. lower than in the preceding year.

The number of persons acquitted or discharged was 2,542 more than in 1891.

The general results for the years 1891 and 1892 are as follows:—

	1891.	1892.
Cases reported	51,640	49,108
Do. struck off and dismissed	14,170	13,777
Do. returned as true	37,470	35,331
Percentage returned as true	72 56	71 95
Persons under trial	66,561	67,002
Ditto convicted	31,693	29,588
Percentage of convictions	47 61	44 16

There was a noticeable increase in convictions under "Offences against the public tranquillity," "False evidence," "Robbery," "Criminal breach of trust," "Wrongful restraint," "Criminal force:" while the headings "Extortion," "Defamation," "Kidnapping," "Criminal trespass," "Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants,"

"Offences affecting the public health," "Theft," "Mischief," and "Hurt" showed a considerable decrease in conviction.

The percentage of convictions under the heading "Rioting" was exactly the same as in the preceding year, namely 58. The highest percentages obtained were in Lucknow City (86), Lucknow (77), Hardoi (75), Fyzabad and Rae Bareli (66 each), Bara Banki and Kheri (65 each).

Seventy-seven per cent. of persons tried for affray were convicted as against 72 per cent. in the previous year. Convictions were obtained against every person so charged in Sitapur, Bahraich, and Sultanpur. Very high percentages of convictions were obtained in Gonda, 88; Fyzabad, 76; Lucknow City, 83; Lucknow, 74; Kheri, 73; and Hardoi, 66.

During 1892, 61 per cent. of the persons tried for offences against public justice and giving false evidence were convicted as against 53 per cent. in the previous year, the number of convictions being 302 and 323 in the two years, respectively. In Bara Banki the percentage of convictions rose from 45 to 56, in Hardoi from 44 to 57, while in Gonda it fell from 40 to 29.

Sixty-four per cent. of persons tried for offences relating to coin and Government stamps were convicted as compared with 62 per cent. in the previous year. Convictions were obtained against all the persons charged with offences under this head in Lucknow, Sitapur, and Hardoi. In Kheri one person charged with an offence under this head was acquitted. High percentages of convictions were obtained in Bahraich and Gonda (69 per cent. each), Fyzabad (68), Rae Bareli (66), Bara Banki (61), and Lucknow City (57).

In 1892 the number of persons tried for attempted suicide was 400 as against 354 in 1891. The percentage of convictions obtained in the former year was 75 as against 79 in the latter.

The number of offences reported under the heading of "hurt" rose from 10,850 in 1891 to 12,296, an increase of 13 per cent. and those struck off and dismissed also rose from 3,870 to 4,164, an increase of only 7 per cent. The subjoined table shows the variations in the figures for the past two years:—

	Offences reported.	Struck off or dismissed.	Persons tried.	Acquitted.
1891	10,850	3,870	15,314	9,626
1892	12,296	4,164	18,666	11,391

It will be seen that the number of persons tried during 1892 increased by 3,352 or 21 per cent.; and the number acquitted by 1,765 or 18 per cent.

The number of persons tried for wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement fell from 291 in 1891 to 289 in 1892, and the percentage of convictions also fell from 19 to 16.

There were 3,388 complaints of criminal force and assault, being 254 more than in the previous year. Four thousand two hundred and seventy-one persons were tried, of whom 2,848 or 66 per cent. were acquitted as compared with 70 per cent. in 1891.

In 1892 the provincial percentage of persons convicted of rape fell to 43 from 44 in the preceding year. Out of 68 persons tried for offences under this head, one died, 30 were discharged, eight acquitted, and 29 convicted.

The large decrease in minor offences against property is a satisfactory feature in the statistics of crime for this year. The number fell from 6,456 in 1891 to 4,811 in 1892. The percentage of convictions remains almost the same, *viz.* 74.

During the year under report out of 235 persons tried for robbery and dakáiti 128, or 54 per cent. were convicted as against 44 per cent. in the preceding year.

The provincial percentage of convictions for the offence of receiving stolen property was exactly the same as in the previous year, namely 73 per cent.

During the year, although out of 365 cases of cheating reported no less than 236 were struck off or dismissed by the Magistrate, yet the percentage of convictions was only 30, being 1 per cent. higher than the percentage of 1891.

The number of persons charged with offences relating to documents, trade, and property marks fell to 35 from 58 in the preceding year. Of these 35 persons, nine were discharged, nine acquitted, and nine convicted, and eight were awaiting their trial at end of the year.

There was an increase of 68 offences relating to marriage over the figures of the preceding year. In 1892, 1,510 complaints were made, out off which 632 or 42 per cent. were struck off or dismissed, and out of 1,123 persons tried 400 persons were discharged and 565 were acquitted. Convictions were obtained against 155 persons, or 14 per cent. of the persons tried.

There were 439 complaints of defamation during the year under report, out of which 267 were dismissed by Magistrates. The figures for the preceding year were 431 complaints made and 263 complaints dismissed.

Eighty-three persons were tried for offences against the Arms Act, of whom 54 or 65 per cent. were convicted as against 73 per cent. in 1891.

The total number of offences reported under the Cantonments Act was 523 as against 499 in the previous year. Out of the 791 persons tried 692 or 88 per cent. were convicted as compared with 749 persons tried and 684 or 91 per cent. convicted in 1891.

Offences under the Forest Act rose from 55 in 1891 to 67 in 1892. Out of 145 persons tried in Bahraich and 17 tried in Gonda, 124 and 15 persons, respectively were convicted.

Compared with the figures of 1891, the offences under the Gambling Act show a decrease of 61 cases. There was a considerable decrease in all districts. The only exceptions are the districts of Sitapur, Fyzabad, and Bahraich, where a small increase occurred. The percentage of persons convicted of charges under this head fell from 79 in 1891 to 68 in the year under report. Convictions were obtained against all the persons tried in Lucknow, Unao, Gonda, and Partabgarh. Out of 183 persons tried in Lucknow City and 107 tried in Fyzabad, 110 and 92 respectively were convicted, the remainder being acquitted.

During 1892 there was an increase of 113 persons tried for offences against Municipal bye-laws as compared with the number so tried in the previous year; but the percentage of convictions remained at practically the same figures as in 1891, *viz.* 85.

The following table shows the number of persons tried in each district during 1891 and 1892, and percentage of convictions to the number of persons tried in 1892 :—

	Persons tried.		Difference.	Percentage of convictions to persons tried
	1891.	1892.		
Kheri	18	30	+ 12	100
Partabgarh	92	224	+ 132	95
Bahraich	287	261	− 26	94
Hardoi	382	413	+ 31	94
Sultanpur	45	48	+ 3	92
Gonda	478	889	+ 411	89
Fyzabad	352	246	− 106	83
Lucknow City	2 011	1,774	− 237	82
Sitapur	408	250	− 158	81
Rae Bareli	476	476	..	72
Unao	37	35	− 2	70
Bara Banki	69	112	+ 53	61

The total number of persons tried for committing nuisances under Act V of 1861 rose from 3,787 in 1891 to 4,163 in 1892. The provincial percentage of convictions obtained under this heading was about 2 per cent. higher than that of the previous year. A comparative statement showing the number of persons tried in each district during 1891 and 1892, and the percentage of convictions to the number of persons tried in 1892 is given below:—

	Persons tried.		Difference.	Percentage of convictions to persons tried.
	1891.	1892.		
Gonda	32	15	−17	100
Bahraich	48	36	−12	97
Hardoi	260	266	+6	97
Fyzabad	1,385	1,839	+454	96
Sitapur	65	149	+84	96
Lucknow City	571	514	−57	95
Rae Bareli	567	393	−174	94
Unao	248	298	+50	93
Partabgarh	35	122	+87	93
Bara Banki	337	261	−76	92
Kheri	39	118	+79	89
Lucknow	75	41	−34	88
Sultanpur	125	111	−14	88

Compared with the figures of 1891, the number of offences against the Opium laws shows a decrease of 89 cases, the figures for the two years being 251 tried in 1892 as against 340 in 1891. There have been small decreases in all districts under this head. The only exception was the district of Hardoi where a small increase occurred. The percentage of convictions to persons tried has risen from 70 in 1891 to 74 in 1892.

As in 1891 so in 1892 there was an increase as compared with the figures for the preceding year in the number of persons tried under the Railways Act. Convictions also arose from 80 to 97 and the percentage of convictions to persons tried from 69 to 77. In Lucknow one person was tried, and in Hardoi five, all of whom were convicted. In Fyzabad the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried was 89, in Bahraich 88, in Gonda 75, in Lucknow City 66, in Bara Banki and Kheri 64 each, and in Sitapur 50.

Although there was a decrease in 1892 in the number of persons tried for breaches of the Stamp law as compared with the figures for the previous year, yet the percentage of convictions during the year rose very considerably, namely from 73 in 1891 to 78 in 1892. The highest percentages of convictions were obtained in Hardoi (92), Gonda (91), Lucknow City (84), Sultanpur (82), and Bahraich, Rae Bareli, and Partabgarh (80 each). In the other districts the percentage ranged from 75 in Sitapur to 25 in Unao.

Proceedings to prevent a breach of the peace increased by 162 cases; and while the number of persons called upon to furnish security to keep the peace rose from 2,558 in 1891 to 2,768 in 1892, the number of persons actually bound over fell from 1,453 to 1,390. The percentage of persons so bound over to those called upon to give security fell about 8 per cent. In seven districts the percentages of persons actually bound over exceeded the provincial average. The highest percentage was obtained in Sitapur and the lowest in Bahraich, the figures being 78 and 31 respectively.

There was a considerable decrease in the number of persons called upon to show cause why they should not furnish security to be of good behaviour, and also of those from whom security was actually demanded, as compared with the figures of the preceding year. Four hundred and ninety-six persons were called upon security and from 343 persons security was actually demanded, the figures for the preceding year being 592 and 411 respectively.

In the Lucknow City security was actually demanded from 63 persons out of 85 persons called upon, and in Partabgarh 29 persons were ordered to furnish security out of 52 called upon.

During the year the number of persons involved in proceedings against local nuisances rose from 261 to 366. The number of persons against whom orders were passed directing the abatement of nuisances also increased from 85 to 179. Orders were passed in Lucknow City against all the 73 persons concerned; but against only 54 persons in Bara Banki out of 113 concerned; 31 persons in Hardoi out of 61 concerned, and four persons in Partabgarh out 59 concerned.

There was some increase in the number of persons called upon to pay compensation to accused persons on account of frivolous or vexatious complaints under section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, the numbers having risen from 388 to 568.

The total number of persons under trial during the year, including those involved in cases pending at the close of the previous year, was 68,525; being 199 more than in 1891. The following table shows how they were disposed of in each year:—

	1891.	1892.
Died, escaped or transferred	293	300
Discharged or acquitted	34,213	36 852
Convicted on regular trial	27,154	25,907
Ditto summary do.	4,137	3,381
Committed or referred	833	700
Remaining under trial	1,697	1,385
Average duration of each case (days)	7·54	7 36

The percentage of persons convicted to the number of persons under trial fell from 45·79 in 1891 to 42·7. The highest and lowest percentages were—

	Per cent
Lucknow City	... 63
Fyzabad	... 51
Gonda	... 52
Lucknow	.. 48
Bara Banki	... 46
Partabgarh	... 43
Sultanpur	... 31
Rae Bareli	... 34
Unao	.. 38
Bahraich	... 37
Sitapur	38

It will be seen that six districts were above the provincial average.

The highest percentages obtained in Tahsíldárs' Courts were 57·9 in Gonda, and 36·8 in Fyzabad: in Native Assistants' Courts in Lucknow City 78·5, and in European Magistrates' Courts 70·2 in Lucknow and 63 3 in Fyzabad.

The highest percentages of convictions by Benches of Honorary Magistrates were 94·4 in Bahraich, 74 7 in Fyzabad and 67·5 in Rae Bareli.

The percentage of convictions by Honorary Magistrates sitting singly was 53·07 in Hardoi and 49 4 in Lucknow.

The average duration of cases was higher in the year under report in the Courts of Tahsíldárs, European Assistants, Deputy Commissioners, and Benches of Magistrates, and it was lower in the Courts of Honorary Assistant Commissioners and Native Assistants than in 1891.

The following comparative table exhibits the amount of work performed by the several classes of Magistrates during the years 1891 and 1892 :—

Classes of Courts.	1891.		1892.	
	Number of persons disposed of.	Percentage on total number of persons disposed of.	Number of persons disposed of.	Percentage on total number of persons disposed of.
Unpaid Magistrates sitting singly	6,067	9·1	5,058	7·5
Benches of Magistrates	9,427	14 15	9,220	13·7
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates ...	16,044	24·08	18,665	24·82
Full-power Magistrates of general jurisdiction. Natives ...	25,624	38·45	24,939	37·1
Full-power Magistrates of general jurisdiction. Europeans ...	7,536	11·31	7,694	11·4
Chief Magistrates of districts	1,393	2·09	1,184	1·7
Deputy Commissioners under section 30, Act X of 1882.	538	·8	360	·53

Full-power Native Magistrates did less work than in 1891, while the Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates disposed of a larger portion of criminal work in 1892 than in 1891. The amount of work done by European Magistrates was practically the same as in 1891. The number of cases tried by Deputy Commissioners under their enhanced powers further fell off, the figures for three years being—

In	1890	824
„	1891	538
And „	1892	360

The 41 Honorary Magistrates who sat singly disposed of 2,496 cases, in 1892 involving 5,058 persons, as against 3,241 cases involving 6,067 persons disposed of by 44 Honorary Assistant Commissioners in the preceding year.

There was a still further decline in the number of cases disposed of by Deputy Commissioners both under their ordinary and enhanced powers, the former from 404 to 288, and the latter from 350 to 248. The number of cases tried by them summarily increased, however, from 136 to 188.

Five hundred and ninety-four cases remained pending at the close of the year as compared with 657 at the close of the preceding year. The highest number pending was at Hardoi, namely 69 cases. This, however, was an improvement on the number (124) in the previous year. The lowest number pending was at Kheri, 28 cases.

The average duration of cases in 1892 was 7·36 days, being somewhat lower than in the preceding year, namely 7·54. The highest averages were 18·47 in Unao and 12·43 in Hardoi ; and the lowest average 3·76 days at Rae Bareli.

The percentages of convictions and committals to the total number of persons disposed of in each district during 1891 and 1892 are as follow :—

	1891.	1892.
Kheri	30·	41·85
Lucknow	47·81	48·85
Partabgarh	50·96	45 50
Sultanpur	39·21	33·37
Fyzabad	55·16	53·67
Bara Banki	51·7	46·79
Gonda	54 06	52·56
Rae Bareli	43·12	35·14
Sitapur	41·92	37·78
Lucknow City	64·38	63·13
Hardoi	47·19	41·69
Bahraich	44·17	36·99
Unao	47·63	38·33

Six district percentages are above the provincial average, and two districts show an improvement over the percentage in 1891. On the other hand the percentages of 11 districts show a falling off as compared with the figures of the preceding year. The decrease is very marked as regards Unao (—9·30), Rae Bareli (—7·98), Bahraich (—7·18), Sultanpur (—5·84), Hardoi (—5·50), and Partabgarh (—5·45).

The percentages of convictions and committals to the number of persons tried by the several classes of Courts during 1891 and 1892 are shown below :—

Classes of Courts.	1891.	1892.	Difference.
Unpaid Magistrates sitting singly	32 53	36·43	+3·90
Benches of Magistrates	63 58	62 60	— ·98
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	33 10	30 38	—2 72
Full-power Magistrates of general jurisdiction ... ... Native ...	51 94	47 84	—4 10
Full-power Magistrates of general jurisdiction ... ... European ...	53 58	46·60	—6 98
Chief Magistrates of districts	80·37	76 43	—3 94
Deputy Commissioners under section 34, Criminal Procedure Code	70·27	74·44	+4·17

The falling off of convictions in the Courts of Tahsildárs, full-power Native and European Magistrates, and Chief Magistrates of districts is partly attributable to the increase in the number of hurt cases and decrease in the number of theft cases, because hurt is a compoundable offence, and a composition has the effect of an acquittal, and because in compoundable cases the absence of the complainant may bring about the discharge of the accused at any time before the charge is proved. The increase in the Courts of Deputy Commissioners under their enhanced powers was very considerable.

The number of summary trials was 2,954 against 3,467 in the previous year. Out of 2,038 appealable sentences passed in the whole Province, only seven were appealed and three were confirmed. The Lucknow City Bench tried 1,492 cases summarily and passed 1,961 appealable sentences, of which three were appealed and one of those was confirmed. The bulk of the cases tried by the Lucknow Bench were petty cases of nuisance and breach of Municipal bye-law, and this seems to be the reason why so few appeals were made.

References to Deputy Commissioners for enhanced punishments fell to 393 from 635 in 1891. They were thus disposed of. 337 were confirmed, 12 modified, and 42 were reversed.

The number of sentences referred to Sessions Judges by Deputy Commissioners in 1892 was 45, out of which only one was modified and the remainder were confirmed.

Fewer persons by 2,109 were punished, the figures for the two years 1891 and 1892 being 31,817 persons punished in 1892 as against 33,926 in 1891. The detail of punishments awarded is as follows :—

	Number of persons punished.		Percentage on total number of punishments.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Transportation	8	...	·23	...
Rigorous imprisonment ...	10,314	9,032	30·40	28 39
Simple ditto	505	372	1 5	1 17
Forfeiture of property... ...	1	...	...	...
Fine	18,509	19,137	54 56	60 12
Whipping	2,728	1,357	8 04	4 26
Persons ordered to give security ...	1,861	1,919	5 48	6 03

The number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment during the year under report fell from 10,314 to 9,032, being a decrease of 1,282. Sentences of fine rose from 18,509 to 19,137, showing an increase of 628. Sentences of whipping showed a decrease of 1,371.

Percentages of terms of imprisonment for 1891 and 1892 are given below :—

	1891.	1892.
For fifteen days and under...	21·8	22 3
Do. six months	52 8	53·5
Do. two years	23·4	25·3
Over ditto	2·7	2·2

The sentences of imprisonment passed on seven juvenile offenders were commuted to detention in the Reformatory School at Bareilly.

During the year sentences of whipping aggregated 1,357 as against 2,728 in the preceding year, the percentages being as given below :—

	1891.	1892.
10 stripes and under	48·9	48·7
20 ditto	42·3	43·2
30 ditto	8·7	7·9

For offences which would have entailed other punishments on adults, 25 juveniles were whipped in 1892 as compared with 38 in the previous year. The percentage of whippings calculated on all cases in which the offenders might have been punished with whipping was 19·96 as against 19·29 in 1891.

As compared with the figures of 1891 there was an increase of over 3 per cent. in the number of persons fined, the figures for the two years being 18,509 and 19,135 respectively. As compared with 1891 there was an increase of 408 persons fined Rs. 10 and under, and of 222 persons fined Rs. 50 and under and a decrease of six persons fined Rs. 500 and under. The Lucknow City Bench fined 2,228 persons in 1892 as against 2,647 in the preceding year.

During 1892 fines to the amount of Rs. 1,08,756-5-1 were imposed as against Rs. 96,799-0-7 in 1891, being an increase of Rs. 11,957-4-6. The percentage of realizations, however, fell from 86·5 in 1891 to 83·3 in 1892.

The Lucknow City Bench realized Rs. 1,819-6-11 out of Rs. 1,864-14 3 imposed as fines. The realizations were unsatisfactory in Rae Bareli and Bara Banki.

The aggregate of outstanding fines at the close of 1892 was Rs. 14,170-1-11 as against Rs. 10,507 at the close of 1891. The heaviest outstandings were at Lucknow City (Rs. 4,820-12-10), Rae Bareli (Rs. 2,333-6-3), and Partabgarh (Rs. 2,213-14-3).

Greater attention was paid towards awarding compensation to injured persons under section 545 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as will appear from the fact that about 20 per cent. of the amount of fines realized in 1892 was awarded in compensation as against 16 per cent. in the preceding year.

Fewer habitual offenders by 393 were brought to trial in 1892 than in the previous year, when 1,407 such persons were tried. The percentages of persons who had been convicted once before and of those who had been convicted oftener were 63·1 and 36·8 respectively as against 66·3 and 33·6 in the preceding year.

The appellate business of the Courts of Deputy Commissioners increased considerably, appeals of 1,503 persons having come before them for disposal as against 1,191 in 1891. Appeals were rejected or sentences confirmed in the cases of 1,001 persons or 66 per cent. The sentences passed on 157 persons or 10 per cent. were reduced or otherwise altered, and on 285 persons or 19 per cent. were reversed. Proceedings were quashed in the cases of two persons, and new trial or further inquiries were ordered with regard to 16 persons. The appeals of 42 persons remained pending at the close of the year. The average duration of each appeal was 8·64 days as against 10·25 days in 1891.

The number of applications for revision made to Deputy Commissioners was nearly the same as in 1891, 433 such applications having been made by 438 persons. Of the 810 persons concerned in these applications sentences were confirmed or

applications were rejected as regards 588 persons or 73 per cent., the sentences were reversed, altered or proceedings quashed with regard to 25 persons; and a new trial or further inquiry was ordered in the cases of 122 persons. The cases of 57 persons were referred to the Judicial Commissioner, and applications of 18 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

Deputy Commissioners called up *suo motu* 1,645 cases connected with 2,941 persons as compared with 1,628 cases connected with 2,691 persons in the previous year. Reference was made to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in 56 cases involving 109 persons.

There were in all 99,359 witnesses examined by all the Magisterial Courts during 1892, as compared with 1,08,451 in the preceding year, being a decrease of 9,092. Of these, 93,761 or 94·36 per cent. were discharged on the day on which they attended, and 4,902 or 4·93 per cent were discharged on the second day of attendance. Only 696 witnesses were detained more than two days. The largest number of witnesses detained over the second day was in Hardoi (142).

The proportion of witnesses who received diet-money and travelling expenses in the year under report fell off about 4 per cent. as will appear from the subjoined comparative statement. The average cost of dieting a witness was ten pies more in 1892 than in 1891.

	Number of Witnesses dieted.	*Total cost.*	*Average cost per witness.*
		Rs.	A. p.
1891	58 920	27,990	7 5
1892	49,261	24,302	8 3

The variation in the proportion of witnesses who received expenses in different districts is not very marked. Bara Banki Magistrates paid most witnesses, 69 per cent.; Rae Bareli with 66 per cent., Bahraich with 64 per cent., and Kheri with 63 per cent. show a high percentage. In the remaining districts the percentage ranged between 59 and 32.

Under the head of weeding, rearranging, and destroying papers Lucknow, as usual, shows best: 11,219 A files and 2,336 B files having been there dealt with. In Bara Banki, Kheri, Fyzabad, and Partabgarh weeding was completed down to 1891; in Hardoi, Unao, Gonda and Rae Bareli down to 1890, and in the remaining districts down to 1889.

A comparative statement showing the work of the Sessions Courts during 1891 and 1892 is given below:—

Sessions Courts.	Disposed of—				Pending at the close of—				Average duration of each case from date of commitment	
	1891.		1892.		1891.		1892.			
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	1891.	1892.
Lucknow ...	103	155	76	131	9	18	45	89	47	46 68
Sitapur ...	59	96	44	63	8	8	13	23	91	58·
Hardoi ...	73	142	56	116	9	14	8	11	57	62 89
Fyzabad ...	34	62	40	82	5	9	6	17	44	30 8
Gonda ...	85	153	57	85	10	10	10	16	54	45 89
Rae Bareli ...	77	156	59	85	9	14	24	51	66	53·05

It will be seen from the above that the Sessions Judges disposed of 332 cases involving 562 persons as against 431 cases involving 764 persons in the previous year.

There were 106 cases pending at the close of the year as compared with 50 cases at the close of 1891. The largest number of pending cases was in the Court of the Sessions Judge at Lucknow.

In Sitapur three of the pending cases related to accused persons who are lunatics and 10 cases were committed in November and December, too late for hearing to be fixed before the end of the year.

The average duration of trials was very considerably lower in the Courts of the Sessions Judges of Sitapur, Fyzabad, Gonda, and Rae Bareli during 1892 than it was in the preceding year. The duration of trials in the Court of the Sessions Judge of Hardoi, however, rose from 57 days in 1891 to 62 days in the year under report.

The subjoined comparative table shows the sentences passed by Sessions Judges during the years 1891 and 1892:—

	1891.	1892.
Death	21	20
Transportation	80	57
Rigorous imprisonment	285	207
Simple ditto	5	11
Fine	33	17
Whipping	6	4

The total amount of fines imposed during 1892 by Sessions Courts was Rs. 560, out of which Rs. 160 or 28·5 per cent. were realized, and Rs. 120 were awarded as compensation to injured persons. The figures for the preceding year were Rs. 8,093 fines imposed, Rs. 1,239 realised, and Rs. 205 paid as compensation.

During the year under report there were 33 trials by jury in the Lucknow Sessions Court as compared with 46 in the preceding year. In 30 of these cases the Judge approved of the verdict of the jury, and in two cases he made a reference under section 263 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Judicial Commissioner. Sessions Judges tried 276 cases in 1892 with the aid of assessors, and in 210 or 76 per cent. they agreed with the assessors in their findings. In the preceding year 334 cases were so tried, and in 241 of such cases the Sessions Judges agreed with the assessors.

Three thousand eight hundred and thirty-four witnesses were examined by Sessions Judges in 1892 as against 4,819 in 1891. Of these, 3,416 received diet-money and road expenses. The total amount disbursed as diet-money and travelling expenses came to Rs. 6,312-7-6. The average amount paid to each witness was Re. 1-12-11 as against Re. 1-8-7 in 1891 and Re. 1-7-10 in 1890.

There has been a considerable increase of appellate work in the Courts of Session, the appeals of 3,665 persons having come before Sessions Judges in 1892 as against 3,223 in 1891. The sentences of the lower Courts were confirmed or appeals were rejected in the cases of 2,517 persons or a trifle over 68 per cent. The sentences passed on 286 persons were reduced or otherwise altered, and were reversed in the cases of 430 persons. Proceedings were quashed in 12 cases, and a new trial or further inquiry was ordered in the cases of 33 persons. The cases of 384 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

The average duration of each appeal rose from 16·31 in 1891 to 28·06 in the year under report. The highest average duration, 46·63, was in the Sessions Court of Gonda, and the lowest average, 4·77 days, was in that of Hardoi.

During 1892 the Sessions Judges had before them applications for revision from 653 persons as against 324 persons in 1891, and the persons concerned therein number 815 as compared with 484.

The applications were rejected or sentences confirmed in the cases of 620 persons or 76 per cent. Sentences were reduced or otherwise altered in the cases of 13 persons.

Sixteen sentences were reversed. New trial or further inquiry was ordered in the cases of 53 persons, and the cases of 49 persons were referred for revision to the Judicial Commissioner's Court. Ninety-nine applications remained pending at the close of the year. Only the Sessions Judge of Hardoi called up *suo motu* and inspected one case, which he referred to the Judicial Commissioner's Court for enhancement of the sentence passed on the accused. No cases were so called up and inspected by the other Sessions Judges during the year under report.

The following table exhibits the number of persons whose cases came before the Judicial Commissioner on appeal, application for revision, or otherwise, and were disposed of during the year :—

Reports for confirmation of capital sentence	19
Appeals	390
Application for revision by parties	126
References by Sessions Judges and Deputy Commissioners	185
Cases called for *suo motu* by the Judicial Commissioner	62

The sentence of death was confirmed by the Judicial Commissioner and additional Judicial Commissioner sitting together, under section 8 of the Oudh Courts Act, 1891, in 14 cases, and in respect of 14 persons. In the case of one person the sentence was modified to one of imprisonment for life. And in the case of another the conviction was altered to one under section 304A., on which a sentence of rigorous imprisonment for one year was passed. Three persons were acquitted.

5.—JAILS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

A comparison of the statistics with those of the previous year shows that the number of prisoners during 1892 in the jails and lock-ups of the United Provinces fell considerably short of the number confined in 1891 :—

	1891.	1892.
Remaining on 1st January	26,864	28,623
Received during the year	101,481	86,364
Total ...	128,345	114,987
Discharged and died	99,722	88,466
Remaining on 31st December	28,623	26,521
Daily average strength	28,234	27,555

From the above figures all transfers have been excluded, except in so far that the number of prisoners received on transfer from other jails in these Provinces or elsewhere in excess of, or less than, the number transferred to other jails has been taken into account. The number of prisoners received on transfer in 1892 exceeded the number transferred by 98. The total number of admissions is the lowest on record for many years past. The figures indicate a return to the more normal statistics of the years previous to 1891, a year in which crime was unusually prevalent owing in great part to the scarcity that unfortunately existed. Offences against property, especially those of a more petty description, diminished greatly in number during the year; those against public tranquillity and those affecting the human body on the contrary rose to a small extent.

Of the 86,364 admissions, 40,831 were convicts, 44,310 under-trials, and 1,223 civil prisoners. Consequent on the reduced population, the accommodation was amply sufficient for the demands on it, the total average daily strength being only 27,555, while accommodation existed for 32,344, though the maximum population on any one day amounted to 32,709 (or 365 in excess of the accommodation); but since the daily average number of those sick in hospital was 1,139·66, the population, even at its highest, was never excessive. The jail population moreover included, in

addition to prisoners from these Provinces, 1,271 Burmese and 34 prisoners from the Rámpur State, who are received on payment of expenses by the administrations concerned.

The jails noted on the margin had inmates in excess of their nominal accommodation through out the year, and there was a slight temporary excess in 23 others. In the case of the Gorakhpur Jail, which had at one time 859 male convicts against an accommodation for 627, the excess was due to the large number of prisoners (363) transferred from elsewhere for work on the new jail, the construction of which is in progress. For females there was an ample margin of accommodation, though for short periods they seem to have been somewhat crowded at the Lucknow Central Prison and at the Azamgarh and Partabgarh District Jails. The Lucknow Central Prison shows a decided improvement on last year, the total average strength having been kept down below the limit of accommodation. The Inspector-General has been instructed to prevent overcrowding by transfers to other jails where there is less pressure on the accommodation.

		Number that can be accommodated.	Average daily strength.	Maximum number on any one day.
Fatehgarh	Central Prison	1,812	1,910 25	2,027
Benares	ditto	1,959	1,992 50	2,180
Gházipur	District Jail	395	456·25	519
Gonda	ditto	499	502·	642
Benares	ditto	401	425 25	506
Azamgarh	ditto	290	352 50	421
Sháhjahánpur	ditto	270	292·	336
Etah	ditto	189	230 75	274
Jhansi	ditto	169	178·25	195

Two hundred and forty-seven boys under 16 were sent to jail, notwithstanding the institution of the Reformatory and the existence of a number of vacancies therein. The Courts of the Gházipur, Benares, Gonda, Lucknow, Muttra, and Etáwah districts were most in fault in this respect. The matter attracted the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner when passing orders on the report of the management of the Reformatory School for 1892. Instructions have been issued to the effect that as a rule no Magistrate of the second or third class should be allowed to pass sentence on a male juvenile offender, who requires to be punished by whipping, or by detention in a Reformatory, or, as may sometimes happen by a long term of imprisonment, but that the case should be referred for orders to a competent Court. It was directed moreover that the records of every case in which a boy is sentenced by the Court to other punishments than whipping or detention in Reformatory should be laid by the convicting officer before the Magistrate of the district for information.

Of the convicts 35,388 were released on expiry of their sentences, 3,472 obtained the benefit of premature release under the good conduct rules, 3,312 were released by appellate Courts, 737 died, and 92 were executed, while in the case of 17 the sentences or part of them were remitted by the Government, eight were transferred to lunatic asylums, and six escaped. Of the prisoners transferred to other jails 176 were sent to the Alipur Jail for transportation to the Andamans. In 1891 with a considerably larger population only 3,223 prisoners obtained release under the remission rules.

In addition to 737 deaths among convicts, 65 occurred among under-trial prisoners and one among the civil prisoners, raising the total to 803 as compared with 780 in 1891. The ratio of deaths in the two years per mille of average strength among the different classes of prisoners stands as follows.—

	1891.	1892.
Convicts	27 78	28·68
Under-trials	26 58	37·13
Civil	8 72	8 93
Total	27·62	29 14

The provincial death-rate rose from 31·14 in 1891 to 34·11 in 1892: and as might have been expected, the death-rate amongst the prisoners rose in sympathy with the rise in the death-rate among the free population. But the rise in the former was comparatively low, and the death-rate of 29·14 cannot be regarded as in any way excessive. Though the year 1892 was more unhealthy than its predecessors, the daily average number of sick amounting to 1,139·66 against 968·53 in 1891, it was not noticeable for the general outbreak or unusual prevalence of any particular disease of a fatal description: cholera prevailed to a far less extent than in 1891, and the increase in the number of admissions from special forms of fever was the most characteristic feature of the year. The ratio of deaths of convicts increased but slightly, in marked contrast to the heavy rise in the case of under-trial prisoners. The number confined of the latter class is, as a rule, so small that no general conclusions can safely be drawn as to the causes of mortality. The deaths are presumably due to causes unconnected with hygienic conditions prevailing in the jails, seeing that under-trial prisoners could scarcely have had time to come under the influence of these. The largest proportion of deaths of under-trials, where the numbers confined were at all considerable, occurred at the jails of Aligarh and Azamgarh, in which the ratio per mille of average strength was 112·85 and 111·11 respectively, though the number of deaths at Azamgarh amounted to four only. It was in each case combined with a death-rate above the average among convicts.

In 14 of the jails in the Provinces the prison death-rate was less than half that of the free population. In only six of the jails did the death-rate exceed 50 per mille of the jail population.* Judging from the experience gained by Dr. Dobson in Assam, it remains an open question whether the intestinal parasite known as the *dochmius duodenalis*, so prevalent at Gorakhpur and now suspected at Azamgarh, is the cause of all the mortality with which it is credited. With regard to the remaining cases it appeared that the prevalence of excessive sickness and mortality in a jail need not imply unhealthiness of the jail itself.

* Gorakhpur ... 83·13
Bánda .. 78 12
Dehra Dún ... 67 56
Aligarh ... 60·60
Gházipur ... 59·55
Saháranpur ... 50 27

An experiment was undertaken at the instance of the Government of India in order to test the effect of exercise and labour on prisoners of weakly constitutions. It was concluded that the treatment of "massage," which is said to have suggested the experiment, might be beneficial for such prisoners, but its substitutes, grinding corn, pounding aloes, &c., were found to be the reverse.

The details of the sentences inflicted by the Courts on prisoners admitted to jails during the year were as follows:—

Imprisonment—					
Not exceeding one month ...	...	13,928	Simple imprisonment ...	...	2,200
Ditto six months ...	...	14,248	Rigorous ditto ...	...	33,871
Ditto two years ...	...	10,209	Ditto with solitary confinement,		3,689
Over two years	...	1,909	Rigorous imprisonment with whipping	...	534
Total	...	40,294			
Transportation	...	304	For life	...	225
			For a term	...	79
Death	...	135			
Total	...	40,733			

It was noticed in 1892 that for a Court to take action under section 59, Indian Penal Code, is superfluous; as male prisoners are no longer sent to the Andamans for a term of years. The sentences of term transportation have declined from 226 to 79, and appear now to be mainly confined to the Court of the District Judge of Aligarh, no less than 39 of the 79 cases being shown against the Aligarh District Jail.

Of the 40,733 persons convicted and admitted to jails during the year, 4,123, or 10·12 per cent. had been previously convicted as compared with 5,430 (111·29 per cent.) in 1891.

In the case of 198 out of 4,123 habituals, or 4·8 per cent., the fact of previous conviction escaped detection previous to admission to jail. In the districts of Almora, Bulandshahr, Agra, Mainpuri, Muttra, Lucknow, Basti, Saháranpúr, and Jhánsi such instances were more frequent than elsewhere.

Offences and breaches of jail rules numbered 9,647 as compared with 10,534 in 1891, the highest on record. The ratio of punishments to average number of convicts (37·54) was somewhat lower than in the previous year (40·31): the only form of punishment which showed an increase was that of solitary confinement.

The statistics of offences committed and punishments inflicted for the last three years are as follows:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Offences—			
Criminal	50	34	43
Smoking and being in possession of forbidden articles ...	1,416	1,475	1,479
Offences connected with work	2,839	3,965	3,802
Other offences against prison discipline	3,713	5,060	4,034
Punishments—			
By Criminal Courts	50	34	43
Solitary confinement	1,556	1,961	2,005
Reduced diet	1,266	1,385	918
Solitary confinement with reduced diet	1,379	2,000	1,498
Corporal punishment	524	586	502
Other punishments	3,243	4,568	4,741

The total expenditure (excluding that on buildings) fell from Rs. 11,56,654 to Rs. 10,96,013, and the incidence from Rs. 41-14-4 in 1891, to Rs. 40-8-9 per head of average strength, which is the lowest on record since 1888. Rations, which were the chief item of decrease, declined from Rs. 20-11-7 per head of average strength to Rs. 19-2-1.

As a rule the measures taken for the storage of grain were sufficient. The jails as a whole exhibit a wonderful uniformity of expenditure; those with the highest rate of expenditure are shown on the margin. The Dehra Dún Jail, with a capacity for 114, had a daily average of 44·40 inmates only, which accounts for the high ratio of expenditure under the heads of establishment and guard. The Lalitpur Subsidiary Jail, which is not under professional management, had also a small average number of prisoners. The net cost to Government, deducting the cash earnings of prisoners, Rs. 1,87,576, amounted to Rs. 9,08,437, falling at the low rate of Rs. 33-5-0 per head of average strength, as compared with a rate of Rs. 35-6-0 in 1891. The expenditure on jail buildings during the year is returned at Rs. 1,30,029.

	Cost per head of average strength. Rs. a. p.
Dehra Dún	103 9 7
Almora	70 7 4
Mirzapur	55 4 9
Orai	51 4 1
Lalitpur	49 14 9
Bijnor	49 0 2
Muzaffarnagar ...	47 8 11
Fatehpur	56 9 7
Hamírpur	46 5 11
Unao	46 5 10
Jhánsi	46 3 10

The figures given below illustrate the main features of the employment of prisoners during the year:—

	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number employed on manufactures.	Ratio per cent. employed on manufactures.	Cash earnings.	Average earnings per head.
				Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1891	... 25,839·06	9,913 30	38·36	1,70,211	17 2 0
1892	... 25,445 79	10,009·35	39·33	1,87,576	18 11 0

The enhanced earnings, however, were not due entirely to increased outturn, as outstanding debts were largely reduced, and there was a special sale of articles to the value of Rs. 10,239 for the Chicago Exhibition. The success of the Central Prison at Bareilly, where a large demand has arisen for matting, with profits of Rs. 23,908, is marked. Outstandings fell from Rs. 14,592 in 1891 to Rs. 8,356 at the close of 1892.

In November 1892 a dairy was started by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture at the District Jail, Lucknow, which has attached to it a large area of land supplying good pasturage and fodder crops, in direct charge of Mr. E. Keventer, Dairy Expert. It has been arranged that the farm shall be taken over entirely by the Jail Department on Mr. Keventer's departure. It supplies butter and milk to the Commissariat Department, and the demand now exceeds the quantity that can be produced.

Proposals for the improvement of the warder and clerical staff, for the extension of the warder guard system, which continues to work satisfactorily, and for the recruitment of natives of a higher class with superior educational attainments as jailors, are now under consideration. Further progress was made in carrying out during the year the important proposals of the Jail Committee; but as the final orders of the Government of India thereon were received only in November 1892, the record of the action taken belongs to 1893. Rules were issued by the Government for the guidance of Hospital Assistants of jails, for the reception and discharge of prisoners into and from jail hospitals, and for the employment of prisoners on extra-mural labour.

In Magistrates' lock-ups 13,168 prisoners were received during the year. With the exception of Meerut, Agra, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Gorakhpur, and Lucknow all lock-ups at the headquarters of districts where jails are situated are located within the jail. In the seven districts above named separate lock-ups are at present maintained owing to the distance of the Courts from the jails; but it has been decided to close the Lucknow lock-up as soon as satisfactory arrangements can be made for the conveyance of the prisoners daily from the District Jail to the Courts, and the question of the closure of others is under consideration. At four headquarters of districts—Pilibhít, Ballia, Naini Tal, and Pauri—where there are no jails, lock-ups have to be maintained, as well as at the outlying stations of Chakráta, Roorkee, Karwi, and Mau (Jhánsi). The Karwi lock-up, like that at Lalitpur, is in fact a subsidiary jail, and the question of its reorganization is under consideration. There were 15 escapes recorded against lock-ups, of which five were from the Agra lock-up, and five at Pilibhít.

Exception was taken to the neglect of Magistrates to comply during 1891 with the standing orders which prescribe a visit of at least once a month to the District Jail, and in August 1892 they were requested to strictly observe the rule in future. An undoubted improvement was noticed in the latter half of the year subsequently to the issue of the orders, but the total number of visits made by Magistrates during the year was still short of the prescribed number. Non-official visitors were appointed for the first time during the year. It is too early to pronounce on the success of the experiment.

To sum up there has been a reduction in the prison population; a falling off in the number of escapes, and diminution in the number of offences committed: a reduction in the expenditure; an increase in the profits, and a rise in the number of prisoners released under the good conduct rules. On the other hand the mortality amongst the convicts was slightly higher than that of last year; but the increase, *viz.* 0·90 per mille, was infinitesimal.

Reformatory.—The progress of the institution since its foundation was described in the report for last year. The management of the school continued to be satisfactory. During 1892 there were 48 admissions and 24 discharges, and at the close of the year 152 boys remained in the school.

The castes of the boys admitted were—

Musalmáns	...	10
Brahmans	..	9
Banias	...	4
Chamárs, Lodhas, and Thákurs	...	3 each.
Dalevás and Kálwárs	...	2 do.
Miscellaneous castes (one boy of each caste)	...	12

The crimes for which boys were sent to the school were, as in the previous year, chiefly theft and housebreaking. Three, however, were sent on conviction for murder and one for rape. The three former were subsequently removed on the recommendation of the visitors.

During August and September 1892 intermittent fever of a mild type was very prevalent among the boys. This was no doubt partly attributable to bad surface drainage—a defect which is now being remedied by the construction of concrete drains. During the year there were 173 admissions into hospital, of which no less than 149 were fever cases. Except in the months above mentioned, however, the health of the boys was satisfactory.

As desired by Sir Auckland Colvin, all boys are now trained to agricultural work as well as taught one trade. As far as possible care has been taken in selecting the trade which a boy is to be taught, to choose one which he is likely to follow after his discharge. The trades taught during the year in addition to farm work and gardening were—

Shoe-making.	Tailors' work.
Canework.	Weaving.
Blacksmiths and carpenters' work.	Carpet-making.

Dari-weaving.

The literary education of the boys was continued as in the previous year. Reading and arithmetic were taught on two days of the week each, and writing and geography on one day each. At voluntary school in the evening it was the practice to read stories to the boys. The Muhammadan lads were taught selections from the Korán and Risála-i-Maulud Sharíf, and the Hindus learnt to chant selected passages from the Rámáyana and Siwa Manoranjani.

The principal results of the financial working of the institution during 1891 and 1892 are collected in the following table :—

Year.	Total amount expended (excluding factory charges).	Charge per head of average strength.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1891	6,773 5 9	54 12 5
1892	8,544 3 7	60 1 5

The principal causes of increased expenditure were (1) the increased number of patients in hospital, (2) the provision of additional cots, and (3) gratuities to boys on discharge.

The balance-sheets of the factories taking into account credits and debits for manufactured articles in stock, raw materials, tools and plant, &c., showed profits of Rs. 545 as compared with Rs. 592-15-6 in 1891.

6.—Civil Justice.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

The following table shows the course of judicial business for the last five years in Courts subordinate to the High Court :—

	Suits—			
	Instituted.	Total for disposal, including remands, reviews, and revivals.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1888	97,067	107,102	97,443	9,659
1889	95,226	106,831	96,061	10,770
1890	93,684	106,447	95,553	10,894
1891	88,251	100,983	90,291	10,692
1892	95,193	107,723	96,765	10,960

The decline in litigation noticed in the reports for the last four years ceased in the year under review, and the returns approach very closely to those of 1889. The increase in institutions was common to nearly every district of the Provinces, and was probably due to more favourable harvests in 1892 than in the two preceding years.

Disposals kept pace with the rise in litigation, leaving the pending file at the close of the year nearly the same as at the close of 1891. An increase in the number of uncontested suits, as compared with the number in 1891, contributed to the satisfactory state of the pending file. A further extension of Small Cause Court powers to the subordinate judicial staff also afforded considerable relief and contributed to the more speedy disposal of litigation. Thus 3,209 suits as against 1,507 in 1891 were disposed of by the subordinate Civil Courts (other than Provincial Small Cause Courts) invested with the powers of Courts of Small Causes under section 25 of Act No. XII of 1887.

Suits which are classified under the head of "Title, &c.," amounted to 14,782, or 15·5 per cent. of the whole number instituted, against 13,185, or 14·9 per cent. in the previous year.

The main increases and decreases in the classification of suits were distributed as follows:—

Class of suits.	*Increase.*	*Class of suits.*	*Decrease.*
Contract in writing ...	3,962	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act	160
Suits for immovable property ...	1,157	Money had and received ...	140
Suits on account stated ...	617	Goods sold	90
Contract not in writing ...	600		

It is satisfactory to find that only three "suits relating to religion and caste" were instituted in the year. The tendency has been for these suits to become rarer each year.

In future years the minute and elaborate classification of suits will probably disappear, and all litigation will be classified under a few broad heads.

The values of the subject-matter in dispute were for the last five years—

	Rs.
In 1888	2,47,55,647
„ 1889	2,76,81,497
„ 1890	2 77,15,803
„ 1891	2,28,59,300
„ 1892	2,58,85,331

There was thus a very considerable increase of Rs. 30,26,031 in the valuation. The average value of each suit was Rs. 270. There was a decrease in the value of suits instituted in the Chief Courts of districts.

The percentage of suits contested to suits disposed of was lower than in any of the previous five years. The figures are—

1888	28·9
1889	28 5
1890	28·9
1891	29·
1892	28·3

The proportion of suits decided in favour of plaintiffs was 58·5, as compared with 58·7 in 1891. The percentage decreed *ex parte* stood at 29·7 against 29·1 in the previous year.

The average duration in contested suits fell from 82 days in 1891 to 79 days in 1892. In the Courts of Subordinate Judges it fell from 167 days to 164 days, but in the Courts of District Judges it rose from 218 days in 1891 to 265 days in the year under review. In uncontested suits the duration fell from 35 to 34 days for all Courts, but in the Courts of District Judges it rose from 95 to 131 days.

There were Additional Subordinate Judges working for the whole year at Gorakhpur, Gházipur, and Aligarh, for nine months at Saháranpur, and for four months at Meerut. There was an Additional Munsif for both Meerut and Allahabad during the whole year. The creation of a new Munsifi at Lalitpur in April to some extent relieved the ordinary civil staff in the Jhánsi district.

The number of witnesses summoned in original suits during the last three years was—

	Number of witnesses.
1890	257 836
1891	236,394
1892	245,879

The number of parties and witnesses examined by the Courts during the same years was—

	Number.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.
Parties	22,935	21,662	25,566
Witnesses	117,535	104,867	113,809

More attention was paid to the examination of parties than in the previous year. Less than half the witnesses summoned were examined, though no doubt Courts are not free agents in this matter.

The amount of diet-money paid to witnesses was as follows:—

	Rs.	*Average per witness.*
1890	1,32,076	8 annas 2 pies.
1891	1,33,569	9 do. 0 do.
1892	1,43,767	9 do. 4 do.

The figures for miscellaneous cases for the last five years are as follows:—

In 1888	26,780
„ 1889	30,888
„ 1890	33,859
„ 1891	47,469
„ 1892	53,961

There was an increase in all Courts except Courts of Small Causes.

The number of contested cases disposed of rose by 489, and 274 less were left pending at the close of the year than in 1891. The average duration in contested cases was 51 against 49, and in uncontested cases 30 against 26 days in 1891.

The business under the head of execution of decrees was as follows:—

	Decrees.		
	For disposal.	*Disposed of.*	*Pending.*
1888	111,291	95,374	15,917
1889	111,644	95,759	15,885
1890	105,516	89,180	16 336
1891	99,415	82,312	17,103
1892	100,093	83,866	16,227

The realizations exceeded those of 1891 by 2½ lakhs, and the percentage of applications fructuous, wholly or in part, is higher than the very high percentage of that year.

The percentages for the last five years are—

	Percentage.
1888	34·2
1889	35·7
1890	39·2
1891	46·3
1892	46 6

The continuous rise in the percentage shows that more care and attention is now given to this most important department of the work of the Subordinate Courts. The repeated instructions of the High Court that proceedings in execution are to be conducted with the same care and expedition as is given to proceedings in suits have contributed to this successful result.

Fewer judgment-debtors were arrested than in the previous year, while the number imprisoned remained about the same. Sales of movable property decreased by 47, and of immovable property rose by 336. Out of 9,100 decrees transferred for execution to other Courts, 6,935, as compared with 6,899 in 1891, related to ancestral property, and were transferred under section 320 of the Code of Civil Procedure to Collectors for disposal.

The following figures exhibit the state of the appellate files of Courts Subordinate to the High Court for the last four years:—

	Cases.		
	For disposal.	*Disposed of.*	*Pending.*
In 1889	15,445	9,888	5,557
„ 1890	15,648	9,115	6,533
„ 1891	17,120	10,658	6,462
„ 1892	16,147	10,602	5,545

The pending file is now lower than at the end of 1889. The Additional Subordinate Judges allowed for Gorakhpur, Saháranpur, and Meerut, were almost wholly engaged in appellate work.

District Judges disposed of 3,853 appeals against 4,027 in the previous year or 17 fewer Rent appeals, 149 more Subordinate Judges' appeals, and 306 Munsifs' appeals fewer than in 1891.

The average number of appeals decided by Subordinate Judges (20) hearing appeals was 316 against 369 in the previous year. While the Subordinate Judges as a body decided 131 more appeals than in 1891, the number of suits disposed of was 9,052 against 8,637 in the previous year.

The average duration of appeals was as follows:—

	Days.
1888	117
1889	167
1890	172
1891	169
1892	175

The figures for the different Courts are—

	Days.				
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Subordinate Judges	84	130	150	148	136
District ditto	163	204	201	203	246

Results of appeals were less favourable to the lower Courts than in the previous two of the five years under comparison:—

	Upheld.	*Modified.*	*Reversed.*	*Remanded.*
1888	60·2	14·8	17·	8
1889	60·1	14·4	18·5	7
1890	62·2	14 2	17·3	6
1891	64 3	12·6	16·7	6
1892	61·2	13 9	18·6	6

The figures for the last three years for miscellanous appeals are—

	Appeals.		
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1890	1,751	1,191	560
1891	1,120	901	219
1892	734	568	16

Following a ruling of the Calcutta High Court, appeals from orders passed under section 244 of the Code have for the last two years been treated as appeals from decrees. This accounts for the decrease under this class of appeal.

The duration shows a decrease, the figures for the last three years being—

	Days.			
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
District Judges	89	71	74	125
Subordinate Judges	103	102	158	126
Total ...	99	95	136	125

The following table shows the average amount of work of each description done by the different Courts, excluding Courts of Small Causes :—

(*a*)—*District Judges* (20).

Suits.	Execution of decrees.	Judicial cases.	Appeals.		Sessions cases.	Criminal appeals.	Criminal revisions.
			Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
2	27	158	193	22	82	398	77

(*b*)—*Subordinate Judges* (24).

Suits.			Miscellaneous cases.		Appeals.	
Uncontested.	Contested.	Total.	Execution of decrees.	Judicial.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.
129	111	240	332	285	267	5

(*c*)—*Munsifs* (70).

Suits.			Miscellaneous cases.	
Uncontested.	Contested.	Total.	Execution of decrees.	Judicial.
645	295	940	904	532

Eight Subordinate Judges and 29 Munsifs in the exercise of Small Cause Court powers also disposed of the following averages :—

	Subordinate Judges.	Munsifs.
Suits	412	395
Execution of decrees...	241	100
Miscellaneous cases	29	11

The above powers were in some cases exercised for only a portion of the year.

In the following districts the time at the disposal of the District Judges for Civil business was limited :—

Allahabad } Mainpuri }	62 days.
Meerut	67 do.

Though the Criminal business for disposal in most of the districts was less than in 1891, very few Judges could find time to take up appeals from Munsifs' decisions or exercise any close supervision of the work of Subordinate Courts which is vested in them by law. Relief was afforded during the year under report to the Judge of Gorakhpur by the appointment of the Judge of Jaunpur as Joint Sessions Judge of the Gorakhpur Division, to dispose of Sessions cases from the Basti district.

The following figures show the state of the Civil business which came before the High Court during 1891 and 1892 respectively :—

	Institutions with pending file of previous year.		Disposals.		Pending.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
1. Original Suits	4	8	2	2	2	6
2. Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial) ...	427	325	331	246	96	79
3. First Appeals	731	745	293	145	438	600
4. Second Appeals	3,306	3,332	1,361	1,045	1,945	2,287
5. Letters Patent Appeals ...	95	84	44	51	51	33
6. First Appeals from Orders ...	206	247	115	150	91	97
7. Privy Council Appeals (applications).	36	38	5	18	31	20
Total ...	4,805	4,779	2,151	1,657	2,654	3,122

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council decided in appeal three cases from this High Court, affirming the decree in all three.

The average duration of cases from date of institution to date of decision calculated in days for 1890-92 was as follows :—

		1890.	1891.	1892.
Head 2	Contested...	152	205	164
	Uncontested	116	53	55
Do. 3	Ditto	575	539	573
Do. 4	Ditto	445	525	615
Do. 6	Ditto	159	237	224

Details of first appeals which were pending at the close of the year were—

Year of institution.	Number.
1888	7
1889	10
1890	86
1891	208
1892	294
Total ...	600

Second appeals pending at the close of the year were of the following standing:—

Year of institution.	Appeals.
1887	2
1888	3
1889	47
1890	225
1891	791
1892	1,219
Total ...	2,287

The following figures give the general results of the First and Second Appeals which were diposed of during the year:—

		First appeals.	Second appeals.
Without trial		22	79
Without contest,	Confirmed	3	10
	Modified	...	...
	Reversed	...	4
	Remanded	...	2
	Total ...	25	95
Contested ...	Confirmed	87	605
	Modified	3	43
	Reversed	22	91
	Remanded under section 562, Civil Procedure Code,	8	61
	Total ...	120	800

Of contested cases in First Appeals 72·5 per cent. were confirmed as against 72·9 per cent. in 1891, and in Second Appeals 75·6 per cent. as against 77·3 per cent.

The following table shows the total income of the Civil Courts of these Provinces for the past three years:—

Year.	Rs.
1890	25,51,022
1891	25,24,311
1892	26,44 614

The figures of receipts from Court-fees for Subordinate Courts for the last three years are—

Year.	Rs.
1890	17,01,905
1891	16,52,038
1892	17,03,587

The increase under this head naturally follows the course of litigation. In the High Court the increase amounted to nearly half a lakh, and in the districts of Meerut and Cawnpore respectively to Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 17,500.

There has been a decrease of Rs. 5,915 in the amount of Refunds.

There has been a decrease in the Process-Serving Establishment of Rs. 1,166, but an increase in the Judicial Record Fund of Rs. 2,065 (due to special establishments sanctioned in a few districts for weeding and arranging records) over the figures for 1891. Under the head "Salaries of Courts and Establishments other than the High Courts" there has been an increase of Rs. 22,347; the district of Bánda shows a deficit of Rs. 3,930.

The expenditure in the High Court shows an increase of Rs. 8,181. The deficit in the High Court alone is Rs. 1,85,397 against Rs. 2,22,321 in 1891.

The net result for the Provinces, after deduction of the total expenditure from the total income, gives for the years 1888—92 a gain to Government as follows:—

Year.	Rs.	a.	p.
1888	8,72,361	15	11
1889	9,22,906	11	9
1890	9,66,746	13	5
1891	9,58,760	10	2
1892	10,48,017	11	3½

Or an increase of Rs. 89,257 over the gain for 1891. The net result is the highest in the decade commencing with the year 1883, when the net gain was Rs. 6,65,206-1-11, showing an advance of Rs. 3,82,811-9-4½ in the period of 10 years.

(b)—Oudh.

The amount of net stamp fees realized by Civil Courts during the year under report, *viz.* Rs. 5,36,856 exceeded the sum realized in 1891 by Rs. 13,302. The details for each year are here given :—

Judgeship.	1891.	1892.	*Difference.*
Lucknow	93,737	71,313	—22,424
Sitapur	60,480	61,206	+726
Fyzabad	85,153	85,474	+321
Rae Bareli	99,020	1,02,115	+3,095
Hardoi	80,397	89,949	+9,552
Gonda	72,923	1,01,079	+28,156
Judicial Commissioner's Court	31,841	25,720	—6,124
Total ...	5,23,554	5,36,856	+13,302

A comparative statement of the income and expenditure of Civil Courts during 1891 and 1892 is given below :—

Income.	1891.	1892.	*Difference.*
Net value of stamps	5,23,554	5,36,856	+13,302
Duty and penalty on instruments	3,167	1 954	—1 213
Fines	581	708	+127
Process fees	1 06,798	1,07,065	+267
Judicial Record Fund	40,294	42,395	+2,101
Total	6,74,394	6,88,978	+14 584
Expenditure.			
Salaries of officers and establishments	4,98,626	5,20,130	+21,504
Process-serving establishments	71,245	72 317	+1,072
Judicial Record Fund	20,898	22,001	+1,103
Total	5,90,769	6,14 448	+23,679
Surplus	83,625	74,530	- 9 095

The income for 1892 was larger by Rs. 14,584 than that of the preceding year and the expenditure was likewise larger by Rs. 23,679, owing to the increase in the salaries of the District Judge of Lucknow and Fyzabad and to the fact that the salaries of the officers and establishment at Hardoi and Gonda are shown for the full year 1892 against nine months in 1891.

After meeting all expenditure, Process Fees yielded a profit to Government of Rs. 34,748 and Copying Fees of Rs. 20,394.

During the year under report, the number of suits instituted in Civil Courts, other than Courts of Small Causes, rose to 28,236. from 26,003 in 1891, being an increase of 2,233 suits. On the other hand the number of suits instituted in Small Cause Courts during 1892 was 3,293 less than in the previous year, and the total number of suits instituted in both classes of Courts in the year under report shows a decrease of 1,060 as compared with the figures for 1891, shown below :—

	1891.	1892.
Ordinary Civil Courts	26,003	28,236
Small Cause Courts	34,836	31,543
Total ...	60,839	59,779

Nearly 53 per cent. of the total number of suits filed were instituted in Small Cause Courts as against 57 per cent. in 1891.

The number of suits filed in the Courts of Honorary Assistant Commissioners rose to 2,534 in 1892 from 2,250 in 1891.

As compared with the figures for 1891, the aggregate value of the subject-matter of ordinary civil suits filed in 1892 has increased by Rs. 31,92,791, *i.e.* from Rs. 64,39,610 to Rs. 96,32,401. The following figures show the variations in the two years named :—

Judgeship.	1891. Rs.	1892. Rs.	*Difference.* Rs.
Lucknow	9,38,366	7,67,364	— 1,71,002
Sitapur	10,11,759	11,95,270	+ 1,83,511
Hardoi	8,24,360	11,44,323	+ 3,19,963
Fyzabad	16 57,504	29,71,806	+ 13,14,302
Gonda	6,83,142	24,61,224	+ 17 78,082
Rae Bareli	13,24,479	10,92,414	— 2,32,065

Ninety-nine suits of value exceeding Rs. 10,000 were instituted in 1892 as against 82 in 1891. There was also an increase of 54 suits of value between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000. The average value of each ordinary civil suit was Rs. 341-2-2 as against Rs. 247-10-4 in 1891 and Rs. 205-12-2 in 1890.

The following table shows the variation in the numbers of more common kinds of suits instituted in ordinary Civil Courts during the years 1891 and 1892:—

	1891.	1892.	*Difference.*
Contract in writing	9,203	10,803	+1,600
Ditto not in writing	3,508	3,728	+220
Moveable property	1,380	1 594	+214
Goods sold	944	1,051	+107
Immoveable property	5,094	5,161	+67
For enforcement of matrimonial rights ...	108	161	+53
Other suits for money	737	781	+44
Money had and received	235	260	+25
	21,209	23,539	+2,330
On account stated	1,580	1,392	−188
Damages	855	710	−145
	2,435	2,102	−333

The increase in the numbers of suits instituted is chiefly distributed over the first eight classes. Suits "on account stated" and for "damages" have steadily decreased during the past four years as shown below:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
On account stated	2,584	2 129	1,580	1,392
Damages	1,516	1,321	855	710

The following statement shows the number of suits instituted in ordinary Civil Courts during the past three years:—

	1890.	1891.	1892
Honorary Assistant Commissioners	2,744	2,250	2,534
Subordinate Judges and Munsifs	32,161	23,691	25,643
District Judges	140	62	59

There was an appreciable increase in the number of suits instituted in the Courts of Honorary Assistant Commissioners; and 1,488 out of the total 2,534 were brought in the Kheri and Bahraich districts. In the former district 359 suits were instituted in the Court of Chaudhri Muhammad Azim, and in the latter district 809 suits in the Court of Rája Jang Bahadur Khan, C.I.E., of Nánpára.

During the year ordinary Civil Courts disposed of 28,737 suits, being 1,748 more than in 1891. Notwithstanding this increase in the number of suits decided, the pending files rose from 5,338 at the commencement to 5,917 at the close of the year, or 17 per cent. of the total number of suits that were before the Courts for disposal. The mode of disposal of suits during the years 1891 and 1892 is shown below:—

	1891.	1892.	*Difference.*
Disposed of without trial.			
Plaints rejected or returned	574	488	− 86
Dismissed for default	4,009	4,821	+812
Withdrawn with leave	618	692	+ 74
Disposed of without contest.			
Compromised...	4,063	4,190	+127
Decreed on confession	3,130	3,384	+254
Ditto *ex parte*	2,749	3,215	+466
Dismissed	455	583	+128
On reference to arbitration.			
For plaintiff	122	107	− 15
Do. defendant	52	36	− 16
Disposed of with contest.			
Judgment for plaintiff	7,509	7,655	+146
Ditto defendant	3,708	3,566	−142
Pending	5,338	5,917	+579

The percentage of suits dismissed for default to the total number disposed of was 16·7 as against 14·8 in 1891.

The percentages of suits pending to suits for disposal in the several classes of Courts were—

Honorary Assistant Commissioners	8·3
Munsifs	14 3
Subordinate Judges	28 7
District Judges	74·2

The heaviest pending files were in the Courts of—

	Suits.
Lucknow Munsifs, two	820
Hardoi Subordinate Judge	359
Fyzabad ditto	320
Sultanpur ditto	245
Rae Bareli ditto	213
Gonda District Judge	71
Fyzabad ditto	50

Fifty-six of the 71 suits pending in the Court of the District Judge of Gonda were originally adjourned *sine die* at the request of the parties on account of a ruling expected from the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. The ruling having been received, the suits have again been brought on to the file.

The number of suits disposed of by each class of Courts in 1891 and 1892 is here given :—

	Number of suits disposed of.		Percentage on total number.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892
Honorary Assistant Commissioners	2,289	2,679	8·4	9 6
Munsifs	20,155	21,478	74·6	74 7
Subordinate Judges	4,488	4,518	16 6	15 7
District Judges	57	62	0·21	0 21

The average duration of suits in the different classes of Courts during 1891 and 1892 is shown below :—

	Contested Days.		*Uncontested.* Days.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892
Honorary Assistant Commissioners	73 98	67 64	53·49	26 49
Munsifs	89 20	95 45	37 26	40 00
Subordinate Judges	155 54	116 95	68 27	69 57
District Judges	374 05	697·55	291 57	273 67

The average duration of contested suits fell considerably in the Courts of Honorary Assistant Commissioners and of Subordinate Judges. It rose somewhat in the Courts of Munsifs and nearly doubled in the Courts of District Judges. In the last-named Courts the rise was due to the same cause as the decrease in the number of suits disposed of, *viz.*—the pressure of criminal work, which takes precedence of civil work, and also to the fact that some suits disposed of were of old standing, two having been on the pending files since 1889.

In the Courts of Honorary Assistant Commissioners the average duration of uncontested suits fell from 53·49 days in 1891 to 26·49 days in 1892 and, similarly, in the Courts of District Judges there was a decrease of nearly eight days in average duration.

More miscellaneous cases were disposed of by ordinary Civil Courts in 1892 than in 1891, the figures for each year being 8,557 and 8004 respectively. Out of the total number of cases for disposal, 1,853 were struck off, 238 were compromised, and two were transferred to Courts in other Provinces, 3,337 contested cases were decided in favour of plaintiff, and 2,120 in favour of defendant, four cases were decided by arbitrators in favour of plaintiff and one in favour of defendant, 281 cases were decreed on confession and 532 were decreed *ex parte;* 189 cases were dismissed *ex parte.*

The average duration during 1891 and 1892 was:—

	Contested. Days.		Uncontested. Days.	
	1891	1892	1891.	1892.
Honorary Assistant Commissioners ...	45·38	36·33	39·50	42·63
Munsifs	37·0	41 44	35·43	36·8
Subordinate Judges	40·88	39·9	33·79	49·75
District Judges	93·10	124·4	208·93	85·57

The number of appeals presented to the Courts of District Judges and Subordinate Judges during 1892 was 2,659, being fewer by 115 than during 1891. Appeals to District Judges rose from 1,511 in 1891 to 1,674 in 1892, and appeals to Subordinate Judges fell from 1,263 to 985.

The total number of appeals that were before the Courts for hearing and the way in which they were disposed of in the years 1891 and 1892, are shown below:—

	1891.	1892.	Percentage on total number disposed of. 1891.	1892.
Total number of appeals for hearing,	3,944	4,340	...	...
Rejected	76	55	3·32	2·49
Dismissed for default	154	173	6·73	7.85
Heard ex parte				
Confirmed	12	18	1·09	1·63
Modified	5	8		
Reversed	7	8		
Remanded	1	2		
Contested.				
Confirmed	1,306	1,211	57·10	54·07
Modified	217	208	9·48	9·44
Reversed	388	411	16·96	18 65
Remanded	121	109	5·20	4·94
Pending	1,657	2,137	...	...

There were 480 appeals pending at the close of the year in excess of those pending at the commencement of it. The pending files rose in the District Judges' Courts as follows: Fyzabad from 231 to 408; Hardoi from 257 to 377; Rae Bareli from 193 to 320; Gonda from 95 to 252; Lucknow from 154 to 208; but at Sitapur they fell from 315 to 257. In the Courts of Subordinate Judges, the pending files fell from 412 in 1891 to 315 in 1892 and the heaviest file, numbering 72, was in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Partabgarh.

In 1892 the average duration of appeals was 197 days as against 147 days in 1891. In District Judges' Courts the highest average duration was at Lucknow, *viz.* 481·60 days, owing to the lamented death and previous ill-health of Colonel Newbery. The highest average in Subordinate Judges' Courts was 245·37 days at Bara Banki, owing to eight long pending appeals having been disposed of during the year.

There were 173 appeals from original decrees, and 859 appeals from appellate decrees before the Judicial Commissioner and additional Judicial Commissioner for disposal in 1892 as against 162 regular and 1,054 second appeals in 1891. The figures for each year are given below:—

	1891.	1892.	Percentage on total for disposal. 1891.	1892.
Total number of appeals for hearing,	1,216	1,032	...	...
Rejected	55	19	4 52	1·84
Dismissed for default	25	19	2·05	1·84
Heard ex parte.				
Confirmed	15	138	1·48	15·1
Modified	1	5		
Reversed	2	8		
Remanded	...	5		
Contested.				
Confirmed	342	186	28·12	18·02
Modified	55	19	4·52	1·84
Reversed	118	84	9·7	8·15
Remanded	71	18	5·83	1·72
Pending	352	531	...	...

Fewer appeals were disposed of in the Judicial Commissioner's Court during the year under report than in the previous year owing to the hearing of two very heavy appeals which occupied the bench for 21 and 33 days respectively, thus taking up the whole time of both Judges of the Court for no less than 54 days, to say nothing of the time subsequently occupied in the preparation of the judgments.

The average duration of appeals of all sorts was 371·12 days in 1892, as against 311·96 days in 1891. The increase in duration is due to the decision of 11 old appeals of 1888 and 1889.

Besides the appeals referred to in the three preceding paragraphs, 123 miscellaneous appeals were before the Judicial Commissioner's Court during 1892, of which 73 were disposed of and 50 remained pending. There were also 231 applications for revision under section 622, Civil Procedure Code, which were disposed of as follows:—104 applications were summarily rejected or dismissed, the decree was confirmed in 51 cases, modified in two cases, reversed in 13 cases and the proceedings were remanded in four cases. There were 57 applications pending at the close of the year. The average duration was 104 days as against 73 days in 1891.

District Judges had 418 miscellaneous civil appeals for disposal and Subordinate Judges had 89, as against 299 and 88 respectively in 1891. Out of 316 disposed of, 244 were in the Courts of District Judges and 72 in Subordinate Judges' Courts, the mode of disposal being as follows: 72 were summarily struck off or dismissed, the decree was confirmed in 157 cases, modified in nine cases, reversed in 52 cases, and the proceedings were remanded in 31 cases, leaving 186 appeals pending at the close of the year. The average duration was 74 days in Subordinate Judges' Courts and 161 days in the Courts of District Judges.

The applications for execution of decrees that were before ordinary Civil Courts for disposal in 1892 numbered 29,348 as against 29,704 in 1891. The following comparative statement shows how such applications were disposed of in each year:—

	Applications.		Percentage to total number of applications.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Transferred to other Courts ...	648	551	2 18	1 87
Satisfied in full	7,968	7,436	26 82	25·33
Ditto in part	4,053	3,892	13 64	13 26
Wholly infructuous	11,888	12,326	40 02	41 99
Pending	5,147	5,143	17 32	17·52

The variations in the percentages are too slight to call for remark.

There were 60 applications for declaration of insolvency before the Courts in 1892, as against 39 in 1891. Two applications were transferred to other Provinces, 23 were rejected, and seven were granted, leaving 28 pending at the close of the year.

During the year 49,904 witnesses were examined by ordinary Civil Courts and 49,135 or 98·45 per cent. are reported to have been discharged on the day they attended. The number of witnesses examined in 1891 was 50,754.

The receipts from Process Fees in Civil Courts, other than Small Cause Courts proper, amounted to Rs. 98,638 and the charges to Rs. 73,903 during 1892, leaving a surplus of Rs. 24,735. The surplus in 1891 amounted to Rs 26,058.

The amount of fees realized by ordinary Civil Courts on account of the Sale Commission Fund rose to Rs. 12,876 in 1892, from Rs. 10,186 in 1891. The surpluses were in 1891 Rs. 8,366 and in 1892 Rs. 10,962.

The following figures show the progress made in the weeding of records during the year under report:—

Judgeships.	A. Files.	B. Files.
Rae Bareli	10,832	37,124
Sitapur	21,081	25,323
Gonda	9,950	33,976
Hardoi	7,833	30,835
Fyzabad	14,587	11,355
Lucknow	...	8,164

The work was well in hand in all the Judgeships, except Lucknow.

Fewer suits by 3,293 were instituted in 1892 than in 1891 in the Courts of Munsifs and Subordinate Judges, on the Small Cause Court side, and in Small Cause Courts proper. The number in Small Cause Courts proper during 1892 shows a decrease of 928 suits, and in the Courts of Munsifs and Subordinate Judges, 2,365 suits as compared with the figures for 1891.

The following statement shows the variations in the different classes of suits instituted in the years 1891 and 1892:—

	1891.	1892.	Difference.
Goods sold	4,416	3,612	−804
Moveable property	1,889	1,129	−760
Contract not in writing	7,420	6,738	−682
On account stated	2,975	2,618	−357
Contract in writing	14,607	14,352	−255
Damages	873	745	−128
Other suits for money or moveables	795	685	−110
Wages, work, and material	785	689	− 96
Rent not falling under the Rent Law	646	594	− 52
Money had and received	426	378	− 48
Title and other suits	4	3	− 1
Total ...	34,836	31,543	−3,293

The decrease is distributed over all the classes.

In consequence of the decrease in the number of suits filed in Small Cause Courts as compared with the figures for 1891 the value of the subject-matter fell from Rs. 10,05,188 in that year to Rs. 9,00,233 in 1892. The percentage of suits valued at more than Rs. 50 rose from 13·9 in 1891 to 15·9 in 1892, but the average value per suit fell from Rs. 28-13-8 to Rs. 28-8-0. The suits filed in the Courts of Munsifs and Subordinate Judges during 1892 were valued at Rs. 7,72,813 as against Rs. 8,11,667 in 1891 and in Small Cause Courts proper at Rs. 1,27,420 as against Rs. 1,93,522 in 1891.

During the year under report there were 34,277 suits before Small Cause Courts for disposal, being 3,973 less than in the previous year.

The following statement shows the percentages of disposal to total number of suits before the Courts in each year:—

	Percentage to total number of suits for disposal.		Difference.
	1891.	1892.	
Without trial	18·3	20 06	+1·76
Without contest.			
Compromised	14·7	15 10	+0·40
Decreed on confession	16·7	16 61	−0 09
,, *ex parte*	15 4	14·31	−1 09
Dismissed *ditto*	1 4	1 62	+0 22
With contest.			
By arbitration	0 10	0·10	...
In favour of plaintiff	17 7	17 5	−0 2
Ditto defendant	8·6	8 78	+0 18
Pending	6·7	5 8	−0 9

The average duration of contested suits was 42 days, and of uncontested suits 31 days in 1892, as against 44 days and 33 days respectively in 1891.

The number of miscellaneous cases before Small Cause Courts for disposal in 1892 rose to 2,416 from 2,269 in 1891. Of the 2,416 cases 1,378 or 57 per cent. were contested—762 being decided in favour of plaintiff and 616 in favour of defendant; 240 or nearly 10 per cent. were disposed of without contest; 590 or 24 per cent. were disposed of without trial, and 208 cases or nearly 9 per cent. remained pending.

The proportion of cases decreed on confession or compromised has varied very little, and, as noticed last year, the cause of the small percentage under this head is the more general absence of written agreements as compared with the other districts.

The following abstract compares the work of 1892 and the preceding year in miscellaneous cases :—

	Naini Tal.		Almora.		Garhwál.		Total.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Pending from previous year	8	30	34	14	2	1	44	45
Instituted	56	359	506	232	54	48	616	639
Total for disposal ...	64	389	540	246	56	49	660	684
Disposed of—								
(*a*) without trial	8	102	175	94	43	38	226	234
(*b*) on confession or compromise ...	1	34	61	21	...	3	62	58
(*c*) *ex parte*	...	97	148	37	...	...	148	134
(*d*) with contest or by arbitration ...	39	133	125	71	12	7	176	211
Total disposed of	48	366	509	223	55	48	612	637
Pending at close of year ...	16	23	31	23	1	1	48	47

Except for a slight increase in the number of cases disposed of the figures vary very little from those of the preceding year.

The following abstract compares the appellate work of the year with that of the preceding year in regular suits :—

	Commissioner's Court (including special appeals).		Deputy Commissioners' Courts.						Total.	
			Naini Tal.		Almora.		Garhwál.			
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Total for disposal ...	118	104	60	76	81	66	94	79	353	325
Confirmed	72	68	36	49	54	51	65	54	227	222
Reversed or modified ...	15	20	12	10	15	8	11	7	53	45
Remanded	4	4	5	9	8	7	8	16	25	36
Total disposed of ...	91	92	53	68	77	66	84	77	305	303
Pending ...	27	12	7	8	4	...	10	2	48	22
Average duration of appeal in days.	75	112	48	40	24	35	28	47	44	62
Percentage of cases modified or reversed to total disposed of.	16·4	21·7	22·6	14·7	19·4	12·1	10·0	9·0	17·3	14·8

and the following makes the same comparison in the case of miscellaneous appeals:—

	Commissioner.		Naini Tal.		Almora.		Garhwál.		Total.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Total for disposal	22	16	11	21	17	10	1	6	51	53
Confirmed	13	13	8	18	11	8	1	5	33	44
Reversed or modified ...	5	1	3	...	6	1	...	1	14	3
Remanded	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
Total disposed of	18	15	11	19	17	10	1	6	47	50
Pending	4	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	3
Average duration of appeals, in days.	71	65	24	36	21	35	1	39	40	45
Percentage as above ...	27·7	6·6	27·2	...	35·2	10·	...	16·6	29·7	6·

The appeals in regular suits disposed of were almost the same in number as in the preceding year, and the pending file was reduced from 48 to 22. The average duration in the district appellate Courts, though greater than in 1891, was singularly small, and shows that great promptitude was observed in disposing of this class of cases. Some part of the increase in duration in the Commissioner's Court is owing to that officer having kept over batches of cases for disposal on tour in order to meet the convenience of parties.

The success of appellants has been less on the whole than in the preceding year; but in the Commissioner's Court the percentage of success has risen from 16·4 to 21·7.

The following table gives, the figures relating to the execution of decrees for three years:—

	Naini Tal.			Almora.			Garhwál			Total.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
1. Number of cases disposed of.	500	595	1,816	3,228	3,182	1,917	1,013	1,461	1,218	4,741	5 238	4,954
2. Number of decrees for execution.	344	470	1,395	2,013	2,142	1 425	341	477	422	2,698	3,089	3,242
3. Number of decrees disposed of.	256	239	1,125	1,697	1,770	1,192	304	384	329	2,257	2,393	2,646
4. Number of decrees struck off for default and by order of the Court.	99	40	498	814	852	538	109	214	178	1,022	1,106	1,214
5. Number of decrees fully prosecuted.	157	199	627	883	918	654	195	170	151	1,235	1,287	1,432
Amount realized Rs.	4,880	8,866	35,114	48,368	40,170	19,298	9,930	5,964	8,339	63,184	55,000	62,751
Percentage of decrees executed which proved wholly infructuous.	38	16	41	48	48	45	54	55	54	47	46	45
Percentage of decrees executed, struck off for default, &c.	38	16	44	48	48	45	35	55	54	45	46	45
Percentage of decrees for execution to cases disposed of.	68	79	77	62	67	74	33	32	34	56	58	65
Percentage of decrees fully prosecuted to cases disposed of.	31	33	34	27	28	34	19	11	12	26	24	28
Amount realized per decree fully prosecuted. Rs.	31	44	56	54	44	29	50	35	55	51	42	43

On the totals there is remarkably little difference between the percentages in 1892 and the year preceding. In Garhwál the amount realized per decree fully prosecuted has risen very considerably. For the reason already given the other two districts cannot be compared. The number of decrees disposed of rose from 2,393 to 2,646, and the pending file fell from 696 to 596.

The average duration of original suits, contested and uncontested, with the average number of adjournments compared with the previous year, is shown for districts in the following abstract :—

Districts.	1891.			1892.		
	Contested.	Uncontested	Average number of adjournments.	Contested.	Uncontested.	Average number of adjournments.
Naini Tal ...	69	42	1	61	28	1
Almora	40	28	2	36	36	2
Garhwál	51	48	2	61	34	2

Considering the vast areas of these three districts and the special circumstances of the year, with scarcity prevailing and cholera epidemic, it is satisfactory that the average duration of cases was not higher.

The following statement exhibits the total value, &c., of original suits and appeals litigated in the Division during the year :—

	Suits and appeals.		Costs.	Percentage of costs to value	Average cost.
	Number.	Value.			
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a p.
Naini Tal	1,884	2,86,461	21,959 0 0	13 04	11 10 5
Almora	1,983	1,02,356	13,545 11 6	13 2	6 13 3
Garhwál	1,349	65,898	7,956 0 0	12·1	5 14 4
Commissioner's Court	108	61,222	2,191 0 0	3 57	20 4 0
Total ...	5,324	5,15,437	45,651 11 6	8 8	8 9 2

Though the number of cases was less, there was an increase of 25 per cent. in the value of suits and appeals, and the percentage of costs to value fell from 10 7 to 8 8. The Kumaun litigant gets his justice very cheap.

In the following statement is shown the income and expenditure of the Courts and the net cost to the Government of the Civil Courts of the Division. There was a net loss to Government of Rs. 19,602-12-6 .—

	Naini Tal.	Almora.	Garhwál.	Commissioner.
Income—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Court fees	14,899 0 0	10,448 8 0	5,160 7 0	1,619 2 0
Penalties and fines ...	102 10 0	149 13 0	385 0 0	...
Surplus process fees	2,254 12 6	2,858 4 3	1,103 4 0	79 0 0
Surplus amín's fees	...	12 0 0	...	...
Total ...	17,256 6 6	13,468 9 3	6,648 11 0	1,698 2 0
Proportionate cost of establishment debitable to Civil Justice.	19,928 8 3	16,664 8 0	7,538 0 0	14,543 9 0
Difference, being net loss to Government, Rs. 19,602-12-6.	2,672 1 9	3,195 14 9	889 5 0	12,845 7 0

Proposals are before Government for amending the rules regulating the administration of civil justice in Kumaun Division, by the introduction of the Code of Civil Procedure, remodelling the Courts, and transferring to the Civil Courts a large class of cases, connected with immoveable property, which, under the present system, are tried as revenue suits. The change will not affect the *personnel* of the Courts, as the same officers will, as hitherto, try both civil and revenue cases, but it will alter the classification of suits and the procedure.

7.—INFANTICIDE.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The birth-rate in the proclaimed villages was 3·95 per mille more in 1892-93 than in 1891-92 and was 10·93 per mille above the rate for the United Provinces for 1892. The percentage of girl births to total births again rose slightly from 45·81 to 46·11, and was only 1·41 per cent. less than the provincial rate, while there was a further decrease in the percentage of female deaths under one year to female births (from 26·38 to 24·55). On the other hand the percentage of deaths of girls under one year to total deaths under one year rose from 50 60 to 52·99.

The increase however is not important as it is due to the fact that the percentage of deaths of boys was considerably less than in the previous year.

The percentages of deaths of boys and girls under one year to the boy and girl population of the same age were 18·63 and 24·55 respectively, as against 21·78 and 26·38 in the previous year.

The number of boys per 100 girls up to six years is given in the following table for each district and for the provinces :—

District.	Number of boys under six years of age per 100 girls of the same ages.	
	On 31st March 1892.	On 31st March 1893.
Sahárunpur	159	145
Muzaffarnagar	164	147
Meerut	142	139
Aligarh	117	103
Agra	197	173
Etah	235	238
Mainpuri	174	170
Etáwah	147	147
Farukhabad	134	121
Bijnor	178	166
Bareilly	125	95
Budaun	147	142
Cawnpore	173	144
Fatehpur	...	...
Hamirpur	55	55
Jalaun	126	117
Jaunpur	138	131
Gházipur	98	102
North-Western Provinces ...	157	147

It will be seen from the above statement that in only two districts, Etah and Gházipur, was the percentage worse on 31st March 1893 than on the same date in 1892, and in several there was a decided improvement.

The general conclusions are that infanticide is still decreasing everywhere except in the block of districts represented by Etah, Etáwah, Mainpuri, and Budaun, where it was always most rife. Even in those the improvement since the first introduction of the Act has been marked.

The subject of *dola* marriages was enquired into and reported on by the District authorities during the cold weather of 1892-93. It appears that the system prevails in Gházipur and Jaunpur. It may perhaps account for the improvement in the statistics for those districts.

A census of certain clans which had been proclaimed in previous years, but who had in 1889 shown an improvement, which was not up to the point which is held to justify exemption, was taken in January 1893. The results were received and considered. A large number of villages were exempted and several were proclaimed.

8.—Litigation to which Government was a party.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Deducting cases pending and withdrawn, claims to the value of Rs. 25,715 were made by the State in Courts of first instance, of which Rs. 11,168, or 43·4 per cent. only, were decreed: the comparatively small percentage of success was due to failure to substantiate claims aggregating Rs. 14,536 in value in five cases in the districts of Saháranpur, Muttra, Agra, Sháhjahánpur, and Mirzapur. Of these cases, however, four consisted of references to Judges under the Land Acquisition Act, while one was a miscellaneous application. If such transactions are set aside, the litigation undertaken by the State as plaintiff during the year and brought to termination was trifling. With the exception of two forest cases in Bijnor and Gorakhpur, the decisions in which were instrumental in raising the percentage of claims decreed against the Government to 16·4, the litigation in which the State was involved as defendant was equally insignificant. The litigation in appellate Courts chiefly consisted in defending appeals presented by private persons: of 14 such appeals disposed of, one only was decided adversely to the State. Of five appeals presented by the State and disposed of, the State was unsuccessful in no less than three.

As regards the realization of amounts decreed in favour of the State there was a recovery of 10 per cent. only (Rs. 2,282) of the demands, Rs. 22,635, as compared with 23 per cent. in the previous year: it appeared, however, that the short collections were due to the existence of bad debts carried on from previous years. In Oudh the collections during the year were especially bad, Rs. 32 out of Rs. 2,249, or 1·4 per cent.; but the large sum due in Kheri was subsequently realized. It has been ascertained since the close of the year that the item of Rs. 8,298 shown as outstanding against the Saháranpur district should be written off, the amount due having been realized from the judgment-debtor in England.

Municipal litigation.—Of municipalities Benares was the most litigious, having 14 original suits and appeals on hand. As a rule the administration of the municipalities is carried on without resort to the law courts, and the municipal litigation disposed of by the Courts during the year amounted only to 14 suits in all, of which nine were decided in favour of, and five against, the municipalities concerned. Oudh municipalities were again represented in the returns after an interval of two years. Cases still continue to occur in which municipalities fail to entrust the conduct of suits to the Legal Remembrancer; and in three out of the five unsuccessful cases noted above the municipalities acted as their own advisers.

Courts of Wards' litigation.—The litigation to which the Court of Wards was a party is the most important of the three branches of the Legal Remembrancer's work. The record is as follows for original suits, omitting, so far as possible, the figures relating to compromises:—

Court of Wards Plaintiff.

	Total number disposed of.	In favour of the Court of Wards.	Total value of claims?	Amount decreed.
			Rs.	Rs.
North Western Provinces ...	19	17, or 89·4 per cent.	74,933	18,809, or 25·1 per cent.
Oudh	94	74, ,, 78·7 ditto.	58,621	46,102, ,, 78·6 ditto.
Total ...	113	91, or 80·5 per cent	1,33,554	64,911, or 48·6 per cent.

Court of Wards Defendant.

	Total number disposed of.	In favour of Court of Wards.	Total value of claims.	Amount decreed.
			Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	17	7, or 41·1 per cent.	24,092	12,098, or 50 2 per cent.
Oudh	41	28, ,, 68 2 ditto.	2,59,932	70,266, ,, 27 ditto.
Total ...	58	35, or 60·3 per cent.	2,84,024	82 364, or 29 per cent.

It must be borne in mind that the amount shown as decreed in a case may be altogether disproportionate to the value of the claim, although the claim may have been entirely substantiated. Thus out of Rs. 44,974, the value of the claim in the case of the Mashuk Mahal Begam Estate *versus* Shib Lal and others (Bareilly) only Rs. 8,566 are shown as decreed, though the entire claim, which included a demand for delivery of a village, was practically awarded. It follows that in suits in which the Court of Wards was plaintiff a small proportion of sums decreed, as in the North-Western Provinces in the past year, is not incompatible with a fair measure of success in the Courts: the statistics by themselves are not a reliable test.

The most noticeable failure in suits in which the Court of Wards was plaintiff was that of the Sikhi Chand Estate (Gorakhpur) *versus* Sant Sahai Rasth, in which the Court failed to prove claims amounting to Rs. 15,831 in value. Several large estates in Oudh, the affairs of which had been taken over by the Court of Wards in a state of general disorder, due in great part to the doubtful money-lending transactions of their owners, represented the greater part of the litigation in that province. Without thoroughly reliable accounts successful results cannot always be ensured, and the failures during the year under report were somewhat numerous, more especially in the North-Western Provinces, where ten suits in which the Court was defendant were lost to seven gained. Many of the important adverse decisions are however under appeal. In District Courts of appeal the Courts of Wards were successful in 18 out of 22 cases: in the superior appellate Courts on the other hand out of 16 cases only nine were decided in their favour. In Oudh substantial progress was made in the realisation of the demands, the collections, 30,262, amounting to 40 per cent. of the total sum due, Rs. 74,400: in the North-Western Provinces the recoverable balance on the books at the close of the year was very large, Rs. 65,352, and the collections during the year, Rs. 14,843 out of Rs. 89,410, or 16·6 per cent., compare unfavourably with those of the previous year, when 23 per cent. were collected.

The collections under every head are compared with those of the previous year in the following table:—

	Total demand.	Realized during 1891-92.	Percentage realized in 1891 92.	Percentage realized in 1890-91.
State	Rs	Rs.		
North-Western Provinces	20,387	2,250	11 0	24·3
Oudh	2,249	32	1·4	5·5
Total ...	22,633	2,282	10 0	23 9
Municipalities.				
North-Western Provinces	3,326	355	10·6	8·0
Oudh		...	..	...
Total ..	3,326	355	10 6	8 0
Court of Wards.				
North-Western Provinces	89,410	14,843	16·6	23 6
Oudh	74,400	30 262	40 6	24 4
Total ...	1 63,810	45,105	27 5	24 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,89,772	47,742	25 1	23 6

On the whole there was improvement, which was counterbalanced, however, by a considerable decrease in the proportion of sums realized in pauper suits, 8 per cent. as compared with 13 per cent. in the previous year.

In order to secure as Government pleaders to a greater extent than at present practitioners of ability and professional standing, the scale of remuneration for Government pleaders in criminal cases was considerably raised in June 1892, and in January 1893 a Standing Counsel was appointed whose special business it is to represent the Government and the Court of Wards, North-Western Provinces, in the High Court, and to give advice in connection with litigation to the Government and to the Courts of Wards in both Provinces. It is hoped that these measures may result in increased efficiency in the conduct of those suits which it may be found necessary after careful consideration of the circumstances of the case to institute or defend.

9.—Registration.

The number of registration offices still further decreased in 1892-93, and was at the close of the year 339. The changes were due to causes which commenced to operate in the preceding year, namely the abolition of the Jhánsi Commissionership and the reorganization of Civil and Revenue jurisdiction in Oudh.

Further progress was made in the gradual extension in the North-Western Provinces of the Oudh system of departmental sub-registrars. Only 75 Tahsíldárs remained in charge of registration sub-districts on 31st March 1893.

A general review of the working of the Department for the three years ending March 31st, 1893, is given below:—

Year.	Number of—							Total.			
	Documents relating to immoveable property.			Authorities to adopt.	Wills.	Documents relating to moveable property.		Number of documents registered.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.			Instruments of gift.	Other registrations.				
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	122,905	36,622	159,527	20	1,169	105	43,617	204,438	3,93,851	2,10 762	1,83,089
1891-92 ...	123,926	36,047	159,973	21	1,350	83	46,533	207,960	4,02,541	2,06 523	1,96,018
1892-93 ...	124,120	35,197	159,317	16	1,291	67	46,471	207,162	4,10,413	2,20,080	1,90,333

There was thus a less amount of work performed in 1892-93 than in the preceding year, though receipts and expenditure were greater. At the same time the total number of documents registered was greater than the number registered in 1890-91, or in any of the three preceding years, while the receipts were larger than in any year since 1886.

The following table shows the different kinds of documents relating to immoveable property which were registered during the year:—

	1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Compulsory.	Optional.
Gifts	3,128	...	3,388	...	3,420	...
Sales or exchange	43,585	...	43,761	...	44,398	...
Mortgages	50,936	27,606	50,680	26,846	51,743	25,837
Leases	17,250	3,144	18,126	3,171	15,681	3,096
Others	8,156	5,719	8,162	5,837	8,878	6,264
Total ...	123,055	36,469	124,117	35,854	124,120	35,197

There has thus been a slight increase in compulsory registrations of gifts, sales, mortgages and miscellaneous documents, though leases show a considerable decrease in number. The optional registration of certain kinds of mortgages was less freely resorted to than in the previous year. The decline in the number of leases registered compulsorily was common to the two classes of perpetual leases and leases for a term of years.

The number and kinds of documents registered, which related to moveable property, are detailed in the following statement :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Compulsory.			
Gifts of moveable property	105	83	67
Optional.			
Sales, &c., of moveable property	5,489	5,795	5,152
Obligations for payment of money	16,263	15,940	16,117
Other documents	21,865	24,798	25,202
Total ...	43,722	46,616	46,538

It will be noticed that obligations for the payment of money were more freely registered again in 1892-93, and that miscellaneous documents have steadily increased.

The miscellaneous work of the Department under the various sections of the Registration Act is exhibited in the subjoined table :—

		1891-92.	1892-93.
Sealed Wills	Deposited (section 42) ...	39	22
	Withdrawn (section 44) ...	2	5
	Opened (section 45)	8	5
	Removed into Court (section 46) ...	14	3
Powers-of-attorney authenticated ...	General	1,896	1,898
	Special	953	960
Registration on payment of fines for delay (sections 24 and 34)		52	74
Commissions issued (sections 33 and 38)		1,104	674
Visits to private residences and jails (sections 31, 33, and 38)		2,608	2,902
Translations filed (section 19)		169	165
Refusals to register (section 71)		555	613
Appeals (sections 72 and 73) ...	Registration ordered	62	108
	Ditto refused	38	42
Registrations by order of Courts (section 77)		9	6
Prosecutions (section 83)		2	3
Applications for copies and searches		26,681	29,499
Copies of documents filed and despatched (sections 64 to 67 and 89) ...	Filed	10,401	11,017
	Despatched	4,494	4,819

The further substitution of departmental for *ex officio* sub-registrars has caused the decline in the issue of commissions, and a corresponding increase in the number of visits paid to private residences, &c.

The increase in the number of applications for copies and searches shows that the ulterior advantages of record and reference, which the Registration Offices supply, are obtaining a wider appreciation.

The number of prosecutions in 1892-93 was eight. All but one were for personation, and resulted in the conviction of some of the parties concerned.

The value of property affected by documents registered during the year was returned as Rs. 9,06,93,033 as against Rs. 8,61,64,753 in the preceding year—an increase of Rs. 47,28,280.

The following are the chief details :—

	1891-92.			1892-93.		
	Number of documents registered.	Aggregate value of property affected.	Average value.	Number of documents registered.	Aggregate value of property affected.	Average value.
		Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Sales of immoveable property of value Rs. 100 and upwards.	27,575	2,28,48,147	828	28,359	2 33,87 125	824
Sales of immoveable property of value less than Rs. 100.	16,186	9,22,949	57	16,039	9,43,945	58
Mortgages of immoveable property of value Rs 100 and upwards.	50,680	3,28,18,249	647	51,743	3,29,64,146	637
Mortgages of immoveable property of value less than Rs. 100.	26,846	20,48,171	76	25,837	16,53,509	63
Bonds and other obligations for the payment of money.	15,940	37,75,059	236	16,117	37,20,260	230

The larger transactions thus increased in number, while those involving property of smaller values decreased. A decrease in the average value of property affected by bonds, &c., is again apparent.

The increase in the receipts of the Department was mainly due to the large increase in fees paid for copying, which more than counterbalanced the diminution in income consequent on the decrease in the number of documents registered. The expenditure was greater than in 1891-92, owing to the departmental sub-registrars having replaced in many instances the Tahsíldárs. Departmental Officers enjoy greater emoluments. An increase of receipts, too, also involves an increase in expenditure as Departmental Officers obtain a percentage of the fees.

10.—Municipal.

To the previous laws regulating the working of municipalities in these Provinces was added during the year the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Lodging-house Act (I of 1892), which received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 19th January 1893.

The year showed no change in the total number (103) of municipalities. A proposal was made to extend the provisions of Act XV of 1883 to the town of Khatauli in the Muzaffarnagar district; but the matter was dropped after due consideration. Of the 103 municipalities 97 are administered under Act XV of 1883, while the following six are still under Act XV of 1873 :—

Jhánsi.	Lalitpur.
Kálpi.	Naini Tal.
Kunch.	Orai.

The question of applying the 1883 Act to Kálpi and Kunch is under consideration.

The number of municipalities in each Division remains as in the previous year, and their classification according to population is unaltered.

The total population within municipal limits according to the last census figures was 3,267,999 ; 112,025 within the six municipalities under Act XV of 1873 and 3,155,974 within the remaining 97 municipalities under Act XV of 1883. There is a difference of 2,161 between the Provincial population figures shown last year and those given in the present report. This is due (1) to the population of Mussoorie being shown last year as 9,486 instead of 10,086 and (2) to the population of Sikandra Rao being erroneously reported by the Census Commissioner as 13,024 instead of 10,263.

The number of registered electors in the municipalities under Act XV of 1883, excluding those in which the elective system was not in force, was 55,839. As the population in those municipalities was 3,136,074, the percentage of registered electors to population was 1·7, the same as in the previous year.

The elective system has not yet been extended to the seven municipalities, which were without it in the previous year.

In 68 of the 97 municipalities under Act XV of 1883 elections took place during the year. The highest and lowest percentages of voting were at—

	Votes per cent. of electors.		Votes per cent. of electors.
Jalesar	87·1	Sikandra Rao	15·6
Dhampur	80 7	Gonda	15 7
Tilhar	78·7	Dehra	16 7
Kosi	77·1	Atrauli	22 3
		Kairana	33·7

The same six towns as last year have an *ex-officio* Chairman of the Board in the person of the District Magistrate. In all the other municipalities to which the Act of 1883 applies, Municipal Boards elect their own Chairman under the provisions of section 18. The municipalities of Bilsi, Fatehpur, Nánpára, Bhinga, Muhamdi, and Fyzabad have non-official Chairmen.

The constitution of the Boards and Committees of the various municipalities as they actually existed at the close of the year 1892-93 is shown by Divisions in the table given below :—

Division.	*Ex-officio.*	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.
Meerut	...	38	277	315	63	252	41	274
Agra	1	45	174	220	40	180	18	202
Rohilkhand	2	52	233	287	40	247	17	270
Allahabad ...	26	44	117	187	41	144	31	156
Benares	1	16	87	104	16	88	8	96
Gorakhpur	...	9	29	38	7	31	5	33
Kumaun	3	8	20	31	8	23	9	22
Lucknow	1	34	158	193	37	156	17	176
Fyzabad	...	34	153	187	42	145	13	174
Total ...	34	280	1,248	1,562	294	1,268	159	1,403

The following Boards held the largest and smallest number of meetings during the year :—

High figures.	Total number of meetings.	Low figures.	Total number of meetings.
Allahabad ...	41	Káshipur	6
Shahabad	39	Almora	9
Cawnpore	35	(Bela) Partabgarh ...	11
Háthras	34	Orai	11
Baraut	32	Bijnor	10
Lucknow	31	Bisalpur	11
Kandhla	30		
Kásganj	30		

The average number of meetings held in each municipality was 20·1 as against 20·5 in the previous year. Out of a total number of members averaging 15, the average attendance at each meeting amounted to 7·4 : thus the average attendance throughout the Province was 54 per cent. of the total number of members. The best and worst attendances were—

	Percentage.		Percentage.
Káshipur	80·3	Háthras	40
Meerut	80	Bánda	43·3
Almora	77 7	Bhinga	48·8
Hápur	73 6		

The octroi schedules of the following municipalities were more or less revised during the year:—Etáwah, Sandíla, Chunár, Muzaffarnagar, Kandhla, Lucknow, Jaunpur, Jhánsi, Benares, Mainpuri, Bánda, Koil (Aligarh). The most important revisions were those in (1) Lucknow and (2) Benares, where provision had to be made for enhanced income to meet the cost of the new sanitary works; (3) Jhánsi where the necessity of works of improvement is yet considerable; and (4) Chunár, where the income had decreased owing to the withdrawal of British troops. In Cawnpore octroi was introduced from the 1st October 1892 and rules were sanctioned for its assessment and collection. In 51 towns written applications for refunds of octroi duty of less than eight annas were dispensed with.

In the Mussooric Municipality the toll on laden coolies entering the municipality was abolished for a short time, but with the consent of the Government of India it was reimposed before the close of the year.

A tax on weighmen of the ordinary nature was sanctioned for the Bánda Municipality, and a tax on sugar-refiners was sanctioned for the Sambhal and Nawábganj (Bara Banki) Municipalities. In the Mau-Ranipur Municipality all persons whose annual income was less than Rs. 200 were exempted from payment of the license tax.

Changes in, and additions to, the rules and bye-laws of the following municipalities were sanctioned:—Ghaziabad, Sikandrabad, Meerut, Allahabad, Bijnor, Tánda, Etáwah, Gorakhpur, Chunár, Mainpuri, Cawnpore, Khurja. In Benares a rule was adopted making punishable the selling or wilful touching, when exposed for sale by others, of articles of food or drink by persons afflicted with a contagious, infectious or loathsome disease, and the frequenting by such persons of crowded public assemblies. Rules were framed in Fyzabad, Saháranpur, Gorakhpur, and Gházipur for the destruction of ownerless dogs. The Meerut Board with the assistance and guidance of the Government framed rules for the regulation and control of the Kaisarganj bonded warehouse, and rules for the assessment and collection of octroi duty were sanctioned for Sikandrabad, Chunár, Mainpuri, Khurja, and Cawnpore. In Allahabad the rules for the assessment and collection of a tax on vehicles, ponies, and horses were revised and similar rules were adopted for Lucknow. Rules for the refund of octroi duty were framed and approved by Government for Amroha, Sambhal, Kandhla, Gorakhpur, Mau-Ránipur, Cawnpore, Atrauli, and Kosi. Under section 55, Act XV of 1883, rules were also made for the following municipalities:—

Bijnor, for the better control of sale of poisons.

Agra, for the opening of bakeries.

Bijnor, Najíbabad, Agra, } for the slaughter of horned cattle for human consumption.

In Agra and Allahabad further rules were made under the Water-Works Act, and 78 municipalities made new rules as to the registration of births and deaths or revised their existing ones.

Act XIV of 1879, the Hackney Carriage Act, was extended to the municipalities of Mainpuri, Bahraich, Tánda, and Atrauli.

The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Water-Works Act (I of 1891) was extended to the Benares Municipality, and rules were framed for the assessment and collection of the water-rate therein.

The boundaries of the Bareilly, Deoband, Sandíla, Tilhar, and Sitapur Municipalities were revised during the year.

The income, expenditure, and the opening and closing balances of the Municipalities in each Division during the year are shown in the following table:—

Division.	Opening balance.	Income during the year.	Total funds available for disposal.	Total expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut	73,427	5,83,236	6,56,663	5,79,831	76,832
Agra	47,396	6,18,668	6,66,064	6,07,011	59,053
Rohilkhand	57,402	4,80,359	5,37,761	4,65,771	71,990
Allahabad	5,46,011	12,62,969	18,08,980	15,17,389	2,91,591
Benares	2,59,725	9,53,461	12,13,186	11,47,163	66,023
Gorakhpur	7,802	74 335	82 137	69,434	12,703
Kumaun	4,618	97,907	1 02,525	97,257	5,268
Lucknow	73,741	8,14,087	8.87,828	5,93,182	2,94,646
Fyzabad	33,244	1,93,150	2,26,3945	1,77,897	48,497
Total ...	11,03,366	50,78,172	61,81,538	52,54,935	9,26,603

The following six municipalities had the largest balances at credit at the commencement of the year:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Cawnpore	5,12,187	Pilibhít	17,230
Benares	2,49,900	Fatehgarh *cum* Farukhabad ...	17,026
Lucknow	51,954	Allahabad	14,192

and the same six had the largest balances at the close of the year:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Cawnpore	2,42,266	Fatehgarh *cum* Farukhabad ...	19,791
Benares	50,916	Pilibhít	20,742
Allahabad...	24,400	Lucknow	2,69,603

In the case of Fatehgarh *cum* Farukhabad the balance is due to an accumulation with a view to the carrying out of expensive sanitary improvements. In Pilibhít a drainage scheme is under construction. In the other four towns loan money for water-works was in hand.

The total income amounted to Rs. 50,78,172 against Rs. 58,07,837 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 7,29,665. Including the opening balance the total assets were Rs. 61,81,538. The year's income was derived from the following sources:—

	Rs.
Municipal rates and taxes	26,40,758
Realizations under special Acts...	77,065
Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation,	5,63,823
Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes) ...	2,98,975
Miscellaneous	1,14,339
Loans and other extraordinary items	13,83,212
Total ...	50,78,172

The principal form of taxation was octroi, which was in force in 83 municipalities. The other systems of taxation were as follows:—

	Municipalities.
Tax on houses and lands in	22
Ditto animals and vehicles in	15
Ditto professions and trades in	25
Tolls on roads and ferries in	6
Water-rate in	2
Conservancy (including scavengering and latrine rates) in	2
Tax on servants in	2
Stall tax in	1
Site do. in	1
Tax according to circumstances and property in...	10

The total gross income from octroi was Rs. 29,27,873, as compared with Rs. 26,75,916 of the preceding year. The total net income from the same source amounted to Rs. 21,98,477 against Rs. 20,80,766 in 1891-92:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Class I	12,07,970	12,41,409
Do. II	81,966	95,509
Do. III	1,27,832	1,44,658
Do. IV	1,18,909	1,37,352
Do. V	1,42,404	1,46,133
Do. VI	53,122	58,895
Do. VII	2,87,331	2,92,890
Do. VIII	66,232	81,631
Total ...	20,80,766	21,98,477

The increase is general, and is due in part to the ordinary fluctuations of trade and in part to enhanced rates of duty.

The following figures show the amount of refunds given compared with the amount of gross imports of the more important articles:—

		(a) Amount or value of gross imports.	(b) Amount or value on which refunds were given.	(c) Percentage of (b) on (a).
		Mds.	Mds.	
Grain ...	1891-92 ...	24,781,781	6,000,676	24·2
	1892-93 ...	26,722,882	7,628,312	28 5
Refined sugar ...	1891-92 ...	782,620	358,394	45·7
	1892-93 ...	824,041	412,604	50
Unrefined sugar,	1891-92 ...	1,568,977	411,492	26·2
	1892-93 ...	1,915,687	630,856	32·8
Ghí	1891-92 ...	310,654	53,225	17·1
	1892-93 ...	294,202	45,642	15·5
Oil	1891-92 ...	399,008	158,317	39·6
	1892-93 ...	436 533	254,462	58·2
Tobacco ...	1891-92 ...	293,417	85,940	29·2
	1892-93 ...	328,011	89,349	27·2
		Rs.	Rs.	
Drugs, gums, &c....	1891-92 ...	46,08,228	6,97,567	15·1
	1892-93 ...	49,98,298	8,69,395	15·1
Cloth ...	1891-92 ...	2,49,62,871	41,22,833	16 5
	1892-93 ...	2,56,65,129	40,34,393	15 7
Metals ...	1891-92 ...	58,70,879	14,06,841	23·9
	1892-93 ...	63,52,784	15,07,770	23·7

Grain, sugar, and oil show a higher proportion of refunds than in the previous year. The improvement has been continuous, and shows that the refund system is being more fully understood and more carefully worked year by year. The total sum paid in refunds of octroi tax amounted to Rs. 7,29,399 as compared with Rs. 5,95,150 in 1891-92. The net average consumption per head of population of the more important articles stood as follows :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	Government standard.
	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Grain ...	6 21 15	6 12 2	7 0 0
Sugar ...	0 33 12	0 33 4	0 33 0
Ghí ...	0 3 9	0 3 4	0 4 0
Oil	0 3 5	0 2 6	0 2 8 to 0 3 8
Tobacco ...	0 2 14	0 3 2	0 4 0
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Drugs, gums, spices, &c.	1 5 9	1 5 9	1 4 0
Cloth ...	7 4 3	7 2 4	4 to 6 0 0
Metals ...	1 8 10	1 9 9	2 0 0

The Government standards were exceeded in several municipalities, as is invariably the case: the more marked cases of excess consumption of grain were—

	Actual figures. Mds.	s	c	Government standard. Mds.	s.	c.
(1) Kálpi	16	37	8			
(2) Kosi	13	28	13			
(3) Bahraich	12	15	10	7	0	0
(4) Dhampur	10	0	0			
(5) Najíbabad	13	0	12			

In Kálpi this was due to the mistaken action of the resident official, the Vice-President, in stopping all refunds towards the close of the year owing to suspicion of fraud. The figure of consumption is thus vitiated. The refunds that were improperly withheld have since been paid.

The importance of Kosi as a grain-exporting centre has been greatly increased since the opening of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company's carrying agency. The fluctuations in the apparent consumption of the inhabitants have therefore tended to become greater.

In Bahraich the excess was due to an omission to pay the refunds during the year.

In Dhampur the excess consumption is said to be due to a tribe of pedlars near Sherkot, who hawk grain about villages, obtaining their supplies from the town.

In Najíbabad the excess consumption is due to a large number of pilgrims passing to and from Hardwár, and also to the immediate vicinity of large tracts of jungle where little grain is raised. The people of the tract are said to supply themselves from the town as being the nearest mart.

The following were the principal instances of over-consumption in cloth :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Government standard. Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Almora	35	12	1			
(2) Etah	17	11	6			
(3) Gonda	13	4	4			
(4) Nánpára	13	2	7	6	0	0
(5) Agra	12	10	4			
(6) Kosi	12	15	7			
(7) Lalitpur	13	3	11			

The causes of excess in Almora, Etah, Nánpára, and Agra were explained in last year's report. In Gonda the cause is that the Board erroneously refused to grant refunds on export to any other than the original exporter, and the amount of exports has thus not been fully recorded. The mistake of the Board has been pointed out. In Kosi the excess consumption is due to a large number of marriages celebrated during the year, and in Lalitpur the excess seems to be temporary and due to importation of cloth in exchange for grain.

As to the income from other heads of taxation the receipts from (1) tax on houses and lands, (2) tax on animals and vehicles, (4) tolls on roads and ferries, (5) water-rate, (6) conservancy including scavengering and latrine rates, (7) tax on servants, and (9) site tax showed increases, while those from (3) tax on professions and trades, (8) tax on stalls, and (10) tax according to circumstances and property showed decreases.

The details of the receipts as compared with those of the previous year are given below :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	Difference.
	Rs	Rs	Rs.
1 Tax on houses and lands	74,800	1,08,573	+33,773
2. Ditto animals and vehicles	30,940	33,195	+2,255
3. Ditto professions and trades	1,14,467	1,02,285	−12,182
4. Tolls on roads and ferries	27,949	61,313	+33,364
5. Water-rate	6,936	66,559	+59,623
6. Conservancy (including scavengering and latrine rates) ...	16,585	18,657	+2 072
7. Tax on servants	2,093	6,503	+3,510
8. Stalls	220	124	−96
9. Site tax	7,158	10,792	+3,634
10. Tax according to circumstances and property	34,310	34 280	−30
..	3,16,358	4,42,281	+1,25,923

The total net income from taxation was Rs. 26,40,758 against Rs. 23,97,124 of the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of population within municipal limits was thus twelve annas and ten pies as compared with eleven annas and eight pies of 1891-92. It was again as last year highest, Rs. 5-11-4, in the municipality of Naini Tal. In plains' towns the highest incidence was Rs. 1-6-7 in Allahabad; and the lowest was one anna seven pies in Bhinga.

Of receipts derived from sources other than taxation the following are the figures for the year:—

		Rs.
1.	Realizations under special Acts	77,065
2.	Rents of lands, houses, saráis, dák bungalows, &c.	2,33,609
3.	Sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	40,058
4.	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates)	97,845
5.	Fees and revenue from educational and medical institutions, ...	13,715
6.	Ditto markets and slaughter houses	1,02,249
7.	Realizations from sale of water	11,193
8.	Ditto fairs	12,397
9.	Chaukidári cess	100
10.	Public criers' fees	29
11.	Copying do.	52
12.	Mooring do.	67
13.	Fees for licensing *láthis*	11
14.	Fines under Municipal and other Acts	31,424
15.	Interest of investments	11,619
16.	Premium on loans	9,455
17.	Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes) ...	2,98,975
18.	Miscellaneous receipts	1,14,839
19.	Loans and other extraordinary items	13,83,212
	Total ...	24,37,414

Item 19 includes receipts on loan accounts to the amount of Rs. 12,20,353, in connection chiefly with various water-supply schemes. The municipalities that borrowed for these purposes were Mussoorie (Rs. 35,000), Agra (Rs. 1,06,200), Benares (Rs. 5,00,000), Lucknow (Rs. 2,00,000), Cawnpore (Rs. 3,00,000), and Allahabad (Rs. 56,953). The loans in all these cases were made by the Local Government. A further sum spent in the Naini Tal Municipality from loan funds has not been shown, owing to the special arrangements made for carrying out the work and for calculating interest and repayment charges. The whole loan to Naini Tal will be shown as receipt in the accounts of the current year, and the whole outlay as a charge.

The following statement shows the percentage of normal municipal revenue (excluding large grants and loans and sales of securities for expenditure on water works) spent under the principal heads of expenditure during 1892-93:—

Division.	Normal income of the year including opening balance.	Percentage of income spent on—						
		General administration.	Public safety.	Public health and convenience.	Public instruction	Contributions.	Miscellaneous.	Extraordinary and debt.
	Rs.							
Meerut	6,21,663	11 9	15 2	50 6	4 8	7 7	1	1·9
Agra	5,59,864	11 9	15·2	50 2	2·9	6 7	7 4	1·8
Rohilkhand ...	5,24,261	12·5	16·8	46 3	5 9	5·7	...	1·1
Allahabad ...	7,45,135	10 4	9 1	50 1	2	3 1	10·1	3·3
Benares	5,41,510	9·1	12 3	35 8	1 9	2 6	10 3	...
Gorakhpur ...	82,137	16 2	11·9	45·1	8·3	2 6	...	...
Kumaun	1,02,525	5 7	7 9	74 6	1·2	...	2·4	2·4
Lucknow	5,28,863	10·1	15 2	41·5	3 7	1·8	...	...
Fyzabad	2,26,394	12 6	13·7	44 5	2 3	4·2	...	...
Total ...	39,32,352	11	13·5	45 1	3·5	4 5	4·7	1·4

The following abstract shows the chief heads of expenditure, normal and abnormal, as compared with the previous year :—

	Rs.	Rs.
1. General administration and collection charges	4,14,471	4,35,287
2. Public safety	5,30,570	5,33,453
3. Do. health and convenience—		
(a) Water-supply	17,22,882	20,35,237
(b) Drainage	1,01,061	1,06,776
(c) Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines	8,00,229	8,04,438
(d) Hospitals and dispensaries	98,201	1,10,199
(e) Vaccination	16,989	20,965
(f) Markets and slaughter-houses	27,822	21,433
(g) Pounds	23,046	21,627
(h) Dâk bungalows and saráis	4,955	8,151
(i) Arboriculture, public gardens, &c.	45,903	40,719
(j) Registration of births and deaths	4,689	5,462
(k) Public works	4,91,441	4,53,403
4. Public instruction	1,23,647	1,35,932
5. Contributions...	1,71,975	1,76,802
6. Miscellaneous—		
(a) Interest on loans	1,75,629	1,65,860
(b) Actual cost of work done for private individuals ...	11,697	401
(c) Census charges	16,430	109
(d) Fairs	...	621
(e) Rents	...	1,569
(f) Miscellaneous charges	56,097	18,892
7. Extraordinary and debt—		
(a) Investments	9,151	2,152
(b) Payments to sinking funds	5,000	2,500
(c) Repayment of loans	3,14,095	1,37,633
(d) Advances	808	5,554
(e) Deposits	1,01,275	9,760

The following will show the amount spent under water-supply, drainage, and other public works by the municipalities of Benares, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Mussoorie, Allahabad, and Agra :—

	Benares.	Cawnpore.	Lucknow.	Mussoorie.	Allahabad.	Agra.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-supply ...	6,72,611	8,34,122	2,08,515	33,072	1,08,113	1,38,054
Drainage ...	1,801	19,364	13,109	2,049	1,648	960
Public works ...	24,749	23,327	37,229	10,713	36,772	22,406

In towns other than the abovementioned the following were the principal original works carried out during the year :—

Name of municipality.	Nature of work.	Amount expended.
		Rs.
Sahâranpur	Construction of a police chauki	1,811
Hardwâr Union ...	Repairs of roads	7,811
	Construction of boulder pavements	3,846
	Purchase and erection of iron latrines	2,379
Deoband	Construction of a Town Hall	1,334
Roorkee	Repairs to the Ganda Nâla	1,331
Meerut	Construction of drains and pavements... ...	5,492
Bulandshahr	Ditto	3,220
Khurja	Contribution towards additions and alterations to the Khurja Dispensary	1,000
	Constructions of drain and roads	2,928

Name of municipality.	Nature of work.	Amount expended.
		Rs.
Sikandrabad ...	Construction of drains	1,630
Koil (Aligarh)	Iron latrines	3,355
	Contribution towards a Clock Tower	1,000
Muttra ...	Construction of a school	1,500
	Contribution towards construction of a female hospital	2,000
Brindában ...	Construction of drains and pavements... ...	4,862
Agra	Metalling roads	15,690
	Repairing bridges	1,300
Firozabad ...	Construction of octroi outposts	1,100
Fatehgarh *cum* Farukhabad	Purchase and erection of iron latrines	2,365
Etáwah ...	Construction of latrines at the distillery ...	1,405
	Ditto a police chauki	1,200
Etah ...	Construction of drains	1,000
Najíbabad ...	Construction of a well	1,037
Budaun ...	Construction of drains	1,964
	Ditto latrines	1,553
Bareilly ...	Construction of drains and culverts	6,388
Sháhjahánpur...	Construction of a Town Hall	4,000
	Ditto dispensary	8,700
	Ditto drains and pavements ...	1,570
Pilibhít ...	Construction of drains	4,017
Jaunpur ...	Construction of a Free School	2,577
Gorakhpur ...	Metalling roads	2,250
Jhánsi ...	Construction of a road	1,413
Lucknow ...	New drainage	7,653
	Do. bridges	3,343
Sitapur ...	Metalling roads	1,238
	Construction of drains	2,695
Shahabad ...	Construction of shops	1,600
Fyzabad ...	Construction of latrines	1,586
	Completion of the Victoria Hall	2,558

It may be noted that at Hardwár, besides the large amount expended by the municipality, the Government spent during the year a sum of Rs. 80,000 or more in clearing and making level and safe the Har-ki-pairi pool in the Ganges and the Bhimgoda conduit and tank. Further improvements are being carried out during the current year, partly at the cost of Government and of the Municipal Board, and partly from subscriptions raised for the purpose.

The progress made during the year in water-works and drainage projects is stated below :—

Agra.—The quality of the water was for a short time indifferent. This has been chiefly due to the local contamination in the channel to the inlet-wells, and also to the inferior quality of the fine sand used in the filters. An experiment was made to try and wash the Jumna sand, but this proved unsuccessful: the water on the whole is good, and the filtering arrangements have much improved. During the year the engines and pumps worked satisfactorily without a stoppage. The horizontal engines worked 2,468·5 hours, or an average of 6·82 hours per day. The quantity of water lifted from the river with an average lift of 28 feet was 207,240,716 gallons, or 572,488 gallons per diem. The beam engines worked 2,473·5 hours, or an average of 6·83 hours a day, and pumped from the clear water reservoir, with an average pressure of 122 feet, 289,882,176 gallons, or 800,779 gallons per diem: the actual quantity used in the city being 189,643,134 gallons during the year, or 523,876 gallons per day. The total quantity of coal used during the year was 17,383 maunds, or 34·96 maunds per million gallons. The actual cost of filtered water delivered to the city, excluding interest and sinking charges, was 3·6 annas per 1,000 gallons. During the year there were 328 connections and 18 miles of pipes with 156 stand-posts and 73 hydrants, and the average income from house connections was Rs. 689-11-3 per month. The cost

of the water-supply per head of population actually served is about Rs. 1-4-0 per annum; but this amount will be considerably reduced as the works are extended to cantonments and Tájganj. The number of deaths has been considerably reduced since the opening of the water-works, and there is fair reason to suppose that it is due to the supply of pure water.

In *Allahabad* the water-works scheme during the year received several important finishing touches. The three settling tanks at Khushru Bágh have worked without any trouble throughout the year, and they have been partially cleaned. The four filters have worked very satisfactorily throughout the year. The average rate of filtration in 24 hours has been about 31 gallons per square foot. The engines and pumps have worked throughout the year, being maintained by Messrs. Easton and Anderson for nine months of it. The necessary alterations for the better working of the engines have been carried out, and they were made over to the municipality on the 1st January 1893. One hundred and fifteen hydrants are fixed on the pipe lines, ten additional ones having been placed during the year for flushing drains. The year's supply of filtered water pumped to the town and cantonments amounted to 444,732,192 gallons, and the engines worked on an average eight hours a day. The average daily supply has been 1,218,444 gallons, or an excess over last year's daily supply of 438,187 gallons. The number of premises connected with the water-supply during the two years has been 160, making a total number of 330: 234 are in the city and 96 in the civil station, Colonelganj, and Katra. A six days' trial for keeping up a constant water-supply by the use of the cantonment raised reservoir was made in December 1892. The reservoir supplied the town and cantonment during the night and midday, and it was not found necessary to work the engine more than eight hours a day to keep up the necessary supply. Further trials are being made to see whether the supply can be similarly maintained during the hot weather. The total quantity of water supplied to the cantonments during the year has been 26,168,400 gallons, or an average daily supply of 71,694, being a daily increase of about 13,411 gallons over last year. The water was analysed regularly by the Municipal analyst, and the reports prove it to be of high class organic purity.

In the case of *Lucknow* the contracts for (1) the engines and (2) supplying and laying the distribution pipes, &c., were given respectively to Messrs. Simpson and Company and Martin and Company, and on the 8th November 1892 the foundation-stone was laid by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner. Rupees 2,05,761 were spent on account of the water-works during the year, and the sum of Rs. 5,000 in the previous year. The funds available under this head comprised the Municipal Boards contribution from current revenues and invested funds, of Rs. 1,80,000, the Government loan of Rs. 2,00,000, and Rs. 17,035 paid by the Military Department for the increased size of the main leading towards cantonments, leaving an available closing balance of Rs. 1,86,274, which has been transferred to the account for 1893-94. This amount has all been spent since the close of the year. The works are designed for a supply of over 2,000,000, gallons of water per day, and the population to be supplied with filtered water is 198,605 civil and 20,000 cantonments. The water is to be pumped from the river Gumti at a point above the junction of the Nagaria nála with the river well above all sources of sewage contamination. The water will be pumped from the river through a rising main 20 inches in diameter to the settling tanks at Aish Bágh. The distributing station at Aish Bágh consists of three settling tanks, each capable of holding 2,500,000 gallons or over one day's supply; four filters, each 200 feet long by 100 feet wide, and each capable of filtering 600,000 to 800,000 gallons in 24 hours; and the clear water reservoirs built in two compartments, each measuring 107 feet long by 105 feet wide and holding 12 feet depth of water when full, having in round numbers a capacity of 800,000 gallons or 16,000,000 gallons in all. The total length of pipe lines, exclusive of the rising main from the river to Aish Bágh is 32·15 miles. The estimated capital cost of the works is Rs. 15,58,399, and the estimated annual cost of interest and working charges is

Rs. 1,46,313. The water will cost 3·2 to 3·3 annas per thousand gallons delivered and distributed to the town.

Naini Tal.—In spite of the interruption caused by the heavy snows of 1892, the water-supply and the sewerage scheme were almost completed during the year. The total cost of the work is not yet ascertainable. Towards the end of the year proposals were made and approved for additional pipe lines at a considerable height above the Lake along the hills on both sides of it, supplied from high level tanks about 370 feet above the Lake and feeding cisterns at convenient places on the main roads. The total expenditure on these extensions during the year was Rs. 28,004-10-9, but they were not completed till the current year. The Municipal Committee did not take over the completed works from the Public Works Department till 1st August 1893, and an account of the total loan and charges could not therefore, as already mentioned, be included in this report and its statement.

Mussoorie.—The water-works would have been completed before the end of the year had the weather during the winter not been so severe. By the close of the year the engine had been partly erected, the pipes laid, and the standposts nearly completed. Owing to an unforeseen diversion of the spring by which the discharge of the main spring has been reduced from 33 to less than four gallons per minute, and a spring at a higher level more than proportionately increased, it has been found necessary to lay down piping to connect the upper with the lower and older springs. The works were opened in May 1893.

In the case of *Cawnpore* the contract of the water-works was given to Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Company and the contract for the engines and pumping machinery to Messrs. Simpson and Company. On the 10th March 1892 the foundation-stone was laid by Sir Auckland Colvin. The engines and pumping machinery are expected to arrive soon, in the meantime the river inlet and engine and boiler-houses are being built: 6,302 feet of rising main pipes have been laid, besides 100 cwt. tees, bends, &c. Out of a total weight of 65,775 cwt. of pipes for distribution 54,911 cwt. have been laid in and about the streets of Cawnpore. The masonry works, such as the clear water reservoir, settling tank, filters, &c., are fast approaching completion. Rupees 3,00,000 were taken from Government as a loan for the purpose during the year under review.

Benares.—The water-works were completed and opened in November 1892, the total cost (when all accounts are paid) being Rs. 25,58,226, and the city can now be supplied daily with as much water as it will take. The engines are working excellently. The laying of the pipes in the narrow lanes of the sewered area has been a matter of considerable difficulty, but is now an accomplished fact. In spite of opposition and prejudice there is little doubt of success and of the ultimate popularity of this great work. The water is of excellent quality. Day by day the superiority of the water is commending the undertaking to the people. An attempt to flush the present sewers from the hydrants has been attended with partial success. The contract for construction of the main sewer at a cost of Rs. 5,12,000 was given to Messrs. Martin and Company before the end of the year, and work has been started in three or four places. It is hoped the whole project will be completed in three or four years. Roughly the annual amount payable by the municipality for interest and sinking fund on the water-works project will be Rs. 1,32,000, working expenses will eventually be Rs. 94,000, the total amount to be arranged for is thus Rs. 2,26,000. The cost of the drainage project will be roughly Rs. 19,01,000. The annual charge for maintenance will be Rs. 25,000, and for interest and sinking fund a further large sum. The town has received a grant from Government of six lakhs of rupees towards the water scheme, whilst the Ganga Prasadini Sabha has contributed Rs. 1,23,000 towards the drainage project. Notwithstanding this assistance the combined water-works and drainage schemes when complete will entail on the Board an annual charge of about Rs. 3,21,000 for interest, sinking fund, and maintenance: and to meet this the Board have at present an annual surplus of Rs. 94,000 of ordinary income over ordinary expenditure.

This leaves a balance of Rs. 2,27,000 to be made good, to meet which the Board have indicated the following sources of extraordinary income :—

	Estimated yield. Rs.
(1) Drainage-rate of Rs. 3½ per cent.	25,000
(2) Water-rate of Rs. 7½ per cent.	60,000
(3) Enhancement of octroi	60,000
(4) Traveller's or visitor's tax	80,000
(5) Lodging-house tax	5,000
Total ...	2,30,000

Of the above the first two are already in force, and combined should certainly yield Rs. 85,000. The enhanced octroi has also been sanctioned; but whether this will result in the anticipated increased income of Rs. 60,000 being realized is doubtful. Proposals for the imposition of the two last-mentioned taxes are now under consideration.

The Lieutenant-Governor views with apprehension the financial situation of Benares. The total debt for water-works and drainage will be Rs. 37,36,000—a large sum for such a city as Benares. The limits of possible taxation both as to form and amount are well nigh reached. And it appears very doubtful whether the Municipal Board, who are struggling bravely and ably against the difficulties that beset them, can establish a financial equilibrium. The matter is receiving the close attention of the Government.

Improvements in sanitary matters carried out during the year, other than those already mentioned, are noticeable only in the following places :—

In Almora the water-supply scheme was completed. The new supply is brought from springs three miles from the town. Drainage has been improved and main streets paved; the conservancy arrangements have been made more efficient, and new latrines have been constructed. In Naini Tal new drains were constructed and public latrines erected. A saráí or rest-house was built. The expenditure on improvements amounted to Rs. 2,576. In Bijnor additions were made to the conservancy plant, and the latrine accommodation was increased. A new pavement was constructed.

In Bareilly wells were improved and new urinals provided in different parts of the town.

In Pilibhít the latrines were improved, and an addition made to the conservancy plant. A reservoir for flushing drains was built. In Sháhjahánpur the slaughter-houses and municipal saráí were improved, and additions were made to the conservancy plant. In Tilhar wells and the drainage were improved and minor sanitary improvements effected. In Dehra proposals to extend and improve the water-supply were under consideration at the close of the year, and a project for a full supply of drinking water to the Act XX town of Rájpur, to the Viceroy's Body-guard lines, and to Dehra itself has since been administratively sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 86,000. The conservancy arrangements were extended. In Saháranpur a new slaughter-house was erected, and additions made to the conservancy plant. At Roorkee improvements were effected in the drainage and in the flushing of the drains. In Meerut a scheme for the supply of Meerut city and cantonment with a pure and wholesome potable water was proposed, and reports called for towards the close of the year. A general sanitary survey of the city was ordered. A new road was constructed in the west of the city and the drainage extended. At Khurja the conservancy establishment was increased. In Aligarh some wells were repaired and the drainage improved at a cost of Rs. 1,041. The conservancy arrangements were extended by additions to the plant and the erection of latrines. In Etah the wells were repaired and cleaned, drainage improved at a cost of Rs. 1,850, and a new slaughter-house built at an outlay of Rs. 600. At Kásganj the town was surveyed with a view to an improved and extended system of drainage. Wells were cleaned and improvements effected in the drainage channels. In Muttra many of

the wells of the city were improved and repaired, construction of new pavements was carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,635, and some of the drains were remodelled. In Farukhabad pavements were constructed and considerable additions made to the conservancy plant. In Etáwah there was an increased expenditure on sanitation of Rs. 7,083 during the year; the drainage was improved, and conservancy arrangements extended. In Rae Barćli a well and three new drains were constructed, a new slaughter-house was erected, and the conservancy establishment increased.

In Jhánsi small improvements in the drainage were carried out. The surroundings of the five principal wells of the city were improved and drained, and the chief well provided with a roof and pulleys. The conservancy arrangements were extended. At Balrámpur two main roads were reconstructed and raised above flood level, and the drainage and conservancy arrangements improved. In Bara Banki improvements in drainage were carried out, and the filling up of the hollows in the town continued. Conservancy was improved by construction of dust-bins, and additions were made to the latrine accommodation.

The total grants made to the municipalities from Provincial or Local Funds during the year amounted to Rs. 2,72,654-11-6 as against Rs. 10,49,256-1-6 of the preceding year. Several municipalities are allowed to enjoy the usufruct of intra-municipal nazúl lands and buildings, but the amounts so enjoyed are as a rule not included in the above amount being shown in the ordinary heads of income.

The total cost of the scavengering establishment, &c., amounted to Rs. 6,86,000 as against Rs. 6,62,242 in the previous year. A standard outlay per head of population has on the suggestion of the Sanitary Board and Commissioner been recommended for adoption where possible. The effect of this will best be noted in the report for the current year and 1894-95.

Three hundred and thirty-four schools were maintained or aided: the total average attendance at these schools is reported to have been 28,991 as against 28,316 of the preceding year. The total expenditure by Boards on these schools and on the Meerut, Bareilly and Agra Colleges, which receive subscriptions from certain Boards, was Rs. 1,29,916.

The results of the vaccine operations carried on in the municipalities during the year were in many cases very satisfactory. Where neglect was shown it was remarked on; and Boards were reminded that the superintendence of vaccination was one of the most important duties entrusted to them. The number of vaccinators employed was 149 at cost of Rs. 20,965; while the number of persons vaccinated (excluding those resident outside municipal limits) reached a total of 113,877 against 108,189 in 1891-92. During the year the Vaccination Act was extended to the following municipalities:—Ghaziabad, Baraut, Bághpat, Sardhana, Chandausi, Amroha, Sambhal, Bánda, Lucknow, Azamgarh, Gházipur, Gorakhpur, and Almora.

There were 113,851 births during the year and 104,388 deaths, as against 108,977 births and 119,247 deaths in the preceding year. The ratio of births per mille of population was 34·8, while that of deaths was 31·9. The figures, though improved, were still in many cases unsatisfactory, and in the orders on the several towns' reports stress has been laid on the duties of Boards in this respect. The progress made in Sanitation in the large cities has been marked.

11.—Towns under Act XX of 1856.

During the year 1892-93 338 towns were administered under Act XX of 1856, the same number as in the previous year. The Act was extended to the towns of Kotdwára in the Garhwál district, Rámnagar and Bara Banki in the Bara Banki district, and Deoria, otherwise Bharauli Bazár, in the Gorakhpur district and withdrawn from the towns of Chandaus in the Aligarh district, Jafarganj in the Fatehpur district, and Madiaon and Bangla Bazár in the Lucknow district. The population of all the towns under the Act at the end of the year according to the last census was 1,700,164 and the number of houses assessed to taxation was 222,164. The

gross realizations from the tax amounted to Rs. 3,22,060, while the incidence of taxation was three annas per head of population and Rs. 1-7-2 per assessed house. The total income including miscellaneous receipts and the balance from the previous year was Rs. 4,25,627 and the total expenditure was Rs. 3,57,062, leaving a balance of Rs. 68,565 at the credit of the towns at the close of the year.

12.—District Boards.

The number of District Boards and District Committees—44 and 4 respectively—was the same as in the preceding year. No alteration was made in the laws (Acts XIV of 1883 and III and IV of 1878) which govern them.

The Boards consisted of 1,638 members, of whom 1,286 were elected and 352 were nominated by the Government: of the former two and of the latter 282 were Government officials who were elected or nominated in virtue of their office. Eighty of the members were Europeans. The average number of members on each Board was 36. The office of Chairman continued to be held in every case by the Magistrate of the district.

The four District Committees consisted of 77 members, of whom 52 were appointed by the Government on the nomination of the Magistrate, and 25 were *ex officio*. Of the total number 16 were Europeans, the remainder (61) natives of India.

The average number of meetings held by each District Board was 13 and the average attendance was 10. The average number of meetings held by a District Committee was eight, attended by nine members.

The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the District Boards (in which term is included here and in the succeeding paragraphs District Committees) during the year 1892-93 :—

Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Sale proceeds of trees, grass, &c. ...		43,652
2. Local rates allotment ...		19,08,009
3. Interest—		
(a) On educational securities ...	4,520	18,168
(b) On dispensary securities ...	13,648	
4. Receipts under the Cattle Trespass Act		1,71,883
5. Education		1,97,311
6. Medical		1,54,846
7. Miscellaneous		33,728
8. Public Works		7,815
9. Contribution—		
(a) From Provincial to Local ...	13,50,070	14,51,726
(b) From other Boards,	1,01,656	
Total ...		39,87,138

Expenditure.	Rs.
(1) General establishment of Local Funds,	53,186
(2) Education	12,79,141
(3) Medical	5,27,221
(4) Scientific and other Minor Departments,	848
(5) Stationery and Printing	53
(6) Miscellaneous...	95,798
(7) Public works	19,21,696
Total ...	38,77,943
Closing balance	1,09,195
Grand Total ...	39,87,138

It will be observed that the allotments made from Provincial revenues to balance the Rs. 39,87,138 shown on the expenditure side of the above statement aggregated Rs. 13,50,070; the total normal income of the District Boards amounted, therefore, to Rs. 26,37,068.

It was mentioned in the Administration Report for 1891-92 that the unexpended income of District Boards is absorbed into the general revenues in view of the great extent to which in the majority of cases their finances have to be supplemented from the public funds. The balances so absorbed at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,09,195 against allotments made in the year from Provincial Revenues of Rs. 13,50,070. This system of appropriation, while affording but small recompense to provincial funds for the large outlay on assignments, has prevented the formation of the "District Fund" contemplated by section 38 of the Local Boards Act, 1883. The question is under consideration of remodelling the fiscal system of District Boards so as to bring their normal expenditure into closer correspondence with their income and to

allow of their carrying forward whatever savings there may be. The scheme has not yet been fully considered, but possibly if a living fund were established under the control of each District Board the members would take a greater interest than heretofore in developing the sources of revenue placed at their disposal and in matters of local administration generally.

The following is a brief summary of the reports submitted on the various branches of the year's work of the District Boards:—

Education.—The results of the year's work were on the whole satisfactory. The districts in which the advancement made in education was particularly noticeable are Saháranpur, Meerut, Sháhjahánpur, Jalaun and Fatehpur; the members of the Boards of the two last districts appear to have taken considerable interest in the schools under their control. Less favourable reports were on the other hand received of the Budaun, Bánda, Mirzapur, Benares, Gházipur, Gonda and Hamírpur districts. The members of the Mirzapur, Benares, Gházipur and Gonda District Boards are said to have shown themselves altogether apathetic in all matters relating to education.

Medical Relief.—The administration of the dispensaries controlled by District Boards was, as a rule, highly successful, and the large number of patients who sought relief affords a reliable indication of the popularity of these institutions. The largely increased attendance at the dispensaries in the Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Etah, Cawnpore and Lucknow districts was noted with satisfaction by the Government when reviewing the annual reports. The construction of a Dufferin Hospital for women during the year in the Fatehpur district almost wholly from private subscriptions was a very creditable achievement. The success of the hospital appears to be already fully established. The Muttra District Board is endeavouring to provide a similar institution for that district. It is to be regretted, however, that the working of the dispensaries in Muttra fell below the standard of previous years. Honorable mention was made by the Chairman in his annual report of several members of the Fyzabad District Board who had interested themselves in the inspection of outlying dispensaries. The Government was under the necessity of animadverting on the total indifference shown by the members of the Mainpuri District Board to the welfare of the medical institutions under their care. As mentioned in last year's administration report the Karoli Branch Dispensary had to be closed owing to the difficulty of realizing the minimum guaranteed income; and it is now reported to note that the four remaining dispensaries in the Mainpuri district cannot be properly administered for want of adequate funds. A falling off in the guaranteed subscriptions occurred in the Pilibhít, Benares and Gházipur districts. In the Benares district the amount collected was only Rs. 293 against an estimated income from local sources of Rs. 1,250, while the female hospital at Gházipur had to be reduced to the status of a second class dispensary for lack of guaranteed subscriptions.

Vaccination.—In 17 districts the vaccination work showed a falling off as compared with that of the preceding year—a result which argues insufficient interest on the part of the members of the respective District Boards in this important branch of their duties. The neglect of vaccination by the members of the Budaun, Cawnpore and Gonda District Boards was brought prominently to the notice of Government, as was also the continuous decline during the last three years in the number of operations performed in the Dehra Dún and Sultanpur districts. In 15 other districts, however, there was a marked progress in the spread of vaccination Of these the Saháranpur, Hamírpur, Jaunpur, Benares, Gorakhpur, Rae Bareli, Hardoi, Kheri and Fyzabad districts are especially noticeable.

Public Works.—The efforts of District Boards under this head were as in the previous year chiefly directed to the construction and maintenance of district roads, the total expenditure incurred on which was Rs. 15,81,915; Rs. 9,98,796 for repairs and Rs. 5,83,119 in making new lines of communication. The expenditure on the construction and repair of buildings amounted to Rs. 1,41,619 and Rs. 1,16,398 respectively. The work done by the agency of the Boards is reported to have been

generally satisfactory. The members of the Kheri and Ballia Boards, it appears, exercised no supervision over the roads or public buildings in their respective districts.

Arboriculture.—The extension and conservation of roadside avenues continued to receive the careful attention of District Boards. With a view to further systematize the arboricultural operations of the Boards it was arranged with the concurrence of the Government of India that the Superintendent of the Government Botanical Gardens at Saháranpur should superintend the arboriculture of the Saháranpur district under the orders of the District Board and visit other districts when required to do so by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, to advise Boards on matters of arboriculture.

Testing of Vital Statistics.—As was the case also in the preceding year comparatively few members took part in the work of testing the accuracy of the birth and death registers; it is, however, satisfactory to note that the members of the Gházipur District Board gave considerable attention to this branch of their duties, as also did several members of the Meerut, Cawnpore and Fatehpur District Boards. The registration of vital statistics in the Budaun, Pilibhít and Sitapur districts seems to have been carried out with more than usual care.

The year's administration under the general guidance of the respective Chairman and Presidents was generally successful. Many members discharged their duties with zeal and greatly to the public benefit; and although instances of neglect of their responsibilities are to be found among individual members and even among the entire body constituting a District Board (the District Boards of Basti, Gonda, Etáwah and Muzaffarnagar have earned an unenviable prominence in this regard), the Boards proved as a whole a valuable auxiliary to the general administration. The attendance at meetings has in the case of the majority of the Boards been disappointingly small, and the removal of incorrigible absentees under section 9 of the Local Boards Act has had to be resorted to. It has been urged that if District Boards were reduced in size by being constituted under section 6(2) of the Act instead of under section 6(1)—as all except three at present are—not only would the attendance at the meetings be better, but the work of the Boards would greatly improve The Government has consulted Divisional and District Officers on the proposal, and there is a consensus of opinion in favour of some reduction of numbers. The matter will be further and finally considered by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner at the termination of the current year's camping season.

13.—Military

Volunteer Movement.

There was no change in the number of Volunteer Corps in the Provinces during the year; but there was continued progress and improvement both in the numbers and efficiency of members of the force. The strength of the active force increased from 3,586 to 3,768. Of the increase 108 was in the mounted branch and 74 in the ranks of the infantry.

The figures of musketry qualification show that the percentage of extra-efficients in the cavalry rose from 76·03 to 85·3 and in the infantry from 61·07 to 65·5, while the number of marksmen in the mounted branch increased from 46 to 63 and in the infantry from 274 to 276. Better results would have been attained but for the recent changes in musketry instruction which have considerably increased the difficulties of the annual course; but greater effort towards improvement has been observable during 1896, and the results to be recorded in the report for that year will it is believed show marked advance in this direction.

The financial condition of every corps is sound, the year having closed with a total credit balance of Rs. 37,570.

There was a small falling off in the body of reservists, the number of whom was 892, against 1,004 in the previous year; but this decrease was no doubt partly due to reservists having, as opportunity offered, transferred themselves to the ranks of the regular Volunteer force. The efforts of District Officers to induce residents to enrol themselves either as active Volunteers or reservists were steadily maintained and met with no small measure of success: and it may now be said that with the exception of persons who are either too old for any such service or whose time is limited by the demands of their vocation, practically all European and Eurasian residents of the Provinces have joined either one or other branch of the movement.

As was noticed in the Administration Report for 1891-92 a Committee composed mostly of Commandants of Volunteer Corps was appointed by the Government of India to consider proposals submitted to the Government for the grant to Volunteers of certain privileges and concessions with a view to still further popularize the Volunteer movement and render service in its ranks more attractive. The proposals were of a most varied character, extending from a proposal to count a proportion of Volunteer service towards Civil pension, to the issue to Volunteers each year of a pair of ammunition boots free of charge. Most of these proposals were found by the Government of India to be either impracticable or inadmissible on financial grounds; but Local Governments received intimation that in future years larger grants of money would be assigned for Volunteer camps-of-exercise, the provision of armouries, magazines, Volunteer institutes, instructors' quarters, and other such works. A revised course of musketry was also prescribed, and a modified syllabus of instruction for Volunteers approved.

The following tables (A and B) exhibit in detail the statistics of the year:—

STATEMENT A.—VOLUNTEERS.

Name of Corps.	Detachments.	Number of Companies.				Enrolled strength.												Average attendance.		Qualifications for capitation.								
						Cavalry.				Infantry				Total.						Cavalry				Infantry			Total	
		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cadets.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Extra-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Extra efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Extra efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.
I.—Administrative Battalion.																												
Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	2	4	6	...	..	...	..	17	31	332	380	17	31	332	380	...	43·28	...	...	...	185	203	112	185	203	112
Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Káthgodám, Moradabad, Hardwár, Saháranpur, Aligarh, Roorkee, Budaun, Sháhjahanpur and Lucknow.		3	...	3	...	.	...	..	9	14	159	182	9	14	159	182	...	16 88	...	...	...	155	13	14	155	13	14
Oudh Light Horse ...	Sitapur, Mailana, Rae Bareli, Kheri, Bara Banki, Hardoi, Sandila, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Goshainganj, Bahraich, Gonda, Mankapur, and Bahramghát.	1	5	1	7	4	5	59	68	24	30	395	449	28	35	454	517	22·38	229·30	56	10	2	301	138	3	357	148	5
Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.																												
II.—Administrative Battalion.																												
Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Meerut	...	2	5	7	...	...	..	...	21	43	366	430	21	43	366	430	...	200	...	..		160	263	7	160	263	7
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles ..	*Nil*	1	...	...	1	4	15	65	84	..	...	...	...	4	15	65	84	42·09		81	3	.	...	...		81	3	..
Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	1	1	27	29	1	1	27	29	...	26 12	..	...	...	17	1	11	17	1	11
Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps,	Etáwah, Etah, Fatehgarh, Muttra, and Mainpuri.	...	3	1	4	...	..	..	..	14	32	287	333	14	32	287	333	...	24·06	...	.	...	226	101	6	226	101	6
III.—Administrative Battalion																												
Allahabad Light Horse ...	Partabgarh	1	...	...	1	5	7	56	68	.	..	...	..	5	7	56	68	17·77	..	64	4	.	...	...		64	4	...
Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	5	1	6	...	...	.	...	27	51	463	541	27	51	463	541	...	264·74	...	...	...	366	170	4	366	170	4
IV.—Administrative Battalion.																												
Ghásipur Light Horse .	Ghásipur, Azamgarh, Ballia Benares, Jaunpur, and Mirzapur.	2	...	...	2	9	7	58	74	...	...	...	..	9	7	58	74	3 78	...	61	6	7	...	..	...	61	6	7
Ghásipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.			7	...	7	...	...	..	.	21	35	251	307	21	35	251	307	...	12 57	..	...	...	263	31	13	263	31	13
Gorakhpur Light Horse ...	Gorakhpur Lehra and Basti...	1	..	..	1	6	8	47	61	...	...	...	...	6	8	47	61	13 33	...	49	10	2	...		...	49	10	2
V.—Administrative Battalion.																				49	3	15	..	...	...	48	3	15
Cawnpore Light Horse ...	*Nil*	1	..	...	1	6	5	55	66	...	.			6	5	55	66	20·87	. .									
Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Cawnpore, Orai, Jhánsi Fatehpur and Saugor.	..	3	1	4	...	..	...	...	15	32	288	335	15	32	288	335	...	60·10	...	.	...	271	21	43	271	21	43
Midland Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Mahoba Bina	...	5	..	5	...	..	..		18	44	299	361	18	44	299	361	..	19 91	...	..	...	323	33	5	323	33	5
	Total .	7	36	13	56	34	47	340	421	167	313	2,867	3,347	201	360	3,207	3,768	20 4	89 7	359	36	26	2 267	974	218	2,626	1,010	244

STATEMENT A.—VOLUNTEERS—*(concluded)*.

Name of Corps.	Detachments.	Musketry qualifications. Figure of merit. Cavalry.	Figure of merit. Infantry.	Percentage of extra efficients. Cavalry.	Percentage of extra efficients. Infantry.	Number of marksmen. Cavalry.	Number of marksmen. Infantry.	Receipts. Balance of previous year.	Receipts. Receipts of the year.	Receipts. Total.	Expenditure.	Remarks.
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I.—Administrative Battalion.												
Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	48·71	...	86·04	...	19	292 7 7	10,313 4 9	10,605 12 4	10,316 3 6	
Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Káthgodám, Moradabad, Hardwár, Saháranpur, Aligarh, Roorkee, Budaun, Sháhjahánpur, and Lucknow.	...	52·79	...	82·4	...	14	2,190 2 4	4,455 15 5	6,646 1 9	5,817 5 0	
Oudh Light Horse ...	Sitapur, Mailana, Rae Bareli, Kheri, Bara Banki, Hardoi, Sandíla, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Goshainganj, Bahraich, Gonda, Mankapur, and Bahramghát	46·82	47·36	82·35	67·03	9	50	4,421 14 4	16,719 8 3	21,141 6 7	13,904 8 9	
Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.												
II. Administrative Battalion.												
Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Meerut	...	53·02	...	85·93	...	4	3,580 7 9	27,236 11 2	30,817 2 11	15,648 13 9	
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles,	*Nil*	49·58	...	96·42	...	8	...	17 4 6	9,921 8 5	9,938 12 5	6,511 6 1	
Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	47·07	...	58·62	...	3	494 0 6	590 0 0	1,084 0 6	339 4 0	
Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps,	Etáwah, Etah, Fatehgarh, Muttra, and Mainpuri.	...	46·59	...	67·36	...	28	2,511 14 0	8,975 5 7	11,487 3 7	10,371 10 1	
III.—Administrative Battalion.												
Allahabad Light Horse ...	Partabgarh	57·31	...	94·11	...	20	...	370 0 6	1,809 15 0	2,179 15 6	1,824 8 1	
Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	46·61	...	67·65	...	46	3,174 4 4	15,006 8 9	18,180 13 1	14,640 15 9	
IV.—Administrative Battalion.												
Gházipur Light Horse ...	Gházipur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Benares, Jaunpur, and Mirzapur.	52·33	...	82·43	...	18	...	3,093 0 9	11,122 0 9	14,215 1 6	12,188 8 6	
Gházipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.		...	54·13	...	85·66	...	46					
Gorakhpur Light Horse ...	Gorakhpur, Lehra, and Basti...	46·08	...	80·32	...	2	...					
V.—Administrative Battalion.												
Cawnpore Light Horse ...	*Nil*	47·28	...	94·11	...	6	...	—153 13 10	1,774 9 2	1,620 11 4	1,682 10 5	
Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Cawnpore, Orai, Jhánsi, Fatehpur, and Saugor.	...	54·11	...	84·58	...	43	1,128 14 1	9,456 0 6	10,584 14 7	8,666 1 5	
Midland Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	39·71	...	91·22	...	22	431 4 3	11,499 12 8	11,931 0 11	10,951 8 4	
	Total ...	...	...	85·3	65·5	63	276	21,551 12 7	1,28,871 4 5	1,50,433 1 0	1,12,863 7 8	

STATEMENT B.—RESERVES.

Corps.	Detachments.	Number of Companies.			Enrolled strength.												Average attendance.	
					Cavalry.				Infantry.				Total.					
		Infantry.	Cadets.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
I.—Administrative Battalion.																		
Naini Tal Volunteer Reserve	Throughout Kumaun and Garhwál ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	114	120	2	4	114	120	...	7
Rohilkhand Volunteer Reserve	Bijnor, Budaun, Chandausi, Káthgodám Miranpur Katra, Moradabad, and Pilibhít.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	78	80	2	...	78	80	...	...
Oudh Volunteer Reserve	Fyzabad, Bara Banki, Sitapur, Hardoi, Sultanpur, Gonda, Bahraich, Unao, Kheri, and Babramghát.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	1	141	146	4	1	141	146	...	7·91
II.—Administrative Battalion.																		
Mussoorie Volunteer Reserve	Meerut, Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, and Roorkee.	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	7	17	117	141	7	17	117	141	...	...
III.—Administrative Battalion.																		
Allahabad Volunteer Reserve	*Nil*	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	12	19	162	193	12	19	162	193	...	27·63
IV.—Administrative Battalion.																		
Gházipur Volunteer Reserve	*Nil*	1	...	1	...	...	10	10	1	...	45	46	1	...	55	56	...	...
V.—Administrative Battalion.																		
Agra Volunteer Reserve	Etáwah, Etah, Fatehgarh, Muttra, and Mainpuri.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	12	56	70	2	12	56	70	...	8
Cawnpore Volunteer Reserve	*Nil*	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	6	50	59	3	6	50	59	...	...
Dehra Dún Mounted Reserve Troops ...	Chakráta and Nahan	...	...	...	2	4	21	27	...	...	...	...	2	4	21	27	3·49	...
	Total ...	13	...	13	2	4	31	37	33	59	763	855	35	63	794	892	...	...

STATEMENT B.—RESERVES—*(concluded)*.

Corps.	Detachments.	Qualified for capitation.						Musketry qualification.				Receipts.			Expenditure.
		Cavalry.		Infantry.		Total.		Figure of merit.		Percentage of extra-efficients.					
		Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Balance of previous year.	Receipts of the year.	Total.	
I.—Administrative Battalion.												Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Naini Tal Volunteer Reserve	Throughout Kumaun and Garhwál ...	..	...	120	...	120	...	...	48·71	...	86·04	*...	*...	*...	*...
Rohilkhand Volunteer Reserve... ...	Bijnor, Budaun, Chandausi, Káthgodám, Miranpur Katra, Moradabad, and Pilibhit.	...	...	62	18	62	18	...	...	...	...	*...	*...	*...	*...
Oudh Volunteer Reserve	Fyzabad, Bara Banki, Sitapur, Hardoi, Sultanpur, Gonda, Bahraich, Unao, Kheri, and Bahramghát.	...	...	128	18	128	18	...	...	...	13·50	437 2 0	1,195 0 0	1,632 2 0	874 4 9
II.—Administrative Battalion.															
Mussoorie Volunteer Reserve	Meerut, Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, and Roorkee.	...	...	130	11	130	11	...	..	...	...	*...	*...	*...	*...
III—Administrative Battalion.															
Allahabad Volunteer Reserve	*Nil* ...	...	...	146	47	146	47	...	45·19	...	...	441 13 5	1,638 15 9	2,080 13 2	1,382 15 11
IV—Administrative Battalion.															
Gházipur Volunteer Reserve	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*...	*...	*...	*...
V.—Administrative Battalion.															
Agra Volunteer Reserve	Etáwah, Etah, Fatehgarh, Muttra, and Mainpuri.	...	...	34	36	34	36	...	...	...	48·57	*...	*...	*...	*...
Cawnpore Volunteer Reserve	*Nil*	...	...	26	33	26	33	...	...	...	...	*..	*...	*...	*...
Dehra Dún Mounted Reserve Troops ...	Chakráta and Nahan	27	...	..	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	*...	*...	*...	*...
	Total ...	..	..	646	163	646	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...

* Included in capitation account of Regular Corps.

14.—MARINE.

Blank.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(1)—*Village Records.*

Establishment.—The following table shows the strength of the patwári and kanúngo staff during the year under report compared with the previous year :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Inspectors	6	6
Sadr kanúngos	46	45
Naib sadr kanúngos	46	45
Apprentices	41	41
Patwári Fund muharrirs	33	33
Supervisor kanúngos	674	676
Registrar ditto	217	217
Assistant ditto	231	231
School establishment	76	76
Patwáris and assistants	29,994	29,718
Chainmen	662	664
Sadr kanúngos' peons	46	45

The decrease in the number of sadr and assistant sadr kanúngos is due to the abolition of the Lalitpur district. Two supervisor kanúngos were added to the staff during the year: one in the Jhánsi district in connection with other administrative arrangements, and one in Budaun where the existing staff was inadequate for the thorough supervision of the patwáris. The decrease in the number of patwáris is chiefly owing to the new arrangements in Saháranpur, Aligarh, and Azamgarh where the number of circles has been reduced by 40, 61, and 46 respectively.

Revision of patwáris' pay and circles.—On the completion of settlement operations in Saháranpur and Muzaffarnagar the circles and pay of the patwáris were revised. The Settlement Officer of Jhánsi has also submitted proposals for rearranging and strengthening the staff of patwáris in that district. A complete revision of circles in Azamgarh where the old arrangements had been found to work unsatisfactorily was also carried out during the year under report, and proposals for a revision have been received from the Collector of Bánda and are under consideration. In the district of Basti a revision of the circles was carried out during the recent settlement; and proposals for raising the salaries of the patwáris, which are at present unusually low, are under discussion. In Oudh, where the circles are often extremely incompact and the grades of pay very numerous, opportunity was taken of the occurrence of vacancies to introduce more convenient arrangements. The way is thus being prepared for a systematic revision when the new settlements come into force.

Patwáris' Schools.—At the beginning of the year under report the number of patwáris and assistants in the provinces (exclusive of Almora and Garhwál) was 29,664, of whom 26,463 had either passed or been exempted from examination. Of the remainder 1,238 attended the school during the year, and of these 727 or 59 per cent. passed. The total receipts from fees and fines amounted to Rs. 18,078 and the total expenditure on the schools to Rs. 17,643, leaving a surplus of Rs. 435. The reduction of the school fee from one rupee to eight annas per month has been followed by a considerable increase in the attendance of candidates who numbered 3,459 as compared with 2,590 in the preceding year. Of these 1,360, or 43 per cent., passed.

In many districts the education of patwáris has been so fully carried out that there is no longer employment for a separate patwári school teacher, and the schools have accordingly been closed in Etáwah, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Muttra,

and Pilibhít. In Muzaffarnagar, Etáwah, and Pilibhít special classes for the training of patwáris have been opened in the tahsíli schools, and in the last two districts the experiment is said to have been very successful. In Bulandshahr and Muttra a different plan is being tried, and the candidates are sent to the Aligarh and Agra schools.

Kanúngo examination.—As in the preceding year the examination of kanúngos was held during the rainy season with the following results :—

	Number appeared.	Number passed in full.	Number passed in parts.	Number failed.
Kanúngos ...	4	1	3	...
Assistant kanúngos...	13	3	7	3
Patwári teachers ...	2	1	1	...
Candidates ...	163	58	90	15
Apprentices ...	1	...	1	...
Total	183	63	102	18

Of the candidates 30 were selected patwáris, and of those who succeeded some of the best, judged by such tests as are possible in an examination, were patwáris. The general character of the candidates differed considerably; in some districts they were evidently selected with care, and none were sent up who had not a reasonable chance of passing; in others they were less good, and the advantages of a kanúngo's position might be expected to attract a better class of candidates than were nominated in some districts.

The examination of candidates for amínships was also held along with the examination of kanúngo candidates. Eight appeared in the examination, of whom one passed completely, three passed in part, and four failed.

The Kanúngo School at Cawnpore has met a distinct want by affording the candidates the opportunity of gaining a much more thorough acquaintance with the subjects in which they are to be examined than has hitherto been possible. The school has been well attended; a term lasts between three and four months, and gives ample time to industrious students of average abilities to acquire a knowledge of the subjects for examination sufficient to ensure their passing. The following are results of the examinations at the close of the last two sessions :—

	Number appeared.	Number passed in full.	Number passed in parts.	Number failed.
Kanúngos ...	3	3	...	...
Assistant kanúngos...	4	4	...	...
Candidates ...	105	70	34	1
Patwáris ...	13	11	2	...
Total	125	88	36	1

Residence of patwáris.—The number of patwáris residing within their circles and of those who are exempted from residence in their circles was during the year under report 25,201, which is almost the same as the number reported last year. Considerable improvement has been made in the districts of Dehra Dún, Bulandshahr, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Jhánsi, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Basti, Hardoi, Bahraich, and Fyzabad. In Bulandshahr further progress is expected as the patwáris settle down to the new arrangement of circles. On the other hand there has been a falling off in the number of resident patwáris in the districts of Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Sháhjahánpur, Hamírpur, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, and Farukhabad; the increase of non-residents in these districts is due to the revision of patwáris' circles which always involves a number of transfers.

Filing of patwáris' papers.—The filing of patwáris' papers shows much improvement during the year under report. Of the total number of milan khasras due during the year, 97·74 per cent. were filed within one month after date against 95·75 in the preceding year. Of the crop statements 98·25 per cent. and of jamabandis

96·27 per cent. were filed within one month after date against 94·48 and 92·12 per cent. filed within the same period in the preceding year.

Testing of patwári's papers.—The total number of fields tested by kanúngos during the year under report was 6,425,912, or 8·44 per cent. against 7·96 per cent. in 1890-91. Of the fields tested by kanúngos 840,077 or 13·07 per cent. were retested by superior officers. The accuracy of the patwáris' work has on the whole stood the test of examination well. In several districts systematic arrangements have been made to secure the testing of every village by some officer on the district staff once in three years.

Inspection of districts.—During the year under report 17 entire districts and certain tahsíls of Bulandshahr and Aligarh were inspected by the Director and the Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and the inspection notes were forwarded to the Collectors for information. The districts of Bánda, Hamírpur, and Bara Banki were examined as a preliminary to settlement by the Director, and reports on the condition of the maps and records and the probable financial result of a new settlement, as also a note on the proposed new settlement of Lalitpur, submitted. In Bara Banki the new settlement has begun; but in Bánda the old settlement does not expire for a considerable time.

Increasing attention is now paid to the compilation of the statistics that are collected in the mauza and mahál registers, and attempts have been made to have intelligent notes added by the Registrar in explanation of any striking variations in the returns. The pargana-books are generally kept well up to date, and are frequently taken out by officers on tours.

Amendments to rules.—The patwári and kanúngo rules in the North-Western Provinces were revised towards the close of the year. The only important amendment that has since been issued is one requiring patwáris to give tracings of maps to Police Officers on certain occasions.

The Oudh rules have also been revised and have as far as possible been assimilated in substance and arrangement to those in force in the North-Western Provinces. The completed edition was issued after the close of the year under report.

Supply of forms.—The total expenditure in printing the patwári forms during the year under report was Rs. 63,054 as compared with Rs. 58,738 in 1890-91: the increase is due to the printing of patwáris' permanent register of mutations and certain other miscellaneous forms. The grant for 1891-92 was Rs. 79,000, there is thus a saving of Rs. 15,946 in the budget allotment.

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(2)—*Fairs.*

During the year under report agricultural shows were held in the districts of Bara Banki, Etáwah, Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Muzaffarnagar, Muttra, Meerut, Khairabad, Bánda, Basti, and Benazir (Rámpur State). Some of the fairs were visited by the Assistant Director personally and the rest by other officials of the Department. The Assistant Director delivered lectures on agricultural subjects in most of the shows attended by him and assisted in awarding the prizes for cattle, agricultural produce, and implements. An interesting and very popular feature of all these shows is a competition between the implements in ordinary use and the improved implements supplied by the Department. Prizes were given for the best samples of produce exhibited.

A dairy in full working order was arranged under the management of Mr. Keventer at each of the Rámpur, Aligarh, and Meerut fairs. The largest sale of ploughs and pumps took place at the Bulandshahr and Meerut shows. As stated in previous reports, the agricultural exhibitions are becoming more and more popular every year, and in these the Agricultural Department finds the best opportunity for bringing improved implements and methods to public notice.

(3)—*The Departmental Agricultural Journal.*

The Department has for several years issued a vernacular journal in which accounts are given from time to time of the experiments carried on and their result. While a part of the paper is devoted to farm experiments, in another part translations are inserted of articles in English agricultural periodicals that seem likely to be of interest. The monthly circulation of the journal is now 393 copies, a slight increase since last year.

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(4)—*Forecasts of special crops.*

Forecasts of the wheat, cotton, oil-seed, and indigo crops were regularly issued during the year. The areas under the various crops are obtained from crop returns filed by the patwáris, while the condition and outturn of the crop are judged of from reports received from members of the Agricultural Association and from other gentlemen who took an interest in this work.

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(5)—*Cawnpore Agricultural Station.*

The season was on the whole unfavourable. Light showers in May and June facilitated the preparation of the land for sowing; but the regular rains did not commence till late in July, and the kharíf sowings were consequently very much delayed, while the crop further suffered from the heavy and continuous rainfall of August and September. The rabi crops, on the other hand, were sown at the right time, and there was every prospect of an excellent harvest up to the end of February, but in March high and hot winds set in unusually early and shrivelled up the grain. The outturn was in consequence much less than had been expected. The average yield of maize was 933lbs per acre, and of wheat 1,133lbs as compared with 1,172lbs and 1,300lbs in the previous year. The results of the experiment with maize this year were inconclusive in regard to the advantages of the different manures used, as owing to the excessively heavy rain the manures were washed from one plot to another, and some plots treated with highly nitrogenous manures gave a less outturn than unmanured plots. In the rabi experiments with wheat it was found that sheep-dung, cow-dung, sheep-dung with gypsum, cow-dung with gypsum, fresh indigo refuse with lime, and green indigo ploughed in with gypsum, furnished very good results, but from a financial point of view the most successful results were obtained by the rotation of indigo and wheat, the indigo crop being sold for dye and the roots ploughed in for manure. The ploughing in of hemp has also been shown to add considerably to the outturn, and a still larger yield is obtained by the addition of gypsum, but the increase is not sufficient to cover the cost of the gypsum used. The application of gypsum to indigo was again tried for the fourth year in succession, and the results were again successful.

Early sowings of maize and cotton have given better results than the late sowings, and the increase in outturn is sufficient to cover the cost of artificial irrigation.

Experiments made during a term of nine years have established the economy of using an improved plough for wheat crops on the farm, where the soil is a light loam, instead of the ordinary native plough.

The cultivation of a few foreign varieties of grain was continued: Canadian oats have been found to give a very large outturn of straw; but the yield of grain has not as yet been satisfactory. None of the foreign barleys gave a better outturn than the local indigenous variety. The Swedish barley, with an outturn of 624lbs per acre, showed the best results. Of the different varieties of Indian and foreign wheat grown experimentally, the Muzaffarnagar variety gave the largest yield again, *viz.* 1,334lbs per acre.

The cultivators in the neighbourhood of the farm recognise the advantage of using an improved plough.

They also know perfectly well that the chain-pump raises much more water from a depth of five to 20 feet than either the swing basket (beri) or the leather bucket (charas). They take these implements on hire very readily, and an attempt is being made to arrange for their sale on the hire system.

An Arab stallion has, for some time, been kept at the farm for the encouragement of horse-breeding. He was at first not successful as a foal-getter, but several mares are now in foal to him; and the number sent to him is increasing.

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(6)—*Demonstration Farm, Meerut.*

This farm was originally started as a model farm by the Department of Agriculture, but was made over in 1888 to Chaudhri Debi Singh, Rai Bahádur, under whose management it has been since then. Its area is 53 acres. The various rabi and kharíf experiments tried during the year gave satisfactory results.

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(7)—*Enclosure of waste lands.*

The experiments undertaken for the reclamation of *úsar* were originally carried out partly by the Agricultural Department, partly by the Irrigation Department. The treatment of the plots near the canals was given up last year, and the only tracts now under observation are those for the management of which the Agricultural Department is directly responsible. These are four in number, two near Cawnpore—Juhi and Amramau, and two near Aligarh—Cherat and Gursikran. Originally these plots were taken up in connection with the scheme for forming fuel and fodder reserves, and at first they were all treated in the same way. They were enclosed by ditches or wire fences with the object of protecting the grass from cattle and allowing it to grow, seed, and decay freely. It was thought that the encouragement thus given to vegetation would lead to the formation of a good layer of surface soil, enriching the ground and promoting the vigorous growth of grasses. Subsequently the form of the experiment was changed in most of the plots, and attempts were made to reclaim the ground by cultivation.

At Juhi no change has been made in the original form of the experiment since it commenced 10 years ago, this plot has been maintained strictly as a fuel and fodder reserve, and all changes in the vegetation resulting from enclosure have been carefully noted and recorded by the Director of the Botanical Department. Various hardy indigenous trees as well as a number of exotic plants, such as the salt bush, the sheep-bush, and the rain-tree, have been planted from time to time. The babul (*Acacia arabica*) and ním (*Melia indica*) have hitherto done best; but it is noticed that many of the plants get stunted in their growth when their roots reach the underlying bed of kankar. There are now on the plot 650 babul, 105 shisham (*Dalbergia sissu*), 90 ním, 80 ber (*Ziziphus*), 160 date palms, and 135 miscellaneous plants. Shady trees like the ním and paper mulberry are reported to encourage the vegetation on the ground below, and their shade is believed to prevent the efflorescence of the salts of reh to the surface.

The typical úsar grass (*Sporobolus pallidus*) and another species peculiar to saline soils, *Chloris tetrastachya*, still grow abundantly; the former makes poor hay, but the latter is more nutritious. Several good fodder grasses have also obtained a footing, and some patches of land which up to 1888 had thick deposits of reh on them are now covered with more or less valuable grasses. Dúb grass (*Cynodon dactylon*) is by no means uncommon.

Amraulau úsar.—At Amramau the idea of forming a fodder reserve was given up after a three years' trial. A number of cattle and sheep were purchased and herded on the land to supply manure, and fields were marked out and embanked so as to hold rain-water. During the rains they were ploughed with a deep plough and the rain-water allowed to percolate the sub-soil. After frequent ploughings the fields were well

manured and the next year were sown with rice. If the rice crop succeeded, a spring crop of barley or peas followed it. The land so reclaimed has been partly let out to tenants and partly cultivated under direct management. The reclaimed area rose from 10 acres in 1885 to 30 in 1888, and is now 39. It has now been arranged to sell the tract for Rs. 2,050, which after deducting the expenditure incurred in reclaiming the land will leave a small profit.

Cherat úsar.—This úsar in situated in the district of Aligarh, five miles from the town. It was acquired by Government in the year 1885 under the Land Acquisition Act at a compensation of Rs. 687-8-11. It is a block of unfertile land highly charged with salts, more or less injurious to plant life. The area of the plot is 242 acres. Until the year 1889 the entire plot was maintained as a fuel and fodder reserve, when half of it was marked off and enclosed by wire to try the experiment of reclamation by deep ploughing and manuring which had proved successful at Amramau. In 1890 tillage operations were commenced, and nine acres were brought under the plough; in 1891, 34 acres were further reclaimed, and during the year under report 33 acres more have been broken up; thus the total area brought under tillage is 76 acres.

The growth of the grass on the reserve has been more luxuriant than in the previous year: the yield amounted to 268 maunds. The whole of this produce has been converted into ensilage which will be used for feeding cattle in January and the following months. The propagation of trees by seed has proved unsuccessful, except in the case of babul (*Acacia arabica*). Either the seeds failed entirely to germinate or the seedlings withered away. Of the planted trees many show a stunted growth owing to their roots having struck into the underlying bed of kankar.

Gursikran úsar.—This plain lies at a distance of seven miles from the town of Aligarh. The greater portion of the plot is reserved as a fuel and fodder reserve, while a small part has been brought under the plough. Till last year the entire culturable area was occupied by tenants; in the course of three years $20\frac{7}{8}$ acres were thus reclaimed; but as the process of reclamation followed by the tenants was very slow and unsatisfactory, the reclamation operations were taken under departmental management during the year under report, and $17\frac{1}{2}$ acres were brought under the plough.

The plot under grass continues to show improvement. The growth of the grass is luxuriant, the predominant variety being the typical coarse úsar grass (*Sporobolus pallidus*), which though good enough to be grazed down when green, makes poor hay for which it is difficult to find a market. The dúb grass (*Eragrostis cynosuroides*) is also common on the úsar. During the year under report 282 maunds of grass were cut and stocked to feed the cattle of the Cherat dairy. Some dry cows were also removed from Cherat in April and succeeding months to graze on a part of the úsar not under special grass experiments.

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(8)—*Distribution of wheat seed.*

The demand for good wheat seed still continues to increase. In the year under review there was an increase of 1,104lbs of wheat seed supplied from the Experimental station, the total quantity distributed during the year being 26,975lbs against 25,871lbs distributed in the preceding year.

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(9)—*Ploughing fair.*

There are no special ploughing fairs, but ploughing matches are usually held at the different agricultural shows.

(10)—*Boring apparatus.*

The Agricultural Department has the services of two well sinkers who are paid by private individuals employing them on the work of boring for the period of such employment. The Department retains them when there is no private demand for their services. The amount contributed by private employers towards their wages for the year under report was Rs. 158-13-9, and that paid by the Department Rs. 26-7-9. The number of experimental borings performed during the year under report was 49.

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(11)—*The Lucknow Museum.*

The principal additions to the Museum during the year were in the library, for which a number of valuable books were purchased, while others were received by presentation. In the zoological section a considerable number of new specimens, chiefly of insects, were added, and the collection of coins was enriched by specimens, received from the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Gwalior Darbár, and other donors.

For want of accommodation there were comparatively few additions in the Art and Economic Sections.

The number of visitors to the Museum fell from 176,126 in 1891-92 to 166,349 in the year under review. The reason for this falling off was that a portion of the buildings in which the Economic and Numismatic Sections are located was closed to admit of alterations and repairs being carried out.

With a view to facilitating the purchase of Artwares similar to those exhibited in the Museum, the Museum Committee have directed the preparation of a register from which information likely to be of use to intending purchasers can be at once supplied. A collection of Artwares was made for the Raipur Museum ; a collection of Indian games for the Chicago Exhibition; and some carved wood panels were despatched to the Imperial Institute. Purchases for the institute were also made of specimens of soapstone work from Agra and of carpets and rugs from a number of the jails in these Provinces.

The preparation of plaster-casts illustrative of the mural decorations at Fatehpur-Sikri was carried on under considerable difficulties, and eight sets of casts were issued.

The total expenditure on the Museum amounted to Rs. 11,739, and the receipts were Rs. 1,481, of which sum Rs. 1,200 was a grant from the Lucknow Municipality.

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(12)—*Sahárunpur and Mussoorie Botanical Gardens.*

The season was not a very favourable one for either garden. In the plains the hot weather lasted unusually long, and the rains, though heavy, ceased early ; while cold and damp weather in the cold season was unfavourable to the vegetable garden. In the hill gardens the fruit trees suffered severely from the heavy falls of snow.

The total expenditure on the gardens at Saháranpur and Mussoorie was Rs. 20,579 as compared with Rs. 19,951 in the previous year, and the cash receipts amounted to Rs. 17,384 as compared with Rs. 16,833. The value of seeds and plants issued free to soldiers' gardens was Rs. 2,905 and the estimated saving to Government on drugs supplied to the Medical Department Rs. 1,326. If these amounts be included in the receipts, the total would amount to Rs. 21,615, and the Gardens may therefore claim to be more than self-supporting.

The demands for seeds and plants has increased rapidly during the last six years, the value of those sold in 1892-93 being Rs. 15,206 as compared with Rs. 12,248

in 1887-88. Acclimatized flower seeds gave good results, but acclimatized vegetable seeds did badly, and it has therefore been decided to issue the seeds only of vegetables that have proved to do well. The attempt to raise sugarcane from seed, which has as yet been unsuccessful, will be persevered with. The experience gained with the Arabian date at Saháranpur has pointed to the same conclusion as at Lucknow, that a supply of fruit cannot be expected in any season of normal rainfall. ' Experiments are now being made in the drier tracts of Bundelkhand, and seedlings and imported offsets have been distributed to several districts. Varieties of the guava and loquat imported from Brazil and Florida have proved inferior to the local kinds. Florida peaches have not been more successful; but two varieties of pear introduced from that country promise well. The persimmons introduced some years ago from Japan are apparently unsuited to the climate. The results of the experimental cultivation of jalap at Mussoorie have been disappointing.

Twelve trained gardeners were sent out during the year, and a cheap practical handbook on gardening was published by the Superintendent.

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(13)—*Lucknow Horticultural Gardens.*

The season was not on the whole a favourable one. In the hot weather excessively hot and dry winds destroyed the blossom of the mango trees, and disappointed the expectations that had been formed earlier in the season of an unusually good crop. The rains were heavy and continuous, but ceased early, and vegetation suffered first from the continuous wet and then from the long period of dry weather that followed. The cold weather, however, was favourable: no damage was done by frost, and there were frequent showers, which had a beneficial effect.

The total receipts were Rs. 13,312, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,300. If the value of trees and plants distributed gratis (Rs. 964) be added to the receipts, the total excess of expenditure over income is a little over Rs. 1,000 and is more than balanced by the contribution of Rs. 1,500 from nazúl funds. The receipts were considerably higher than in the previous year.

Twenty-seven thousand five hundred and eighty-seven fruit trees, ornamental trees, and plants (including cuttings) were distributed during 1892-93 as compared with 17,096 issued in 1891-92. The increase during the year under report is chiefly in the demand for limes and in plants sent to other public gardens. The issue of country vegetable seeds rose to double the quantity sent out last year.

The yield of fruit was generally disappointing; loquats, peaches, and pineapples did fairly well, several new varieties of peaches, pineapples, and other fruits have been introduced. Amongst vegetable and farm crops several improved kinds of peas have given good results. No success has attended the attempts to raise sugarcane from seed collected from cultivators, and several varieties of cane are now being grown in the garden to furnish seed for further experiment. Amongst flowers marked success has attended the experiment, begun many years ago, to cross-fertilize *hippeas-trums*. For the first time hyacinths have been grown with fairly satisfactory results. Satisfactory progress has been made with the eucalyptus plantation.

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(14)—*Arboriculture.*

Avenues.—The total length of avenues at the beginning of the year was 7,614 miles, to which 185 miles of new avenues were added during this year. The length of avenues is greater than last year owing to the bringing on the list of many roads with avenues that had previously been omitted. On the first class roads of the Province three quarters of the total length are now provided with avenues, on second class roads 36 per cent., on third class roads 13 per cent., and on 4th class roads 5 per cent.

The following table shows by Divisions the mileage of avenues and the number of trees planted during the year :—

Division.	Length of avenues under operation during 1892-93.	Total length of avenues at the close of 1891-92.	Length of new avenues planted during 1892-93.	Total length of avenues at the close of 1892-93	Total number of trees planted during 1892-93.
Meerut	478	707	28	735	20,609
Agra	516	1,361	13	1,374	20,478
Rohilkhand	437	702	25	727	6 149
Allahabad	898	1,701	34	1 735	23,215
Benares	325	737	17	754	6,828
Gorakhpur	157	402	13	415	1,463
Kumaun	43	40	3	43	1,284
Lucknow	386	802	41	843	5,998
Fyzabad	497	1,162	11	1,173	9,363
Total ...	3,732	7,614	185	7,799	95,387

The districts in which the largest additions of new avenues were made were Bulandshahr, Moradabad, Bánda, Jaunpur, Basti, and Hardoi.

The total expenditure on avenues was Rs. 58,746 as compared with Rs. 59,987 in the preceding year. Of the total expenditure Rs. 46,141 was spent on the maintenance of avenues planted previously and Rs. 12,605 on new avenues.

In most districts arboriculture is under the immediate management of the Tahsíldárs. In the Saháranpur district the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens has been placed in charge of arboriculture, and his advice has been made available to neighbouring District Boards who may wish to consult him.

Private individuals are reported to have taken an interest in planting trees and maintaining avenues at their own expense on public roads in the districts of Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jaunpur, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Rae Bareli, Hardoi, Gonda, and Bahraich. In Allahabad it is stated that private persons are showing increasing interest in this work.

Nurseries.—The number of nurseries maintained during the year increased from 204 to 220. At the beginning of the year there were 244,115 trees in the nurseries, and 170,991 were added while 129,752 were taken out, leaving 285,354 in stock at the close of the year. The only districts without nurseries are Bareilly and Benares, and there trees are purchased locally or obtained from the public gardens.

Groves.—Ninety groves covering an area of 634 acres were maintained, the total number in the previous year being 83.

Financial Resumé.—The following table shows the expenditure and receipts of each Division during the year under report :—

Divisions.	Receipts.			Charges.			
	Loppings and fellings.	Fruits, grass, &c	Total.	Avenues.	Groves and nurseries.	Loppings and fellings.	Total.
Meerut ...	8,627	1,118	9,745	11,395	2 066	120	13,581
Agra ...	3,862	2,060	5,922	9 404	1,776	111	11,291
Rohilkhand ...	2 414	5,563	7 977	7,423	613	37	8 073
Allahabad ...	2,027	1 944	3,971	14,822	2,811	161	17,294
Benares ...	1,624	3,569	5,193	4,910	1,127	63	6,100
Gorakhpur ...	957	885	1,842	2,088	720	342	3,150
Kumaun ...	6	96	102	240	821	...	1,061
Lucknow ...	1,893	1,025	2,918	4,061	1 898	57	6,016
Fyzabad ...	2,289	1,978	4,267	4,903	611	149	5,668
Total ...	23,699	18,238	41 937	58 746	12,413	1,040	72,229

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 72,229 as compared with Rs. 72,462 in the previous year, and the receipts to Rs. 41,937 as compared with Rs. 38,349. The actual cost to Government was thus Rs. 30,292 as compared with Rs. 34,113. In Bulandshahr, Bijnór, Pilibhít, Benares, Gonda, and Partabgarh the income exceeded the expenditure. There was also a considerable increase in the receipts in the districts of Aligarh, Bareilly, Budaun, Allahabad, Mizapur, Basti, Rae Bareli, and Hardoi. In some cases the receipt was fortuitous, in others it is shown to have been the result of more attention to management. On the other hand there was again this year a further decline in the receipts of Muzaffarnagar and Meerut. The decrease in the former district is owing to there being less dead wood for sale owing to fewer storms and to there not being funds for lopping. The decrease in Meerut has not been explained.

Tree-planting otherwise than on roadsides.—In addition to the planting of roadside trees the District Boards have occasionally undertaken the planting up of encamping-grounds and more rarely of waste places. The planting of encamping-grounds many of which are at present entirely destitute of shade is likely to be a most useful work.

Compilation of arboricultural circulars in book form.—The circulars issued from the Department of Land Records from time to time were revised during the year and reissued as a compilation in book form. It is believed that the old circulars issued many years ago had been lost sight of. The question of translating that part of the Manual which deals with actual tree-planting is under consideration.

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(15)—*Promotion of horse-breeding operations through Civil Agency.*

The establishment of the Civil Veterinary Department, the attention of which is to be given to the prevention of cattle-disease and the promotion of veterinary education, as well as to the encouragement of horse-breeding, was carried out during the year, and on the 2nd of September 1892 Veterinary Captain Rayment was appointed Superintendent of the Department in the Provinces. The steps taken towards giving effect to the suggestions of the Government of India for the extension and improvement of horse-breeding have been discussed with the Superintendent, with the result that he has been empowered to entertain a few trained *salutris* as a beginning, and to draw up proposals for the establishment of a veterinary school at Cawnpore, where it is intended to give practical training sufficient to qualify the students for employment as *salutris* in districts. The Chairman of District Boards were communicated with by Government with a view to ascertaining whether the Boards would undertake the management of stallions supplied by Government, and the Board of Revenue made similar inquiries as to the assistance that might be expected from landowners or Court of Wards. Subsequently the Government made a grant of Rs. 7,000 for the purchase of stallions in the present financial year, but the expenditure of this sum and the arrangements for distributing the animals do not belong to the period now under report. At the suggestion of the Government of India it has also been decided that patwáris shall keep up a register of mares, a commencement being made in those districts in which horse-breeding operations are now being carried on. The tracts in these Provinces in which horse-breeding is most successfully carried on are the four southern districts of the Meerut Division, Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Meerut, and Muzaffarnagar and some parts of Saháranpur. In the Rohilkhand Division a beginning has been made in Bijnor, Moradabad, Sháhjahánpur, and Budaun, but these as well as Agra and Muttra are described by the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department as only moderately good from the horse-breeding stand-point. One hundred and eighty eight stallions have been supplied by the Imperial Government, including 36 thorough-breds, 77 Norfolk-trotters, and 61 Arabs. Only in Cawnpore and Etáwah have stallions other than those purchased by the Imperial Government as yet been located. The experiments made by the Department in fodder cultivation at Bábugárh have been very successful, and a class is now

held there twice a year for the instruction of zamíndárs, Courts of Wards' managers, and others. Hitherto the pupils have come chiefly from the Panjáb, where horse-breeding operations are more extensively carried on than in these Provinces.

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(16)—*Experiments in Dairying.*

A dairy was established at Cherat in the Aligarh district in 1891 under the management of Mr. Keventer, a Swedish dairy expert, Mr. Keventer began work in August 1891, and for a few months he had not very much to do. The assembling of the cavalry camp at Aligarh first brought him custom on a large scale, and the demand for dairy produce then increased very rapidly. In October only 18lbs. of butter where sold, in the following months the sales were :—

	lbs.
November	201
December	345
January	839
February	869
March	940

With the beginning of the hot weather the sales fell off in April to 780lbs and in May to 545. Some customers were too far off; others had gone to the hills. Arrangements were subsequently made with Messrs. Murray & Co., general merchants, for the sale of butter at Naini Tal at a price sufficiently high to free the dairy from any suspicion of interfering with private enterprise, which has already established one dairy in that neighbourhood. In consequence of these arrangements the sales increased—

	lbs.
In June to	742
„ July „	760
„ August „	934
„ September „	898

The principal object of keeping the dairy in full working order during the hot weather months was to ascertain with what success the difficulties of making and transporting butter at that season could be overcome. There is no ice manufactory at Aligarh, and the distance of the dairy from the railway station was found very inconvenient as the weather got warmer. For a time a bungalow in Aligarh was hired, but this arrangement also did not work well: and when the rains began the manager went back to the farm. The expense of ice and of boxes in which to pack the butter in ice was considerable, and the weight of the boxes added considerably to the railway charges. During the latter part of the season butter was sent to Naini Tal without ice: it was found that if made up at once on arrival it remained perfectly good. In the plains butter was sent regularly as far as Meerut and Lucknow, and no complaints have been made of the condition in which it arrived. The Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway authorities were good enough to arrange for the rapid despatch of parcels sent to Naini Tal; without this assistance the butter could scarcely have arrived in good condition. The ready sale of the butter shows that the arrangements made were satisfactory; and it has been shown that even in the hot weather butter can be transported long distances. The expense, however, was considerable; and it was found very difficult to work at a profit.

The manufacture of cheese was carried on when there was a sufficient supply of milk after the demand for butter had been met. Some samples of the cheese were very promising; but Mr. Keventer's opinion that Indian cheese is inferior in flavour to the imported article is evidently shared by the public: and he has not sold a very large quantity. The opening of a dairy at Lucknow may assist in getting the surplus stock disposed of. The manufacture of *ghí, khoa, khír,* and such articles was not financially successful.

The profit on the 12 months' working is put at Rs. 2,030 if Mr. Keventer's pay be excluded from the charges. This is a calculated profit, as the accounts cannot be altogether kept distinct from those of the *úsar* reserve at Cherat.

If dairies can be worked profitably the advantage to the European community, especially in the large stations, will be very great: and advantage has been taken of the extension of Mr. Keventer's service to April 1894 next, to arrange for opening a dairy at Lucknow. It is understood that private dairies are likely to be opened at Delhi and Gwalior by persons who visited Cherat to learn the work: and in several military stations dairies are now working successfully. Mr. Keventer worked dairies at several shows, and he has visited a considerable number of stations to give advice either as to the starting of dairies or working of dairy machinery.

Forests.

Owing to the forest reports being drawn up for the year July 1st to June 30th instead of April 1st to March 30th the present chapter relates to the period April 1892 to June 1893.

Extension and constitution of State Forests.—The alterations of areas during 1892-93 were slight.

Areas.—The area of reserved forests was actually reduced by 25 square miles, being 3,744 against 3,769 square miles in 1891-92. Thirty-one square miles were lost to the Central Circle by the more accurate computation of areas, and one square mile was surrendered to the Ránis of Landhaura under a decree of the Civil Court. A gain of three square miles by reservation brought the net loss to 29 square miles. In the Oudh Circle five square miles were reserved and one square mile was transferred to "unclassed forests," pending formal reservation which it was found had not taken place.

The only protected forests are those of the Naini Tal district of 90 square miles, which it is proposed to convert into reserved forests, and four square miles in the Jhánsi district.

The area of the unclassed forests was diminished by reservations in the Central and Oudh Circles and increased by the addition of certain areas undergoing reservation.

In the School Circle there are 8,368 acres of waste land in the Dehra Dún Division. The Superintendent of the Dún is of opinion that 4,975 acres should be formed into a grazing ground at once on condition that the grass be fired annually. The Conservator doubts the expediency of firing and regards the proposed condition as inconsistent with the present ideas regarding reserved forests. The question whether this area should be formed into a grazing ground, which has been raised, is one which the Lieutenant-Governor has been unable to decide until he is placed in possession of all the facts relating to these grass lands. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has reviewed all previous forest settlements, and has passed such orders as seem called for with a view to placing the reserves on an unassailable legal basis. The necessary measures have received the approval of the Government of India.

Additional reservations, still in the preliminary stage, comprise in the Central Circle some forest areas which it is proposed to set apart for the wood supply of Almora, and certain tracts of the Kumaun-Bhábar, specially suited for the production of acacia catechu. In the Oudh Circle the exchange of lands with the Khairigarh estate and the re-alignment of boundaries in Gonda are matters under settlement tending to the consolidation of the reserves.

The provisions of Chapter IV of Act VII of 1878 have been applied to the unmeasured lands of the hill tracts of Kumaun, and draft rules for their management are under the consideration of the Government of India.

Demarcation.—In the Central Circle demarcation is practically complete and the repairs of boundary marks were generally attended to. In the Oudh Circle satisfactory progress was made in the renovation of marks on boundaries returned as demarcated. The necessary repairs as well as the improvement of existing marks met with attention.

Surveys.—The chief work of the year was the completion by the Imperial Forest Survey Branch of the survey of the Pilibhít forests with an area of 151 square miles and of 98 square miles of the cis-Sarda Kheri forests, at a cost of little over Rs. 22 a square mile. Minor surveys of new roads and lines as well as of certain boundaries were carried out in both the Central and School Circles.

Working-Plans.—Conservators and their officers strove to work up to the prescriptions of the plans and conformed to orders on the subject. Deviations where they occurred were satisfactorily explained, and as the existing plans come to be revised and made to accord with the better known conditions of both the forests and the markets, their provisions will doubtless be complied with more closely. The preparation of new working-plans is proceeding with commendable activity in the Central Circle. A new plan has been drawn up for the Rehar and Garhibulchand forests. A plan has been framed for the Lansdowne reserves, and a commencement has been made in other forests of the Garhwál Division. In the Oudh Circle the Kheri working-plan was sanctioned, and its introduction has led to the closing of the Bahramghát saw mills and to the substitution of exploitation by purchasers instead of by Government agency. Plans were in course of preparation in all the divisions of this circle by either specially deputed officers or by the Divisional Officer, but none were actually completed. A working-plan for the Saháranpur Division of the School Circle is under preparation.

Plans of operations.—The works of the year were executed on the usual prearranged plans of operations, but these were not fully carried out in all instances, mainly owing to insufficiency of establishments.

WORKING OF THE YEAR.

Communications and Buildings.—The outlay on communications and buildings for the 15 months under report compares with that of the previous year as follows:—

Circle.	Roads and bridges.		Buildings.		Other works.	Total.	Percentage on gross expenditure.
	New work.	Repairs.	New work.	Repairs.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Central	6,191	28,444	11,891	9,121	2,781	58,428	16·19
Oudh	1,752	13,190	,, 10,897	6,046	2,484	34,369	7·51
School	10,100	*11,584	5,302	5,313	2,391	34,690	9 77
	18,043	53,218	28,090	20,480	7,656	1,27,487	10·87
Total, 1892-93 ...	71,261		48,570		7,656	1,27,487	10 87
Total, 1891-92 ...	60,964		38,113		8,951	1,08,028	10 78

* Includes contribution of Rs. 1,621 by the District Board.

The expenditure on new roads in the Central Circle was less than in the previous year, but against this more money was expended on maintenance. In the Oudh Circle roads and bridges cost Rs. 1,312 and buildings Rs. 3,839 more than in 1891-92.

The charges for maintenance were high owing to extensive repairs being necessitated by the damage caused by the heavy rains of 1892, and the exceptional fall of snow in the winter following.

The outlay in buildings was somewhat higher than usual both in the Central and Oudh Circles, and the expenditure on "*Other Works*" exceeded in all circles that of previous years.

Breaches of Forest Law.—The following table exhibits the number and class of forest offences during 1891-92 and the period under report, April 1892 to June 1893:—

Circle.		Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor produce.	Illicit grazing.	Other offences.	Total
Central ...	1891-92 ...	32	418	10	119	579
	1892-93 ...	36	520	80	128	714
Oudh ...	1891-92 ...	14	99	64	19	196
	1892-93 ...	14	84	110	1	209
School ...	1891-92 ...	10	39	27	29	105
	1892-93 ...	15	68	38	24	145
Total ...	1891-92 ...	56	556	101	167	880
	1892-93 ...	65	672	178	153	1,068

On the whole the offences, when it is considered that they relate to 15 months instead of 12, correspond very nearly with those reported on in 1891-92. More cases of illicit grazing were detected in all circles, and fewer miscellaneous offences were brought to notice in Oudh.

The results of the prosecutions instituted and the cases compounded are tabulated in the following statement:—

Circle.		Cases taken into Court.				Percentage of persons convicted to persons prosecuted.	Cases compromised under section 67.	
		Convictions		Acquittals.				
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		Cases.	Persons.
Central	1891-92 ...	25	46	18	137	25	546	1,104
	1892-93 ...	53	103	9	24	81	662	1,024
Oudh	1891-92 ...	61	134	14	52	72	118	230
	1892-93 ...	95	182	10	20	90	93	229
School	1891-92 .	9	80	2	6	93	92	187
	1892-93 .	8	26	4	9	74	135	362
Total ...	1891-92 ...	95	260	34	195	57	756	1,521
	1892-93 ...	156	311	23	53	85	890	1,615

The results show a marked improvement over those of the previous year. In the Oudh Circle 95 out of 105 cases resulted in convictions. There were only 12 prosecutions in the School Circle, and of these four were unsuccessful.

The number of offences compounded under section 67 in the Central Circle was normal, and the compensation taken from each person averaged Rs. 2-6-10. The average compensation in cases similarly disposed of in the Oudh Circle rose to more than Rs. 6 owing to action taken on account of the illicit felling of green *shisham* by a purchaser.

Protection from fire.—The results of fire protective measures compared with those of 1891-92 were as shown in the following statement:—

Circle.		Total area of circle.	Area attempted to be protected.	Percentage of area attempted to total area of circle.	Area actually protected.	Failures.	Percentage of failures.	Cost during the year.	Cost per acre actually protected.
		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Rs.	Pies.
Central ...	1891-92 ...	1,168,761	700,269	59·91	679,028	21,241	3·03	23,608	6·67
	1892-93 ...	1,150,820	723,014	62·82	715,123	7,891	1·09	20,334	5·45
Oudh ...	1891-92 ...	791,070	634,669	80·12	596,539	38,130	6 00	19,233	6·19
	1892-93 ...	794,365	627,725	79·02	593,122	34,603	5·51	22,909	7 41
School ...	1891-92 . .	460,890	406,100	88·11	403,674	2,426	0·59	5,873	2·79
	1892-93 ...	460,796	424,663	92·16	423,659	1,004	0·23	4,783	2·16
Total ...	1891-92 ...	2,421,621	1,741,038	71·89	1,679,241	61,797	3 54	48,714	5·56
	1892-93 ...	2,405,981	1,775,402	73·79	1,731,904	43,498	2·45	48,026	5·32

The main feature was the exceptional immunity from fires due to the favourable season. The best results at the lowest cost were again obtained in the School Circle, where the large percentage of 92·16 of the entire forest area is under protection: only 1,004 acres were burnt, and the cost fell from 2·79 pies to 2·16 pies per acre. Further additions were made to the protected area in the Central Circle, which now amounts to 62·82 per cent. of the whole. The failures, amounting to 1·09 per cent. occurred almost entirely in the Bundelkhand Division, only 48 acres being burnt over in other divisions. The cost was reduced from 6·67 pies per acre in the previous year to 5·45 in that reported on. In the Oudh Circle the results were less favourable, in spite of the acknowledged advantages of frequent rain throughout the hot weather. The area over which protection was attempted was, for some reason not explained, less by 7,000 acres than that in the previous year and of that area failures were recorded over 34,600 acres, or but 3,500 acres less than in 1891-92. The chief failures again took place in the Pilibhít and Bhira forests. The want of success in fire conservancy over a number of years in these forests is attributed to three causes, *viz.* :—

(*a*) want of a sufficiency of clear cut fire lines;
(*b*) the opposition or indifference of the tenantry to fire protection; and
(*c*) incompetency or negligence of the subordinate protective staff.

The first cause has now been removed in Pilibhít by the clearance of 31 miles of 100 feet lines and 23 miles of 50 feet lines during the past two years. Similar lines have been laid out in Bhira, and, it is said, will be cleared before the coming dry season. Orders have issued restricting the firing of the open compartments of the Puranpur forests to once a year, and then only under supervision. In Bhira the tenantry have been warned that a continuance of fires may result in the suspension of their privileges, and it may be necessary to adopt similar measures in Pilibhít; but so long as so much blame attaches to the Forest subordinates, and, as has been pointed out to Conservators, the arrangements do not receive the full personal supervision of the Divisional Officer, it is hopeless to look for satisfactory

results. The initial difficulties to be overcome in establishing a good system of fire conservancy are fully recognised, but there is no reason why they should not be surmounted here as they have been elsewhere in the early days of protection from fire. The cost rose to 7·41 pies per acre actually protected, which is accounted for by the number of additional fire lines cleared.

The rules under section 25 of the Forest Act regulating the kindling of fires in the proximity of Government forests have been more widely distributed and enforced. No amendment of them has been found necessary. Their non-effectiveness previously reported upon seems to have been due entirely to want of publication and to no action being taken for their enforcement.

Regulation of grazing and protection from cattle.—The areas closed and open to grazing are returned as follows :—

Circle.	Closed to all animals		Closed to browsers.		Open to all animals.	Total area.	Remarks.
	Whole year.	Part of year.	Whole year.	Part of year.	Whole year.		
	Sqr. mls.	Sqr. mls.	Sqr. mls.	Sqr. mls.	Sqr. mls.	Sqr. mls.	
Reserved Forests.							
Central ...	695	248	264	...	497	1,704	
Oudh ...	588	35	...	...	618	1,241	
School ...	*193	72	148	...	*386	*799	* Inclusive of leased forests.
Total ...	1,476	355	412	...	1,501	3,744	
Protected Forests.							
Central ...	5	...	4	...	85	94	
Unclassed Forests.							
Central ...	...	...	32	...	...	32	
Oudh ...	1	...	...	...	£	3	
School ...	1	...	...	...	13	14	
Total ...	2	...	32	...	15	49	
GRAND TOTAL, ALL FORESTS ...	1,483	355	448	...	1,601	3,887	

In Oudh the percentage of closed areas is stated to be too small and excessive grazing has led to the deterioration of forest growth. In some cases Government are advised that the number of cattle admitted to graze is so large proportionately to the open area as to prevent both the improvement and the rational working of the forests. An additional closure of 46 square miles has been sanctioned in Kheri, the Conservator has been authorized to catch and remove the herds of wild cattle from the Bhinga forests, and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to localise and further limit grazing wherever this can be done without unduly restricting the reasonable requirements of the neighbouring population.

New rules for the admission of cattle to the Dehra Dún and Saháranpur forests have received the approval of Government.

Artificial reproduction.—The expenditure of the past two years is compared in the margin. There were no additions to regular plantations. In the Central Circle Rs. 1,398, exclusive of Rs. 732 for permanent establishment, were expended in the upkeep of the Ránikhet orchard. A proposal to let this orchard to a suitable tenant rather than maintain it at a loss

Circle.	Years.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	2,166	2,601
Oudh	636	304
School	3,644	9,197
Total ...	6,446	12,102

was accepted in 1892, but the Conservator has now shown that by dispensing with the services of a special Superintendent, making better arrangements for selling the fruit, and making allowance for the plants distributed free, the income can be made to cover the expenditure: and Government have decided to keep up the garden on its present footing. It has served in the past to stimulate the cultivation of fruit in Kumaun, as well as to supply grafts to distant parts of the country and the fact that more than 11,000* grafted fruit trees were sent out last year proves that its usefulness still continues. Cultural operations were limited in the Central Circle to sowings of oak and to planting out of deodár and cypress in blanks. The Conservator lays stress on the desirability of making the sowings of chír and oak the main operations in the Naini Tal Division rather than the planting out of exotics here and there in blanks. In Oudh only the areas of previous years were tended. The sál sowings in clear felled strips in Gorakhpur have so far succeeded. The expenditure in the School Circle increased from Rs. 1,303 in 1890-91 and Rs. 3,644 in 1891-92 to Rs. 9,197 during the period under report, and the results recorded in the Dehra Dún and Saháranpur Divisions are not commensurate with the expenditure. More extended operations were undertaken as desirable for the improvement of the forests, and as necessary for the course of instruction at the Forest School; but Conservators have been urged to reduce the cost of these operations. Good work was done in Jaunsár, where 208 acres were added, and a large number of plants, chiefly deodár, were put out at a total cost of Rs. 5,174.

* 1,888 on payment 9,501 free

Experiments.—The cultivation of lac is under trial in the School Circle. The experimental planting of date palms in the Bundelkhand Division is, so far, favourably reported upon. Of exotic trees the *Robinia Pusedo Acacia* succeeds at Naini Tal; *Cryptomeria Japonica* and *Pinus Khasya* are doing well at Chakráta.

Exploitation of major forest produce.—The construction of railways has much facilitated the extraction and transport of forest produce in all Divisions of Oudh. The extraction and conversion are now done by purchasers, and the only departmental work of this nature now carried on is that connected with the disposal of fuel, which does not yet attract private enterprise. The Thadiar sledge road in Jaunsár served for the transport of 390,536 sleepers and scantlings, and represents a saving in the cost of carriage of Rs. 29,061. It has been of further advantage in obviating the stoppage of work for want of labour which would have occurred in times of scarcity and cholera had the sleepers been carried by coolies.

Exploitation of minor forest produce.—The receipts from grazing and the sale of fodder grass for the 15 months under notice compare with those of the previous year as follows:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle	35,391	32,728
Oudh ,, ...	52,726	63,166
School ,, ...	34,190	31,515
Total ...	1,22,307	1,27,409

In the Central Circle the forests provided grazing worth, at full rates, Rs. 60,790, of which, in round numbers, Rs. 36,000 worth was given free and Rs. 24,000 worth paid for.

The distillation of crude resin continued in the School Circle, and as a market has now been found for the turpentine as well as for the resin the extension of the industry will be considered. The demand for wood tar and pitch has not increased. The development of the trade in the gum of the *Bauhinia retusa* is receiving attention and experiments in collecting and cultivating lac are being carried out.

Gross yield and outturn of forest produce.—The abstract below of timber, fuel and minor produce removed from the forests during the period under report and the agency by which the products were removed clearly shows that there was no lack of activity in exploiting the forests and no falling off in the outturn.

Total outturn of the Forests.

	In cubic feet (000's omitted)								
	Class.					By whom removed.			
	Total outturn.	Selection fellings.	Improvement fellings.	Coppice fellings.	Unregulated fellings.	Government agency.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.
CENTRAL CIRCLE.									
For the 15 months, 1st April 1892 to 30th June 1893.									
Timber	15,04	6,69,	3,59,	7,	4,69,	81,	12,26,	12,	1,85,
Firewood	33,95, Rs	4,44,	1,95,	44,	27,13,	2,59, Rs.	17,86, Rs.	2, Rs.	13,98, Rs
Minor produce ...	3,01,435	...	...	...	...	9,816	2,55,155	110	36,354
OUDH CIRCLE.									
For the 15 months, 1st April 1892 to 30th June 1893.									
Timber	36,68,	84,	2,01,	4,	33,78,	3,58,	10,45,	16,18,	6,48,
Firewood	48,59, Rs.	...	25,32,	5,88,	17,38,	36,90, Rs	7,02, Rs.	2,73, Rs	1,93, Rs.
Minor produce ...	1,50,555	...	...	...	...	32,672	98,656	13,492	5,735
SCHOOL CIRCLE.									
For the 15 months, 1st April 1892 to 30th June 1893.									
Timber	10,17,	7,94,	1,58,	3,	62,	2,95,	7,07,	15,	...
Firewood	25,20, Rs.	10,95,	57,	2,39,	11,29,	4,61, Rs.	4,74, Rs.	9,81, Rs	6,04, Rs.
Minor produce ...	80,179	...	...	...	...	9,681	57,211	12,080	1,207
GROSS TOTAL.									
Timber	61,89,	15,47,	7,19,	14,	39,08,	7,34,	29,78,	16,45,	8,33,
Firewood	1,07,74, Rs	15,39,	27,83,	8,71,	55,80,	44,11, Rs	29,13, Rs.	12,56, Rs.	21,95, Rs.
Minor produce ...	5,32,169	...	...	...	...	52,169	4,11,022	25,682	43,296
1891-92. Timber	42,05,	15,74,	5,38,	...	20,93,	5,74,	20,21,	12,14,	3,96,
1891-92. Firewood	76,73, Rs.	16,92,	17,10,	...	42,71,	18,20, Rs	24,57, Rs	18,55, Rs.	15 41, Rs.
1891-92. Minor produce .	4,69,610	..	...	...	...	39,977	3,51,846	69,980	7,807

The removals of timber by the different agencies compare with those of 1891-92 in the different circles as follows :—

	Government Agency.				Purchasers.				Free grantees.				Right-holders.			
	Central Circle.	Oudh Circle.	School Circle.	Total.	Central Circle.	Oudh Circle.	School Circle.	Total.	Central Circle.	Oudh Circle.	School Circle.	Total.	Central Circle.	Oudh Circle.	School Circle.	Total.
	Cubic feet (000's omitted).															
Timber—																
1891-92 ..	14,	2,88,	2,72,	5,74,	7,55,	6,05,	6,61,	20,21,	45,	10,80,	89,	12,14,	1,58,	2,38,	...	3,96,
1892-93 ...	81,	3,58,	2,95,	7,34,	12,26,	10,45,	7,07,	29,78,	12,	16,18,	15,	16,45,	1,85,	6,48,	...	8,33,
Firewood—																
1891-92 ...	1,66,	14,01,	2,53,	18,20,	10,92,	8,58,	5,07,	24,57,	6,	2,85,	15,64,	18,55,	13,60,	1,81,	...	15,41,
1892-93 ...	2,59,	36,90,	4,61,	44,11,	17,36,	7,02,	4,74,	29,13,	2,	2,73,	9,81,	12,56,	13,98,	1,93,	6,04,	21,95,

Under departmental agency the increases were mainly due to the longer period to which the returns relate, and to more extensive working out of firewood in Oudh. The reclassification of timber used departmentally explains the difference in the Central Circle. It is noticeable that less fuel was removed by purchasers in both the Oudh and Central Circles.

The value of the timber and fuel in stock in the departmental depôts at the beginning and the end of the period under report is shown in the following table:—

Depôt stocks of timber and firewood.

Circle.		At beginning, *viz.*, 1st April 1892.		At end, *viz.*, 30th June 1893.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		C. ft.	Rs.	C. ft.	Rs.
Central	Timber	1,464	1,084	23,089	1,367
	Firewood	1,784	108	9,700	634
Oudh	Timber	984,075	6,44,879	510,778	3,84,393
	Firewood	360,797	16,689	1,087,556	55,978
School	Timber	232,387	1,97,544	231,472	2,02,844
	Firewood	133,347	24,919	196,939	26,570

Financial.—The results for the financial year were:—

		Rs.	Rs.
Receipts			16,52,537
Expenditure	A	5,82,468	9,28,455
Ditto	B	3,45,987	
	Surplus		7,24,082

and the following statement shows the receipts, expenditure and surplus during each of the last financial five years distributed over the three circles:—

Receipts, Expenditure and Surplus.

Circle.	Receipts.					Expenditure.					Surplus.				
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92	1892-93.	1888-89.	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92.	1892-93	1888-89.	1889-90	1890 91.	1891-92	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	5 32,833	5,92 949	5,80,384	5,33,274	5,58 644	2,54,400	2,59,920	2,49,508	2,76,966	2 84,029	2,78,433	3 33,029	3,30,816	2,56,908	2,74,615
Oudh ...	5,79 654	6,86 556	7 08,987	7,58,907	7,94,048	3,16,879	4 32,127	4,02,716	4 01 137	3,56,575	2,22,775	2 56,429	3,06 251	3,57,770	4,37,473
School ...	3,90,315	4,32,660	3,48,528	1,39,272	2,99,845	2,67 470	2,71,104	2,60,613	2,77,717	2,87,951	1,22,845	1,61 556	87,915	1,61,555	11,994
Total ...	14,62,802	17,14,159	16,37,879	17,31,513	16,52,537	8,38,749	9,63,151	9,18,897	9,55,320	9,28,455	6,24,053	7,51,005	7,18,982	7,76,293	7,24,062

The following tables compare the chief financial details for the fifteen months under report with those of 1891-92:—

Receipts and Expenditure under the headings of Departmental Timber Operations, Other Revenue and Organization, &c., of Forests.

Circle.		Departmental Timber Operations.			Other Revenue.			Organization, improvement and extension of forests	Net surplus.
		Receipts	Charges.	Surplus.	Receipts.	Charges	Surplus.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central	1891-92	44,451	35,736	8,715	4,88,823	1,15,076	3,73,747	1,25,554	2,56 908
	1892-93	65,905	48,284	17 621	7,19,716	1,51,649	5,68,067	1,60,867	4,24,821
Oudh	1891-92	4,51,931	2,75,098	1,76,833	3,07,036	61,643	2,45,393	64,390	3,57,830
	1892-93	4,98 832	2,48,487	2,50,345	4,10,684	92,667	3,18,017	1,15,912	4,52,450
School	1891-92	2 59,345	1,57,587	1,01,758	1,79,927	38,873	1,41,054	81,257	1,61,555
	1892-93	2,44,526	2,02,633	41,893	1,94,275	45,538	1,48,737	1,06,719	83,911
Total	1891-92	7,55,727	4,68,421	2,87,306	9,75,786	2,15,592	7,60,194	2,71,207	7,76,293
	1892-93	8,09,263	4,99,404	3,09,859	13,24,675	2,89,854	10,84,821	3,83,498	9,61,182

Details of Receipts under the principal budget heads for the fifteen months ending 30th June 1893, with the figures of the previous financial year.

Circle.	Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency.		Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers and purchasers.		Confiscated drift and waif wood.		Forests not managed by Government.		Miscellaneous.		Total in 1892 £3.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	44,451	65 905	4,81,040	7,00,469	1,695	832	...	...	6,088	18,415	7,85,621
Oudh ...	4,51,931	4,98,832	2,76,759	3,74,651	16 839	13,186	...	...	13,439	22,847	9,09,516
School	2,56,704	2,39,932	1,54,796	1,76,807	3,959	7,481	8,179	8,569	15,634	6,012	4 38,801
Total ...	7,53,086	8,04,669	9,12,595	12,51,927	22,493	21,499	8,179	8,569	35,161	47,274	21,33,938

Expenditure on Conservancy and Works for the fifteen months ending 30th June 1893, with the figures of the previous financial year.

Circle.		Timber and other produce removed by Government agency.	Timber and other produce removed by consumers and purchasers.	Confiscated drift and waif wood.	Rent on leased forests.	Live stock, stores, tools and plant	Communications and buildings.	Organisation, improvement and extension of forests.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	1891-92 ...	23,631	26,387	6	507	13,157	54,740	36,193	1,367	1,55,088
	1892-93 ...	34,663	35,283	...	744	10,994	58,428	44,995	2,813	1,87,920
Oudh ...	1891-92 ...	2,06,078	11,027	8,292	...	8,710	27,957	22,061	10,252	2,94,377
	1892-93 ...	1,74,784	11,817	7,126	...	11,599	34,369	60,599	9 804	3,10,098
School ...	1891-92 ...	1,07,448	3,112	1,679	12,554	3,792	20,331	20,813	*11,207	1,80,936
	1892-93 ...	1,39,148	2,148	2,947	12,927	5,119	33,039	32,685	†10,212	2,38,255
Total ...	1891-92 ...	3,37,157	40,526	9,977	13,061	25,659	1,03,028	79,067	22,826	6,31,301
	1892-93 ...	3,48,595	49,248	10,073	13,671	27,712	1,25,866	1,38,279	22,829	7,36,273

* Includes Rs. 1,778, being expenditure on forests not managed by Government.
† Includes Rs. 4,950, ditto ditto.

Expenditure on Establishments for the fifteen months ending 30th June 1893, with the figures of the previous financial year.

Circle.	Salaries.		Travelling allowances.		Contingencies.		Total.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central	97,723	1,41,653	15,419	21,826	7,236	9,401	1,20,378	1,72,880
Oudh	85,662	1,18,745	13,944	18,224	7,154	9,999	1,06,760	1,46,968
School	84,332	1,01,673	7,020	8,811	5,428	6,151	96,780	1,16,635
Total ...	2,67,717	3,62,071	36,383	48,861	19,818	25,551	3,23,918	4,36,483

The Oudh Circle shows the largest surplus on record, a result partly attributable to the sale during the year of timber in stock to the value of two lakhs of rupees. The steady development of the resources of this Circle is a matter for which the Forest Officers of Oudh deserve credit: their further development will depend on the carrying out of the working-plans which are now being compiled and the maintenance of a sufficient and trained staff for securing observance of their provisions. In the Central Circle the surplus exceeds that of the previous year. The decreased receipts in the School Circle were principally due to the Rájputána-Malwa Railway having purchased fewer sleepers under the terms of the new contract, and also to the non-payment during the year by the North-Western Railway for 31,400 broad-gauge sleepers, the value of which amounted to Rs. 85,368. It is a matter of regret that the delay in bringing out the sleepers should have operated so as to make the year's results appear unfavourable. But for this deferred adjustment the surplus of the financial year would have amounted to Rs. 8,09,450 and been the highest ever yet obtained in these Provinces.

The balances of revenue outstanding in the Oudh and School Circles were again considerable, being Rs. 42,534 and Rs. 33,335 respectively.

Mines and Quarries.

The following figures represent the receipts on account of mines and quarries and from mill rents for the year 1891-92 :—

	Demand.	Collections.	Recoverable balance.
Stone quarry receipts—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mirzapur	52,622	52,622	...
Almora	176	176	...
Total ...	52,798	52,798	...
Mill rents—			
Naini Tal	*1,884	1,831	53
Almora	*11,189	10,641	548
Garhwál	2,446	2,446	...
Total ...	15,519	14,918	601
Grand Total ...	68,317	67,716	601

* The demand is inclusive of arrears of past years, amounting to Rs. 96 in Naini Tal and Rs. 158 in Almora.

Trade.

Registration of Traffic.

The following traffic was registered during the year :—

(1) Traffic with Tibet and Nepál.

(2) Internal traffic by road and river of the districts of Rae Bareli, Sultánpur, Partábgarh, Fyzabad, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Gházipur and Ballia.

(3) Traffic by rail with the ports, Native States and other British Provinces.

Foreign Traffic.

The only foreign countries with which these Provinces trade directly are Tibet and Nepál, the traffic with which is registered under the orders of the Government of India at registration posts maintained on the principal trade routes. The traffic

is comparatively insignificant and shows little sign of expansion. The expense of transport across the passes of the Himálayas hinders the development of the trade with Tibet; and the fiscal policy of the Nepál Government throws difficulties in the way of traders to that country, and accounts for the stationary character of the traffic, an increase in which might reasonably have been expected to follow the opening up of the Sub-Himálayan districts of these Provinces by the Bengal and North-Western Railway, which runs close up to the frontier. The following table compares the total traffic in the year under report with the preceding year:—

Direction of traffic.	1892-93.		1891-92.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
Imports—	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
From Tibet	64,843	5,51,104	68,164	5,52,970
„ Nepál	1,763,404	51,86,828	2,773,306	64 34,052
Total ...	1,828,247	57,37,932	2,841,470	69,87,022
Exports—				
To Tibet	59 115	2,84,308	50,879	2,67,719
„ Nepál	239,761	35,54,584	235,802	37,47,516
Total ...	298,876	38,38,892	286,681	40,15,235

The total value of the trade is Rs. 95,76,824 as compared with Rs. 1,10,02,257 in 1891-92. The value of the trade registered 12 years ago, in 1880-81, was Rs. 95,46,524.

Tibet.—The trade with Tibet is carried on by the Bhutiyas, who bring over borax, wool and salt to be bartered for articles of Indian produce or manufacture. The total value of imports during the year under report was Rs. 5,51,104 and of exports Rs. 2,84,308; the total being in the former case slightly below and in the latter slightly above the average for the last 10 years:—

Direction of traffic.	1892-93.		1891-92.		Difference.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
Imports.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Total imports	64,843	5,51,104	68,164	5,52,970	— 3,321	— 1,866
Imports of borax... ...	22,384	1,47,940	30,014	2,14,198	— 7,630	— 66,258
Ditto salt	35,624	1,43 997	31,656	1,26,464	+ 3,968	+ 17,533
Ditto wool	64,11	1,51,205	6,082	1,44,320	+ 329	+ 6,885
Ditto horses and ponies ...	...	27,785	...	18,530	...	+ 14,255
Ditto cattle	...	30,255	...	1,625	. .	+ 28,630
Exports.						
Total exports	59,115	2,84,308	50,879	2,67,719	+8,236	+ 16,589
Exports of grain	51,620	1,74,181	43,594	1,41,898	+ 8,026	+ 32 283
Ditto sugar	4,809	31,347	1,554	14,263	+ 3,255	+ 17,084
Ditto cotton goods ...	310	20,350	783	43,070	— 473	— 22,720

Nepál.—In 1891-92 the value of the trade with Nepál reached the sum of Rs. 1,01,81,568; but there has been a great falling off in the present year when the total value of exports and imports is returned at Rs. 87,41,412. The imports as is always the case greatly exceed the exports in value. Their total value has been returned at somewhat less than Rs. 52 lakhs as compared with an average value during the last decade of 64 lakhs, while the exports are valued at 35½ lakhs as compared with an average of 33 lakhs and an actual export during 1891-92 of 37½ lakhs. The decrease has been partly in the Naini Tal district, where the traffic is very small, but chiefly in the three eastern districts that march with Nepál, namely Gonda, Basti and Gorakhpur. In the three western districts of Pilibhít, Kheri and Bahraich there has been an increase of 6½ lakhs in the value of imports, and nearly three lakhs in the value of exports as compared with 1891-92; but in the remaining four districts there has been a decrease in the value of imports of as much as 19 lakhs, while exports have fallen off by about 4½ lakhs. The decrease is chiefly in the timber trade in the Gorakhpur district, which has fallen off by about 15 lakhs as compared with last year. The decrease is said to be owing to the stricter enforcement of the prohibition of export of wood that was first resorted to, some three years ago, on the discovery of certain frauds, but a more probable explanation recently received is to the effect that the forests have been exhausted by indiscriminate fellings.

Internal Traffic.

The road and river traffic posts located in April 1891 in the districts of Rae Bareli, Partábgarh, Sultánpur, Fyzabad, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Gházipur and Ballia were maintained during the year under report. The following table compares the traffic of 1892-93 with that registered in the preceding year :—

	Import.		Export.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rae Bareli ...	230,227	239,218	476,154	362,691
Partábgarh ...	142 956	155,640	326,424	503,235
Sultánpur ...	345,418	413,263	420,588	732,523
Fyzabad ...	969,068	1,267,896	452,103	532,480
Jaunpur ...	797,479	1 186,624	730,495	746,186
Azamgarh ...	1,165,525	1,060,999	700,015	768,603
Gházipur ...	764,359	563,605	496,590	242,460
Ballia ..	49,284	37,962	176,685	133,027

Rail-borne Traffic.

This traffic was registered on the block system described in previous reports. The number of registration blocks remained the same, and no change was made in their boundaries; the extension of the Bengal and North-Western Railway to Bahramghát was included in the Oudh block. Quarterly returns were received from Railway Companies, and were published for general information with short prefatory notes.

Total trade.—The total rail-borne traffic of the United Provinces during the year under report amounted to 56,877,050 maunds valued at Rs. 31,21,39,831 as compared with 54,876,803 maunds valued at Rs. 30,47,57,240 in the preceding year; the imports and exports of the two years are shown below :—

	Weight in maunds.		Value in rupees.	
	1891-92.	1892-93	1891-92	1892-93.
Imports ...	23,309 139	21,787,066	12,80,12,517	12,60,70,898
Exports ...	31,567,664	35,089,984	17,67,44,723	18,60,68,933
Total ...	54,876,803	56,877,050	30,47,57,240	31,21,39,831

The decrease in imports is most marked in the case of food grains. There is also some decrease in the import of cotton, rapeseed, sugar and coal, but cotton goods,

metals and salt, which are the main staples of import, show a considerable increase. The increase under exports is chiefly owing to larger exports of cotton, grain other than wheat, rapeseed and sugar: wheat and linseed show some decline:—

	Weight.	Value.		Weight.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
Total decrease in imports ...	1,522,073	19,41,619	Total increase in exports ..	3 522,320	93,24,210
Decrease in the import of grain.	2,194,347	64,12,566	Increase under grain other than wheat.	4 155,665	83,95,508
Decrease in cotton, raw ...	35,585	3,300,55	Increase under cotton ...	815,593	17,55,318
Ditto rapeseed ...	54,358	2,20,648	Ditto rapeseed ...	1,235,301	46,17,793
Ditto sugar ...	27,924	4,42,976	Ditto sugar ...	127,112	47,03,211
Ditto coal ...	179,851	5,12,372	Less decrease under wheat	1,656,678	48 66,493
Less increase under cotton goods	90,806	26,29,594	Ditto linseed	286,935	5,81,736
Less increase under metals	328,900	18,69,804			
Ditto salt ...	526,678	17,70,295			

The most important point brought out by the statistics of rail-borne trade is the great increase in the value of exports of agricultural products accompanied by a diminution in their imports. There has been a considerable increase in the value of cotton-goods, metals, and salt imported, but imports have not as yet risen to such an extent as to balance the great increase in exports; and owing to diminished import of food grains the total value of the import trade is considerably less than in either of the two preceding years, though the total value of exports is much larger.

Direction of the Traffic.—The following table shows the traffic which these Provinces transacted with the neighbouring provinces, ports, and Native States during the year under report and the preceding year:—

	Imports into the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.				Exports from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.			
	Weight.		Value.		Weight.		Value.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
British Provinces excluding chief seaport towns.								
Madras ...	1,095	1,337	25,978	28,556	25,182	31,916	4,34,902	3,43,302
Bombay ...	408,008	493,631	87,18,215	66,06,649	740,045	1,128,040	43,46,437	49,09,403
Sind ...	1,612	1,669	19,776	20,141	219,073	214,009	11,87,613	9,77,341
Bengal ...	9,400,715	9 957,877	1,45,76,559	1,62,78,603	2,270.484	3,708,315	1,43,48,600	1 81,07,516
Panjáb ...	3,552,460	1,931,842	2,23,38,307	1,86,81,919	6,627,938	6,848,879	3,05,58,600	2,94,19,308
Central Provinces ...	818,751	492,943	43,16,886	29,50,942	980,633	901,204	51,07,090	51,55,350
Berar ...	88,029	13,817	6,02,113	2,76,223	124,912	160,251	11,15,088	11,75,078
Total ...	14,220,670	12,893,116	4,55,97,334	4,48,43,033	10,938,267	12,987,614	5,70,98,330	6 00,87,298
Native States.								
Rájputána and Central India.	5,140,356	5,088,753	1,61,00,899	1,77,82,477	4,434,824	4,589,443	2,05,11,676	2,07,27,834
Nizam's Territory ...	179	397	2,567	2,227	5,010	11,235	1,96,861	1,20,481
Mysore ...	69	165	620	3,002	2,948	1,274	60,796	28,945
Total ...	5,140,604	5,089,315	1,61 04,086	1,77,87,706	4,442,782	4,601,952	2,07,69,333	2,08,77,260
Chief seaport towns.								
Madras ...	1,075	618	26,842	9,313	41,421	51,741	8,43,026	10,45,606
Bombay ...	657,232	590,929	1,25,69,524	1,21,11,605	5,998,352	5 608,289	2 32,58,088	2,69,07,104
Karáchi ...	145,765	143,800	7,59,206	6,93,394	9,894	10,767	71,631	68,056
Calcutta ...	3,143,793	3,069,288	5,29,55,525	5,06,25 847	10,136,948	11,829,621	7,47,04,315	7,70,83,609
Total ...	3,947,865	3,804 635	6,63,11,097	6,34,40,159	16,186 615	17,500,418	9,88,77,060	10,51,04,375
Grand Total ..	23,309,139	21,787,066	12,80,12 517	12,60,70,898	31,567,664	35,089,984	17,67,44,723	18,60,68 933

Public Works.

(a)—*Buildings and Roads Branch.*

The total expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 55,93,227, inclusive of contributions, or Rs. 11,91,771 less than that of 1891-92. The cost of establishment was Rs. 10,38,900, excluding the Thomason Civil Engineering College and the Roorkee Workshops, the cost of which was Rs. 1,47,344. Taken together the amount was Rs. 11,86,244 or Rs. 28,353 more than in 1891-92.

The outlay was distributed as shown below :—

	Rs.
Imperial	1,52,346
Provincial	32,34,224
Local	18,48,258
Contributions	3,58,399
Total ...	55,93,227

For the three main heads of expenditure, the figures were as follows :—

	Rs.
Original works	24,28,103
Repairs	20,18,291
Establishment (exclusive of Rs. 1,47,344 for the Thomason Civil Engineering College and Roorkee Workshops).	10,38,900

Of the works executed during the year, the most important were the following :—

1st Circle.

Additions to the Thomason Hospital at Agra.—The narrative progress report of 1891-92 enumerates the different buildings comprised under the head of "Additions" to the Thomason Hospital. It also gives the progress made on each building during that year; all the buildings therein referred to, together with a double row of out-offices subsequently sanctioned, were completed in 1892-93. The grounds were also tastefully laid out and turfed. In addition, a water-supply in connection with the city waterworks has been arranged for and care taken to ensure the efficient drainage of the site. The necessary furniture and fittings for the hospital have, to a large extent, been supplied.

The new hospital buildings were publicly opened by the late Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces, Sir Auckland Colvin, in October 1892.

The buildings were completed in 18 months, and the cost of the entire work has been Rs. 1,62,863, *viz.* :—

		Rs.
1.	Land	42,140
2	Buildings	1,12,270
3.	Water-supply	3,431
4.	Pittings	5,022
	Total ...	1,62,863

Alterations of the Hindan Bridge on the Grand Trunk Road near Ghaziabad in the Meerut District.—As noticed in the report for 1891-92, the work of remodelling the bridge over the Hindan at Ghaziabad on the Grand Trunk road was commenced in the winter of 1891-92; it was completed in June 1892 at a total cost of Rs. 1,12,114.

The piers have been raised, and the old superstructure replaced by new trusses and road way specially designed and constructed in England. It will be interesting to describe the method employed in erecting the girders. The bridge was closed to traffic on the 17th December 1891, the traffic being passed along an old diversion track and over a temporary boat bridge situated a short distance down stream. The old girders in the three eastern bays were then successively removed, the piers

and abutments built up, and the new girders erected on earthen embankments thrown up between the supports. The two western bays could not, however, be treated in the same simple manner. These had to be left unobstructed, as owing to the depth of the stream and the volume of water it supplies to the Okhla canal, it would have been troublesome and expensive to divert it. After several schemes for erecting the girders on stagings had been considered and rejected, it was finally decided to build them on the old girders. These are 8′ deep, and as the piers had to be raised 5′, the old girders were lowered 2½′, thus leaving a space of 4½″ between the upper booms of the old and the cross girders of the new superstructure, when it was lowered into position. The old girders were 9′ apart, and the new ones are spaced 15½′, the former thus came between the latter. The old girders having been lowered, old roadway planks were placed on the upper booms, and on these and the old cross girders the new superstructure was erected. As soon as this became self supporting, the old cross girders and planks were removed, short planks 10′ or 11′ long were bolted to the old girders to prevent them from turning on to their sides, and the new girders were lowered on to their knuckles. This done, the old girders were suspended by chains and ropes from the new cross girders and then taken to pieces and removed at leisure. This operation gave little or no trouble, because the various parts of the old girders were bolted, not rivetted together. The floor plates were fixed, span by span, as the work progressed westward and the metalling followed the floor plates. The bridge was opened for traffic on the 17th June 1892, exactly six months after it was closed.

The iron work received from England was of excellent quality, workmanship and finish and every part fitted with the utmost precision. The bridge has been subjected to heavy traffic of every kind, except elephants, and has stood the test well.

Reconstructing the Hindan Bridge at Titavi on the Muzaffarnagar and Shámli Road in the Muzaffarnagar district.—The Muzaffarnagar and Shámli Road crosses the Hindan in the 11 mile near the village of Titavi. The bridge at this crossing originally constructed in 1864 and remodelled in 1883 was partially destroyed by the extraordinary flood of September 1888. As the road is the most important railway feeder in the district, a project for reconstructing the bridge was sanctioned by Government. The work was commenced in February 1891, and opened for traffic on the 1st June 1892. The bridge consists of five spans of 86′6″ and has a clear headway of 18′ above plinth. The abutments, wings and piers are of brickwork in kankar lime mortar founded on wells, and the roadway is carried by Whipple-Murphy single intersection trusses with cross girders and floor plates. The design of the trusses and roadway is precisely similar to that used for the bridge over the Hindan river on the Grand Trunk Road near Ghaziabad, of which a description was given in the Administration Report of 1891-92. The approaches are in heavy embankment, and the bridge is protected on its river faces by massive training banks 500′ long up and 250′ down stream. The bridge is situated 150′ above the old crossing to avoid the foundations and pitching of the old bridge. The abutments and piers are supported on single elliptical wells, 20′ × 15′ by 2½′ thick, resting on wooden curbs 1½′ deep. These wells have been sunk to depths varying from 30·65′ to 34·69′ below plinth according to circumstances.

The total cost of the bridge has been Rs. 85,850 against an estimate of Rs. 78,934.

Pontoon bridge over the Dejora Nadi on the Meerut, Moradabad and Bareilly Trunk Road in the Bareilly district.—In order to ensure direct communication between the Bareilly Cantonment and the Native State of Rámpur the two pontoon bridges of Dejora, one over the Kitcha river and the other over the Dukra Bukra river in the 15th and 16th miles of the Meerut, Moradabad and Bareilly Road were again kept open during the rains of 1892. On the breaking up, at the approach of the rains, of the Sardarnagar Pontoon Bridge at Bareilly, the pontoons were despatched

by river in pairs. Owing to the low state of the water the journey from Sardarnagar to Dejora took four or five days ; some of the materials had also to be sent round by road as it was found unadvisable to load up the pontoons too much, owing to the water in the river being so low. The pontoons reached Dejora about the 20th June 1892, and the work of getting them into position was at once taken in hand. Prior to the arrival of the pontoons, work had been started on the approaches, and the manufacture of ropes, baskets, anchors, &c , &c., had been commenced.

At the Kitcha river the bridge consisted of 24 pontoons, arranged in five central groups of four pontoons each and two shore groups of two pontoons each. Each of the five central groups was attached to a buoy which was securely moored by three anchors made out of old mortar mill stones. In addition, each pontoon was independently anchored with a basket anchor weighing about eight maunds. The land groups were not attached to buoys as they had not to withstand the force of the current, they were held in position by means of basket anchors, one to each pontoon.

A warning was taken from the failure of the bridge to withstand the heavy floods in 1891, and this year a wire rope 5″ in circumference was passed behind the up-stream saddles of the pontoons and taken well in land, where each end was securely fixed to logs buried 10′ below the ground and also to standing trees. A second wire rope was also passed behind the down-stream saddles and the ends were firmly anchored on each bank.

A similar arrangement to the above was adopted for the bridge over the Dukra Bukra river, but 18 pontoons only were used in place of the 24 required for the Dejora river. Both the bridges were opened for traffic on the 19th July 1892. Up to that date the low water bridges were maintained. They consisted of six pontoons each, and were transferred bodily from the old bridges to the new ones without being broken up ; traffic was thus only stopped during a few hours. The highest flood occurred on 3rd August 1892, both bridges worked admirably and withstood the flood without suffering any damage. This flood, however, did not rise to within about 4′ of that of 1891, so that the bridges were not so severely tested as they were last year. The bridges were broken up on 5th October 1892, and the pontoons despatched by river back to Sardarnagar to form the cold weather bridge there. The total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 11,404. This included the maintenance of both bridges for the 12 months, together with the purchase of the wire ropes and other plant.

Closing the breach in the Pontoon Bridge at Agra.—The circumstances under which a portion of the Pontoon Bridge over the river Jumna at Agra was sunk during the passage over it of a crowd of camels merit record. The bridge, which is maintained throughout the year, is a very old one and has been kept up from a date anterior to the Mutiny. It is composed of 67 cylindrical sheet-iron pontoons with egg-shaped ends. The extreme length of each is 31′ 3″ and the diameter is 5′ 6″. The pontoons are spaced 18′ 6″ apart from centre to centre. The roadway 22′ wide consists of sál planks 2½″ thick carried by sál beams spaced 3′ apart and resting on wooden saddles, which are secured to the pontoons by bolts and nuts. The sál beams of each bay are bolted to these of the next bay and thus a system of parallel long linked chains is formed stretching from bank to bank, supporting the planked roadway and itself resting directly on the pontoons. The pontoons are furnished with manholes about 15 inches in diameter and each pontoon has, in addition, a small opening at each end to take its mooring chains. The sinking of the bridge was due to the insecure way in which these openings were closed. The manholes were covered in by a circular wooden frame held down by a wooden cleat working on a pivot, the chain holes were closed by wooden plugs. Further, many of the bolt holes in the pontoons were unnecessarily large.

Early in the morning of the 25th August 1892, a large herd of camels came on to the bridge from the Agra end. These camels, in number about 150, were on their way from the Panjáb to Adelaide in Australia, they were unroped, and quite untrained.

On reaching the centre of the bridge, the leaders of the crowd were met by two heavily laden bullock carts coming in the opposite direction. The leading camels tried to turn back, but were prevented by the rest of the herd, and a block was at once formed. Headed up in front, the camels soon became a closely packed struggling mass, the entire weight of which was concentrated upon two or three bays of the bridge. The buoyancy of the three or four pontoons supporting these bays was not equal to the amount of the live load thus thrown on to them. The weight of the camels forced the centre pontoons under water and though the stream, which was running high and strong, soon washed the animals off the submerged portion of the bridge, the pontoons were kept long enough under, to become filled with water, which rushed in through the insecurely covered manholes and chain openings. The three or four pontoons thus water-logged sank and dragged with them the pontoons and bays next to them, these again dragged others down; and had it not been for the prompt and energetic action of the native boatmen in charge of the bridge who set to work with axes and saws and by cutting through the longitudinal beams, set free the bridge from the sinking and sunken bays, there is little doubt that the entire bridge would have been dragged under and lost. As it was, 17 pontoons with 346′ of complete superstructure foundered in less than half an hour. The entire herd of camels was swept off the bridge and was carried by the stream below the railway bridge. Here they were washed or swam ashore on to the stretch of right bank which lies under the Fort, seven camels only being lost. The sunken pontoons and superstructure have become so embedded in silt and sand that their is but little chance of their being recovered unless the river should fall to a very low level and thus enable digging-out operations to be carried out on a large scale. At the time of the accident there were in reserve 11 spare pontoons and two iron boats. By spacing these 25′ apart, and using trussed iron rails as longitudinal beams, it was found possible to close the breach with very little delay. The roadway on the restored portion was reduced temporarily to 12′ and the bridge was ready for traffic on the 22nd of September 1892. Proper iron covers have since been given to all the pontoons.

Extension of the wire fence along the Bhartpur border in the Agra district.—In order to protect the villages on the British side of the Bhartpur boundary from the ravages caused by wild cattle, wild pigs and other animals harbouring in Bhartpur territory, the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh decided to erect a substantial iron wire boundary fence sufficiently strong to prevent wild animals from breaking through it.

As an experiment, a length of 18 miles was first constructed. This length, of which 11½ miles are in the Muttra and 6½ in the Agra district, was erected in 1890-91, by Messrs. Marillier and Edwards, under the orders of the Civil Authorities. The working of this section proving satisfactory, it was decided to prolong it southwards as far as the junction of the border with the Ban or Uttanghan river, a total length of 23¼ miles. The erection of this second section of fence was made over to the Department Public Works. The general arrangement of the fence is the same in both sections, but the design used in the second section gives a stronger and more substantial fence than that provided in the first experimental section. The fence in both lengths consists of five strands of barbed wire supported by straining posts and intermediate standards. Gates are provided where the line crosses roads and at other necessary places.

A ditch 10′ wide and 3′ deep on the Bhartpur side of the fence protects it from a sudden rush of wild animals. Straining posts are placed 330′ apart, they are of East Indian Railway rails, fitted into cast iron shoes and strutted with two pieces of flat bar iron 2″ wide and $\frac{5}{16}$″ thick. The intermediate uprights are of 2″ angle iron placed 10′ apart. These uprights are 7′ long and pointed at one end. They are driven 2′ 9″ into the ground by heavy mallets. The five strands of double ply barbed wire are spaced so that the lowest strand is 7″ from the ground and the others are 8″—9″—12″ and 12″ apart respectively. The top wire is thus 4′ from the ground.

In the first or experimental section, the 'straining' posts are placed 448′ apart; they are made of East Indian rails provided with cast iron shoes and collars. Between these, are angle iron uprights 2″ × 2″ × ¼″ spaced 32′ apart, between these again are intermediate uprights of flat iron 2½″ × ¼″ placed 8′ apart. All the uprights are fixed in cast iron shoes driven 1½′ into the ground. The cost per mile was Rs. 2,625.

In both sections, the wire is attached to the standards by means of galvanized iron cleats passed through holes in the angle iron uprights and clinched. The strands are tightened up by means of adjusting screws fitted into the straining posts. The total cost per mile for the second section of the fence including gates, wickets, &c., comes to Rs. 2,332. The total length of the two sections of fence constructed in the Muttra and Agra districts is 41¼ miles and the total cost has been Rs. 1,01,637.

The results so far have been distinctly beneficial to the land on the British side of the line, the barbed wire effectually stopping both wild cattle and wild pigs from passing the boundary.

The provision of the fence should add considerably to the value of the village tracts in its neighbourhood.

Special Works at Hardwár.—These works which comprised improvements to the sacred bathing pools at Harkepairi and Bhimgoda, were the immediate outcome of the report of the Committee which assembled in January 1893, to advise Government on the measures to be adopted to prevent the occurrence of cholera at Hardwár, and make other suggestions for the health, comfort and convenience of pilgrims.

The improvements at Harkepairi consisted briefly in (i) throwing forward portions of the sacred steps, paving the floor of the pool with masonry, and surrounding it with a submerged wall, protective railing and an iron platform for purposes of supervision; (ii) the construction of a new masonry bathing ghát nearly 400 feet long and of an outlet tunnel 300 feet in length beneath the embankment, on the down-stream side of the sacred pool; (iii) the construction of new stone bathing steps and the cutting away of masonry work on the up-stream side and the removal of the accumulations of boulders and silt which interrupted the flow of the current through the pool.

At Bhimgoda a new masonry tank was built, octagonal in form with a depth of three feet of water, supplied with a constant stream from the Ganges by means of a brick conduit, half a mile in length.

Work was commenced on the 6th February and both bathing places were completed by 1st April, water being admitted by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on April 2nd, 1893.

The Bhimgoda masonry conduit remained to be completed, but a stream of water from the Ganges ran through it throughout the fair, work on the conduit being stopped for this purpose. A cash expenditure of Rs. 35,000 was incurred during the year.

The improvements were carried out at an unfavourable season, work being constantly interrupted by rain and freshets. It was however deemed of primary importance that they should be effected before the fair of April 1893, as a protection against risk of pollution of the sacred bathing places and the disastrous results ensuing on an outbreak of cholera in an epidemic form.

2ND CIRCLE.

There were no large works undertaken during the year in this circle nor have important events occurred or Engineering questions arisen. The important works specially noticed in the last year's report as in progress have all been carried on to completion, with the exception of the Hawalbagh and Baijnath Cart-road, and the special repairs to the Martinière and Khurshaid Manzil buildings. On the former

steady progress has been made, and it is hoped that the road will be open to Cart Traffic by the 1st January 1894. The estimates for repairs to the Martinière Boys' School are still awaiting allotment of funds by the Trustees in Calcutta. The additions to the Khurshaid Manzil (Girls' School) alluded to in last year's report as "under the consideration of Government" are being now carried out, an expenditure of Rs. 10,024 having been incurred against an estimate of Rs. 51,340.

3RD CIRCLE.

An important change in this circle during the year was the splitting up of the Allahabad Provincial Division into two separate Divisions, *viz.*, the 1st and 2nd Allahabad Divisions, with their headquarters at Allahabad and Jhánsi, respectively. The separation was carried out with effect from the 1st April 1892. The districts comprising the two divisions are noted below :—

1st Allahabad Division.	*2nd Allahabad Division.*
Allahabad.	Jalaun.
Fatehpur.	Jhánsi (with Lalitpur).
Cawnpore.	Hamírpur.
	Bánda.

The formation of these two divisions has led to a better exercise of executive supervision and an efficient discharge of duties in connection with office work.

Constructing a Bar Library and Barrister's and Pleader's Chambers attached to the High Court at Allahabad.—Estimate Rs. 83,535; outlay Rs. 80,020. This building which was designed by Mr. Oertel, Assistant Engineer, will supply a long-felt want. It contains two library rooms with dressing and bath rooms, and 20 sets of chambers of 2 rooms each. The building is entirely of brickwork with a stone flagged floor and flat and pent roofs. Where the main rooms have a pent roof, the verandahs have a flat one and *vice versâ*.

Constructing Ishwari Hospital for females at Benares.—Amount of estimate, Rs. 67,696; completed at a cost of Rs. 55,627. The foundation stone was laid by Her Excellency Lady Lansdowne in December 1890. Work commenced in June 1891 and was completed in June 1892. It was formally opened in November 1892, by Sir Auckland Colvin, late Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, and Chief Commissioner, Oudh. A description of the work was given in the narrative portion of the report for 1891-92.

Constructing Victoria Jubilee Hospital at Mirzapur.—Estimate, Rs. 33,128; outlay, Rs. 32,055. The main dispensary, a lofty gabled building, consists of consulting, operating, dispensary, office and store rooms, the two latter being separated from the three former by a corridor.

The two wards are gabled buildings quite detached from the main dispensary and from one another. One is divided into three rooms, so that, when necessary, patients may be isolated: the other is one long room, the monotony of which, however, is relieved by the introduction of three intermediate arches which also support the ridge pole. Both buildings have wide and continuous verandahs on the four sides and both can be extended at any time, if found necessary.

The Hospital Assistant's quarters and dispensary provide a complete set of quarters for a female Hospital Assistant, an enclosed courtyard at the back with a range of four servants' rooms, a dispensary room in front of the building and a continuous verandah on the sides and front.

The purdah ward is divided into 10 lofty rooms, each having separate verandahs in front and courtyards at the back with latrines. Separate quarters and a latrine are provided for the Hospital establishment.

A change of Secretaries in this Department occurred at the close of the year when Mr. T. H. Wickes, Chief Engineer, left for England on furlough, being relieved by Mr. J. G. H. Glass, C.I.E., from the Central Provinces.

REPORT.

Revenue Expenditure.

The revenue realized during the year 1892-93, as compared with the revised estimate for that year, and the actuals for 1891-92 was as follows :—

	Service.	1892-93. Revised estimate.	1892-93. Actuals.	1891-92. Actuals.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial.	Military	500	378	384
	Civil works	...	...	...
	Total ...	500	378	384
Provincial.	Rent of buildings	15,000	15,201	14,671
	Sales of buildings, lands, &c.	20,000	6,263	1,735
	Ditto tools and plant		757	687
	Ditto produce		13,664	12,890
	Ditto old materials		1,72,465	5,003
	Recoveries of deferred fees from students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College.	...	...	...
	Fines, refunds and miscellaneous	1,71,200	6,905	6,166
	Profits from Roorkee Workshops	68,700	90,701	83,200
	Ferry receipts	12,000	39,423	12,534
	Unclaimed deposits	100	268	2
	Thomason Civil Engineering College receipts ...	22,000	27,942	23,735
	Total ...	3,09,000	3,73,589	1,60,623
Incorporated Local Fund.	Rent of buildings	1,800	3,058	2,720
	Sales of buildings	9,000	3,150	23
	Ditto tools and plant		757	683
	Ditto produce		5,875	4,948
	Ditto old materials		542	1,352
	Value of materials received from old buildings ...	...	55	239
	Fines, refunds and miscellaneous	200	85	286
	Unclaimed deposits	...	50	...
	Total ...	11,000	13,572	10,251

The actuals for the year were more than the revised estimate by Rs. 67,039 and Rs. 2,16,281 in excess of the actuals of 1891-92.

The budget grants as finally revised were as follows :—

		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ...	Military works	18,700	
	Civil works	1,42,400	
			1,61,100
Provincial		31,60,000	
Local		18,35,000	
			49,95,000
	Grand Total ...		51,56,100

The actual expenditure of the year distributed by funds was :—

			Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ...	Military works		14,916	
	Civil works		1,37,430	
				1,52,346
Provincial			32,34,224	
Local			18,48,258	
				50,82,482
Contributions				3,58,399
		Grand Total ...		55,93,227

Distributed by service and main heads of accounts the expenditure was as in the following table :—

Service.	Original works.	Repairs.	Public Works Department establishment.	Thomason Civil Engineering College and Roorkee Workshops.	Tools and plant.	Increase or decrease in suspense balance.	Profit and loss.	Total.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military works ...	2,586	9,426	2,728	...	176	...	...	14,916
Civil works ...	59,756	50,654	25,361	...	1,659	...	...	1,37,430
Total ...	62,342	60,080	28,089	...	1,835	...	...	1,52,346
Provincial.								
Civil buildings ...	7,66,401	2,81,823	6,00,120	1,47,344	35,084	—94,596	...	32,34,224
Communications ...	2,38,388	8,55,952						
Miscellaneous public improvements.	3,96,667	7,041						
Total ...	14,01,456	11,44,816	6,00,120	1,47,344	35,084	—94,596	...	32,34,224
Local (Incorporated).								
Civil buildings ...	1,01,713	55,461	3,95,394	...	17,022	...	...	18,48,258
	5,49,041	7,12,071						
Miscellaneous public improvements.	800	16,756						
Total ...	6,51,554	7,84,288	3,95,894	...	17,022	...	...	18,48,258
Contributions ...	3,12,751	29,107	15,297	...	1,244	...	...	3,58,399
Grand Total ...	24,28,103	20,18,291	10,38,900	1,47,344	55,185	—94,596	...	55,93,227

The final grants and actual expenditure are compared below :—

Service.	Final grant.	Actual outlay.	Outlay compared with grants.		Percentage of excess or short outlay.
			More.	Less.	
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(*a*) Military...	18,700	14,916	...	3,784	—25·37
(*b*) Civil	1,42,400	1,37,430	...	4,970	—3·62
Provincial	31,60,000	32,34,224	74,224	...	+2·29
Local	18,35,000	18,48,258	13,258	...	+·71
Total ...	51,56,100	52,34,828	87,482	8,754	+1·50
			78,728		

And the lapses under the different main heads were as follows :—

Service.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Excess or short outlay.	Profit and loss.	Increase or decrease in suspense balances.	Net short outlay.
Imperial.								
(*a*) Military ...	—1,014	—1,964	—682	—124	—3,784	...	...	—3,784
(*b*) Civil ...	—1,644	—2,346	—839	—141	—4,970	...		—4,970
Provincial ...	+73,456	+17,816	—2,536	+84	+88,820	...	—14,596	+74,224
Local ...	—1,446	+6,288	+3,394	+5,022	...	...	...	+13,258
Total ...	+69,382	+19,794	—663	+4,851	+80,076	...	—14,596	+78,728

It will thus be seen that the total expenditure under all branches, which in 1891-92, was Rs. 67,84,998, amounted, during the year under review, to Rs. 52,34,828 or, inclusive of contributions, to Rs. 55,93,227 against a Budget grant of Rs. 51,56,100, and that this expenditure was distributed as follows :—

		Rs.
Imperial ...	(*a*) Military	14,916
	(*b*) Civil works...	1,37,480
Provincial		32,34,224
Local		18,48,258
Contributions		3,58,399
	Total ...	55,93,227

Taking the three main heads of original works, repairs and establishment the figures are—

	Rs.
Original works	24,28,103
Repairs	20,18,291
Establishment	10,38,900

Viz.—

Original Works.

		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ...	Military works	2,586	
	Civil works	59,756	
			62,342
Provincial	Civil buildings	7,66,401	
	Communications	2,38,388	
	Miscellaneous public improvements ...	3,96,667	
			14,01,456
Local ...	Civil buildings	1,01,713	
	Communications	5,49,041	
	Miscellaneous public improvements ...	800	
			6,51,554
Contributions			3,12,751
	Total, Original Works ...		24,28,103

Repairs.

		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ...	Military works	9,426	
	Civil works	50,654	
			60,080
Provincial	Civil buildings	2,81,823	
	Communications	8,55,952	
	Miscellaneous public improvements ...	7,041	
			11,44,816
Local ...	Civil buildings	55,461	
	Communications	7,12,071	
	Miscellaneous public improvements ...	16,756	
			7,84,288
Contributions			3,12,751
	Total, Repairs ...		20,19,291

Establishment.

	Rs.
Imperial	28,089
Provincial	6,00,120
Local	3,95,394
Contributions	15,297
Total, Establishment ...	10,38,900
Or, including Thomason Civil Engineering College and Roorkee Workshops, *viz.*	1,47,344
Total, Establishment ...	11,86,244

The total of Rs. 10,38,900 exclusive of the college and workshop is Rs. 42,580 more than the amount, *viz.*, Rs. 9,96,320, expended during 1891-92. In addition tools and plant cost Rs. 55,185 as will be seen further on.

Of the total sum expended on establishment, one-fourth was spent on direction and control and about three-fourths on construction proper; the details are as follows :—

	Rs.	Per cent.
Direction	2,00,320	or 16·89
Account	48,686	„ 4 10
Construction	9,37,238	„ 79·01

The following table shows the percentage of establishment to works, total outlay and final budget grants :—

Service.	Total, final grant.	Actual outlay including establishment and tools and plant.	Establishment charges.	Outlay on works and repairs and suspense only.	Percentage on establishment. To grant, columns 2 and 4.	To outlay, columns 3 and 4.	To works only, columns 4 and 5.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Imperial { Military works ...	18,700	14,916	2,728	12,012	14·59	18·29	22 71
Imperial { Civil works ...	1,42,400	1,37,430	25,361	1,10,410	17·80	18·44	22·96
Provincial buildings and roads	30,10,000	30,86,880	6,00,120	24,51,676	19·93	19·44	24 47
Thomason Civil Engineering College establishment.	1,50,000	1,47,344	1,47,344	..	..	..	
Local incorporated ...	18,35,000	18,48,258	3,95,394	14,35,842	21·54	21·39	27 53
Contribution	5,12,040	3,58,399	15,297	3,41,858	2·98	4 26	4·47
Total ...	56,68,140	55,93,227	11,86,244	43,51,798	20·93	21·20	27·26

Tools and Plants.

The expenditure under this head was distributed as follows :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial { Military works	176	
Imperial { Civil works	1,659	
		1,835
Provincial		35,084
Local		17,022
Contribution		1,244
Total ...		55,185

This is 98 per cent. on the gross outlay of Rs. 55,93,227, and 1·24 per cent. on the expenditure of Rs. 44,46,394 on works and repairs.

The usual financial statistics of production and distribution are appended to this report. They show clearly the expenditure incurred under the different heads, Imperial, Provincial and Local.

The following is a brief summary of the works under construction during the year in the three circles of Superintendence in these Provinces.

1st Circle.

In this circle the most important were the following regarding which a full description has been given in the introductory remarks.

1. Additions to the Thomason Hospital at Agra.
2. Alterations to the Hindan Bridge on the Grand Trunk Road near Ghaziabad in the Meerut district.
3. Reconstructing the Hindan Bridge at Titavi on the Muzaffarnagar and Shámli Road in the Muzaffarnagar district.
4. Pontoon Bridge over the Dejora Nadi on the Meerut, Moradabad and Bareilly Trunk Road in the Bareilly district.
5. Closing the breach in the Pontoon Bridge at Agra.
6. Extension of the wire fence along the Bhartpore border in the Agra district.
7. Special works at Hardwár.

Among the other works carried on during the year were the following :—

Imperial Services.

Military.

Communications.—Under this head the expenditure on original works amounted to Rs. 6,064.

No important major work deserving special notice was carried out during the year.

Civil.

Forest.—An expenditure of Rs. 12,507 was incurred under this head. The following are the works which were taken in hand :—

Constructing quarters for the students of the Forest School at Dehra.—The building has reached floor level, and an expenditure of Rs. 7,000 has been incurred against an estimate of Rs. 39,438 for the work.

Constructing Hospital and Hospital Assistant's quarters at the Forest School at Dehra.—With the exception of white-washing, painting and varnishing, this work has been completed and an expenditure of Rs. 5,507 incurred against an estimate of Rs. 6,233.

Opium.—The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,035.

The additions and alterations to the Opium godown at Etáwah have been finally completed at a cost of Rs. 9,948 against an estimate of Rs. 9,959.

Postal.—An expenditure of Rs. 1,340 was incurred under this head.

Provincial Services.

Civil Buildings.

The total expenditure on original works, civil buildings, was Rs. 1,65,019. The following are the principal works carried out for the different civil departments :—

Administration.—Additions and alterations to the Collector's kutcherry in order to provide separate accommodation for the Treasury Office at Etáwah. The walls of the main rooms and verandahs have been built up to roof girder level. The iron and wood work are all ready to be put in position.

An expenditure of Rs. 2,808 has been incurred against a revised estimate of Rs. 4,518.

The construction of a detached Treasury building and additions and alterations to the Collector's Kutcherry at Sháhjahánpur were completed at a cost of Rs. 8,488, against an estimate of Rs. 9,332.

The work of enlarging the Sadar Distillery at Moradabad has been nearly completed at a cost of Rs. 6,828, against an estimate of Rs. 7,331.

The re-roofing of the combined tahsíli and Police Station at Sarai Miran in the Farukhabad district was finally completed at a cost of Rs. 7,310 against an estimate of Rs. 7,351.

Constructing a new tahsíli at Chakráta in the Dehra district.—The chaprasis' lines, stables and cook-houses have been completed, and the tahsíli building itself, and náib-tahsíldár's quarters have been run up to about 6 feet above plinth level. An expenditure of Rs. 3,564 has been incurred against an estimate of Rs. 8,520.

Law and Justice.

The following works of the Judical Department were completed at the costs noted against each :—

Re-roofing court-room of District Judge at Fatehgarh.—Estimate, Rs. 4,126 ; expenditure, Rs. 4,125.

Providing record racks and making certain additions and alterations to the Judge's Court at Mainpuri.—Estimate, Rs. 6,392 ; expenditure, Rs. 6,073.

Police.

The undermentioned works of this Department were completed at the following costs :—

Third Class Police Station at Majhoi in the Muttra district.—Estimate, Rs. 4,463 ; expenditure, Rs. 4,418.

Re-roofing the city Police Station at Bijnor with jack arches on Oudh and Rohilkhand rails.—Estimate, Rs. 3,146 ; expenditure, Rs. 3,143.

Materials to the extent of Rs. 16,227 were collected against an estimate of Rs. 20,898 for the construction of a new police reserve lines at Meerut.

Constructing a new Police Hospital at Saháranpur.—Completed up to roof level. Centerings up. Expenditure, Rs. 3,156 ; against an estimate of Rs. 5,426.

Educational.

The special repairs to the Thomason College buildings at Roorkee in the Saháranpur district were completed at a cost of Rs. 6,740, against an estimate of Rs. 10,700.

Medical.

The buildings connected with the Thomason Hospital extensions at Agra were completed at a cost of Rs. 1,06,998, against an estimate of Rs. 1,04,975. A description of these buildings was given in the Administration Report for 1891-92.

The work of connecting the Thomason Hospital with the water main of the water-works at Agra is being carried out by the Municipal Board, who have been advanced the entire amount of the estimate, *viz.*, Rs. 3,431.

Out-houses for the Thomason Hospital at Agra have been built.

The work has been completed at a cost of Rs. 5,264 against an estimate of Rs. 5,300.

Gangrene Ward in the Lady Lyall Hospital at Agra.—For the construction of this building, a piece of land about 1½ acres on the north-west of the Lady Lyall Hospital has been taken up and enclosed by a pucka wall. A masonry drain in continuation of the existing one, which carries off the drainage of a portion of the city has been built throughout the length of the ravine that passed through the land taken up. The ravine is filled in, the huts have been dismantled, and the ground levelled and turfed. An open ward for Gangrene cases, which were deemed unsuitable for the General Hospital, was in course of construction, but as the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals wished to convert this building into nurses' quarters, the work was stopped. Since then it has again been decided that it should be built for the purpose for which it was originally intended. The foundations and superstructure of the building have been completed, the iron and wood work in roof is more than half done. An expenditure of Rs. 5,129 incurred against an estimate of Rs. 8,954.

The following works in connection with the Girls' Boarding-house in the Lady Lyall Hospital at Agra have been carried out :—

The building that was used conjointly as a cook-house and servants' quarters has been suitably improved and converted into a set of dormitories with new out-offices. A new set of cook-houses and servants' houses have been built on the east side of the boarding house. The compound on the north side has been extended and enclosed, and the ground levelled.

The walls of the building converted into dormitories were raised about 6 feet and covered with a 9-inch thatch roof. The out-offices are kutcha-pucka buildings with country tile roofing. The new cook-houses and servants' houses are kutcha-pucka buildings with single Allahabad tiling.

The work has been completed at a cost of Rs. 5,498, against an estimate of Rs. 5,247.

Miscellaneous.

The following works pertaining to the Public Works Department have been completed :—

A new godown at Agra, at a cost of Rs. 3,400, against an estimate of Rs. 3,451.

A new office building for the District Engineer, Bijnor, at a cost of Rs. 3,771, against an estimate of Rs. 3,804.

A new office building for the District Engineer, Bulandshahr, at a cost of Rs. 5,691, against an estimate of Rs. 5,731.

A new office building for the District Engineer, Aligarh, at a cost of Rs. 5,718, against an estimate of Rs. 5,290.

Contribution Works.

The construction of Pleaders' chambers in the Judge's Court at Meerut was completed at a cost of Rs. 9,974, against an estimate of Rs. 10,024.

Communications.

The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 23,007. The following were the more important works in hand :—

The construction of an inspection bungalow at Muttra was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,154, against an estimate of Rs. 5,056.

Renewing roadway and reconstructing two wing walls of bridge No. 2 in mile 12 of the Muttra, Kásganj and Bareilly Road in the Budaon district.—Practically completed. An expenditure of Rs. 5,997 has been incurred on this work against an estimate of Rs. 7,206.

Reconstructing the bridge over the river Hindan at Ghaziabad on the Grand Trunk Road in the Meerut district.—Completed at a cost of Rs. 1,12,114, against an estimate of Rs. 1,09,855 for the work. This work was noticed in the Administration Report for 1891-92.

Boat Bridges and Ferries.

The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 12,327, and the following were the chief works in hand :—

Closing the breach of the Pontoon Bridge at Agra.—This work has been completed by utilizing the 11 pontoons which were in stock with a planked roadway of 12 feet width, carried on Oudh and Rohilkhand trussed rails, 3 feet from centre to centre. The cost incurred has been Rs. 3,729, against an estimate of Rs. 3,730.

Constructing 5 boats with equipments for the Kosi ferry in the Moradabad district.—In progress. Expenditure, Rs. 6,506, against an estimate of Rs. 7,176.

Constructing 3 boats with equipments for the Ramganga ferry in the Moradabad district.—In progress. Expenditure, Rs. 2,092, against an estimate of Rs. 4,450.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

The only work undertaken under this head was the extension of the wire fence on the Bhartpur border in the Agra district, and an expenditure of Rs. 24,999 incurred on the purchase of materials, against an estimate for the entire work amounting to Rs. 55,890.

LOCAL INCORPORATED FUNDS.

Civil Buildings.

The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 74,405. The more important works undertaken were as follows :—

Educational.

The construction of a new tahsíli school at Kásganj in the Etah district was begun in 1891-92, and has been practically completed during 1892-93. The total expenditure incurred on the work amounts to Rs. 7,414, against an estimate of Rs. 9,388.

The additions to Hume's High School at Etáwah have been completed at a cost of Rs. 7,418, against an estimate of Rs. 7,158 for the work.

Materials to the extent of Rs. 1,397 have been collected for the construction of a tahsíli school at Aheripur, in the Etáwah district, against an estimate of Rs. 5,867 for the work.

Additional accommodation has been provided to the tahsíli school at Bareilly at a cost of Rs. 3,421, against an estimate of Rs. 4,863.

The construction of a Muhammadan Boarding-house attached to the High School at Bareilly to provide accommodation for 20 students has been taken in hand from funds provided by the Rámpur State as a memorial to the late General Azim-uddin, Khan Bahadur, President, Council of Regency, Rámpur State, who was a warm patron of all educational measures. The building will be in the Muhammadan style of architecture, with a handsome gateway surmounted by domes and minarets. The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 1,837 against a provision of Rs. 3,500.

The construction of a branch school to the High School at Bijnor has been nearly completed. An expenditure of Rs. 4,585 having been incurred on the work against an estimate of Rs. 6,690.

The construction of a school and boarding house at Mowana in the Meerut district was completed at a cost of Rs. 7,181 against an estimate of Rs. 7,393.

Materials to the extent of Rs. 564 have been collected against an estimate of Rs. 6,752 for additions to the Zila School, Saháranpur.

Medical.

The construction of a Female Hospital at Muttra is in progress, partly from funds provided by Government, and partly from Municipal and private contributions.

The foundations and a portion of plinth of the Hospital Assistant's quarters, and the foundations, plinth, and a portion of the superstructure walls of the wards, have been completed. An expenditure of Rs. 1,501 has been incurred against an estimate of Rs. 5,288.

The additions and alterations to the Sadar Dispensary at Mainpuri are in progress, and an expenditure of Rs. 9,638 incurred against an estimate of Rs. 16,630 for the work.

Materials to the extent of Rs. 3,602 have been collected for the construction of Female Cottage Hospitals at Mainpuri.

The construction of wards for serious cases in the Dispensary at Etáwah has been completed, with the exception of white-washing, at a cost of Rs. 5,875 against an estimate of Rs. 5,946 for the work.

The construction of a Dispensary at Nagina in the Bijnor district has been completed at a cost of Rs. 9,304 against an estimate of Rs. 9,907.

The new Jubilee Hospital at Sháhjahánpur has been completed at a cost of Rs. 32,755, against an estimate of Rs. 33,201, for the work. A descriptive account of this and the other buildings attached to it was published in the Annual Administration Report of this Government for 1891-92.

The construction of a new pucka well and four compounders' quarters attached to the Jubilee Hospital at Sháhjahanpur was carried out at a cost of Rs. 4,612 against an estimate of Rs. 5,937.

Contribution Works.

The Lady Dufferin Hospital at Saháranpur was completed at a cost of Rs. 6,144 against an estimate of Rs. 10,256 for the work.

Communication.

The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,29,923. The following were the principal works taken in hand :—

Metalling the Agra and Fatehabad Road in the Agra district.—Completed up to the 10th mile out of Agra. The balance being pucka within Municipal limits will now be taken up by this department. Expenditure incurred, Rs. 13,637, against an estimate of Rs. 30,950.

Conversion of the Raya and Mat from 2nd to 1st Class Railway Feeder Road in the Muttra district.—Completed at a cost of Rs. 17,134, against an estimate of Rs. 16,829 for the work.

Railing and metalling the Etáwah and Jalesar Road in the Etah district.—Carried to completion at a cost of Rs. 15,417 against a sanctioned estimate for the same amount. Rs. 1,500 were spent on earthwork in raising the Aspur and Sakit Road in the Etah district against an estimate of Rs. 3,733 for raising and bridging the road.

Constructing an iron girder bridge over the Isan Nadi, near Tirwa, on the Sarái Miran and Tirwa Road in the Farukhabad district.—This work has been administra-

tively sanctioned for Rs. 82,000, and materials to the extent of Rs. 3,423 have been collected.

Raising and metalling the road from Jasrana to Mustafabad, in the Mainpuri district, is very near completion. Work on it has been suspended, under the orders of Government. An expenditure of Rs. 11,202 has been incurred against an estimate of Rs. 12,882.

Metalling the Bisouli and Asafpur Railway Feeder Road in the Budaun district.—Completed at a cost of Rs. 17,625 against an estimate of Rs. 18,767 for the work.

Metalling miles 5 and 6 of the Bilsi and Kutchla Road in the Budaun district.—Completed at a cost of Rs. 3,393 against an estimate of Rs. 3,356.

Metalling Ujhaini and Saheswan Road in the Budaun district.—An expenditure of Rs. 3,618 has been incurred against an estimate of Rs. 38,950.

Metalling the Moradabad and Sambhal Road in the Moradabad district.—Still in progress, and an expenditure of Rs. 10,202 has been incurred against an estimate of Rs. 9,088.

The construction of a 2nd Class Railway Feeder Road from Paranpur to Dhanoraghát in the Pilibhít district is still in progress, and an expenditure of Rs. 12,801 has been incurred against an estimate of Rs. 19,323.

Re-constructing the Sila Nadi Bridge on the Lakhnor and Manglor Road in the Saháranpur district.—With the exception of compensation for land which has not yet been paid, the work has been completed at an expenditure of Rs. 9,710 against an estimate of Rs. 9,790.

Re-constructing Amarpur Nala Bridge on the Gagalheri and Bhugwanpur 2nd Class Road in the Saháranpur district.—The girders are up and the roadway is in hand. Expenditure, Rs. 14,878, against an estimate of Rs. 19,252.

Completing the raising and bridging of the Khataul and Jansath Road in the Muzaffarnagar district.—Finished at a cost of Rs. 8,101, against an estimate of Rs. 8,094.

Constructing the Titavi Bridge over the river Hindan on the Muzaffarnagar and Shamli Road, in the Muzaffarnagar district.—Four spans completed; 5th in hand. Superstructure of abutments and embankments and guide bunds partly completed. Expenditure, Rs. 71,521, against an estimate of Rs. 78,934.

Metalling the Shamli and Khairna Road in the Muzaffarnagar district.—Seven miles completed at a cost of Rs. 27,438 against an estimate of Rs. 31,994 for the entire work.

Metalling 6 miles of the Muzaffarnagar and Bijnor Road in the Muzaffarnagar district.—Completed up to the 8th mile. Collection of metal and earthwork on mile No. 9 has been partially completed. Rs. 21,328 have been expended on this work against an estimate of Rs. 38,350.

Constructing the Chittari Bridge over the Kali Nadi at Sidhpur on the Aligarh and Anúpshahr Road in the Bulandshahr district.—Completed at a cost of Rs. 58,924, against an estimate of Rs. 54,403.

Raising, culverting, and metalling the Pandrawal and Atrauli Feeder Road in the Bulandshahr district.—Completed at a cost of Rs. 9,592 against an estimate of Rs. 8,706.

Improving the Khurja and Pahasu 3rd Class Road in the Bulandshahr district.—In progress. Expenditure, Rs. 904, against an estimate of Rs. 8,477.

Re-building the damaged portions of the Haidramai Bridge in the 8th mile of the Panheti and Kasganj Road in the Aligarh district.—Completed finally at a cost of Rs. 30,567 against an estimate of Rs. 22,400.

Constructing a bridge over the Kurwan Nadi on the Aligarh Khair and Tappal Road in the Aligarh district.—Completed, with the exception of the approaches, for which metal is being collected. An expenditure of Rs. 9,521 has been incurred against an estimate of Rs. 9,860.

Restoring the Kali Nadi Bridge on the Aligarh and Ramghat Road in the Aligarh district.—In progress. An expenditure of Rs. 5,619 has been incurred against an estimate of Rs. 29,529.

Re-constructing the Chatree Bridge over the Kali Nadi on the Sasni-Nanu Dadan and Sankra Road in the Aligarh district.—Administratively sanctioned for Rs. 48,338, and an expenditure of Rs. 3,000 incurred in the purchase of iron girders from the Hindan Bridge at Ghaziabad.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Special repairs to the drainage works at the Pandhoi and Dhamola Nadis in the Saháranpur district.—Completed at a cost of Rs. 12,524 against an estimate of Rs. 12,126.

The excavation of the Somna Drainage cut in the Aligarh district was completed to a length of 33 miles out of 43 miles at an expenditure of Rs. 18,209 against an estimate of Rs. 22,831 for the entire work.

2ND CIRCLE.

IMPERIAL SERVICES.

Military.

There were no important works under this head requiring special notice.

Civil.

Opium.—The work on the construction of the new opium godown at Rae Bareli, which was suspended during the last year for want of funds was resumed this year, and completed with an expenditure of Rs. 11,889 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 11,887. Outlay during the year was Rs. 11,346.

Postal.—The work on the construction of the Kathgodam Post Office in the Naini Tal district, noticed in the last year's report, was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 3,899 against the sanctioned estimate for Rs. 3,635.

Telegraph and Administration.—There was no important work under these heads.

Minor Department.—Certain additions and alterations were asked for by the Consulting Engineer at Lucknow for his own office accommodation, for which an estimate was sanctioned for Rs. 6,758, and materials to the extent of Rs. 2,388 collected at site.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

Civil Buildings.

Administration.—The work on the construction of the Tahsil and Police lines at Kitcha in the Naini Tal district, noticed in the last year's report, was completed during the year 1892-93, at a total cost of Rs. 23,527 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 23,262. Outlay during the year was Rs. 9,573.

An expenditure of Rs. 3,835 was incurred on the construction of the Tahsil and Police Buildings at Kazpur in the Naini Tal district against an estimate of Rs. 13,667.

The construction of the Settlement Office at Pauri in the Garhwál district, which was commenced in 1891-92, was completed during the year with a total expenditure of Rs. 9,941 against the estimate of Rs. 9,503. Outlay during the year was Rs. 5,936.

Minor Departments.—The Museum buildings at Lucknow were put into thorough repair. The top storey of the building was re-roofed and ten rooms in other parts of the Gulistan-i-Eram building have been re-floored with jack-arches on rolled iron beams. The expenditure incurred on the work during the year was Rs. 13,000 against an estimate sanctioned for Rs. 24,932.

Ecclesiastical.—The work on the new cemetery at Saria Tal (Naini Tal), noticed in last year's report, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 9,859 against an estimate of Rs. 9,493. Outlay during the year was Rs. 833.

Law and Justice.—The project for the construction of the new Civil Court-house at Fyzabad, noticed in last year's report, was abandoned, and an estimate amounting to Rs. 4,456 for conversion of the old opium weighment shed into a Sub-Judge's Court was sanctioned, the work on which was nearly completed during the year. The expenditure incurred on the work during the year under review was Rs. 4,056.

Two new Munsifis were constructed during the year at Akbarpur in the Fyzabad district, and at Dalmau in the Rae Bareli district, with an expenditure of Rs. 5,393 and Rs. 6,024 respectively. Some progress was made on the construction of a Sub-Judge's Court at Kheri. The expenditure incurred on the work was Rs. 3,000 against an estimate of Rs. 6,580.

Jails.—There was nothing of importance under this head.

Police.—The only works of any importance under this head are (1) the re-roofing of the Police-Hospital at Lucknow, and (2) the construction of a new Police Hospital at Bahraich. An expenditure of Rs. 2,577 was incurred in collecting materials for the former, and Rs. 2,365 spent on the latter in completing the superstructure up to springing of the verandah roofs.

Educational.—There was no work of any importance under this head.

Medical.—An expenditure of Rs. 1,406 was incurred in collection of materials for certain additions and alterations to the Lunatic Asylum, Lucknow, estimated to cost Rs. 21,724.

Miscellaneous.—The construction of a combined office for the Divisional Engineer and District Surveyor at Fyzabad, noticed in the last report, was completed during the year. The work was commenced in 1891-92. The building is now occupied by the offices of the Divisional Engineer and District Surveyor. Part of the building is also reserved for the purposes of an inspection bungalow. The total cost of the work is Rs. 12,259 against an estimate of Rs. 12,238. Outlay during the year was Rs. 10,255.

Communications.—The following are the principal works under this head :—

(1) *Supplementary estimate for constructing the new cart road from the Brewery to Naini Tal.*—The work was completed with a total expenditure of Rs. 23,425 against an estimate of Rs. 23,401.

(2) *Metalling the new cart road from the Brewery to Naini Tal.*—An expenditure of Rs. 22,116 was incurred during the year and the work was completed at a total cost of Rs. 42,149 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 42,061.

(3) *Re-aligning the Mall Road at Naini Tal.*—The laying of the main sewer pipe in Naini Tal necessitated some alteration in the gradients of the mall to secure an even gradient in the sewer. It was eventually determined to re-align the whole length of the mall, giving it a gradient of 1 in 330 from the boat-house to the lake

bridge. The work was carried out mainly during the winter of 1891-92, about one thousand coolies being employed. The total expenditure on the work was Rs. 22,000 against an estimate of the same amount.

(4) *Supplying water to the two new Tonga chaukis on the new cart-road from Brewery to Naini Tal.*—The new Tonga road lately completed was, on its upper reaches, ill-supplied with water, and considerable difficulty was experienced in June 1892, in keeping the Tonga service running. It was therefore decided to provide the two chaukis at Manora and Baldia Khan with water from the Naini Tal lake. An expenditure of Rs. 15,519 was incurred on the work against an estimate of Rs. 18,997.

(5) *Special repairs to the new cart-road to Naini Tal.*—An expenditure of Rs. 12,554 was incurred on this road in special repairs, necessitated by heavy slips occurring during the rains, which closed the road to traffic for five days.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

The work on the Protection of the right bank of the Gogra river at Guptar Park, Fyzabad, noticed in last year's report, was completed with a total expenditure of Rs. 16,914.

Contribution Works.

The following are some of the most important works under this head :—

(1) *Constructing the Ramsay Hospital at Naini Tal*—Noticed in last year's report, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 2,25,000, and opened for use in April 1892. Outlay during the year was Rs. 61,538.

(2) *Naini Tal water-supply.*—The first portion of the scheme was completed during the year with a total expenditure of Rs. 39,685, against an estimate of Rs. 41,500, and is working satisfactorily.

(3) *The subsidiary buildings and works in connection with the Taluqdárs' School at Lucknow*—Were all completed during the year.

(4) The progress made on the *Additions to the La Martinière Girls' School Building (Khurshaid Manzil) at Lucknow,* is as follows :—Class rooms and dormitories finished up to level of first floor girders. Music rooms finished to level of main roof girders. The expenditure incurred on the work during the year was Rs. 10,024 against an estimate of Rs. 51,340.

(5) An estimate for *Construction of a Leper Asylum at Lucknow*—Was sanctioned for Rs. 19,131, and the expenditure incurred during the year has been Rs. 5,814. The male and female barracks are finished up to the level of verandah roof arches.

LOCAL INCORPORATED FUNDS BUDGET.

Civil Buildings.

Medical.

Constructing a new Dispensary at Bahraich.—Reported as completed in last year's report. A further expenditure of Rs. 490 was incurred on the work during the year, making the total expenditure on the building to be Rs. 27,333 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 25,656.

Educational.

Constructing a Zila School at Almora.—An expenditure of Rs. 606 was incurred on the work in excavation and clearing site. The total estimate sanctioned for the work is Rs. 29,842, of which half the money is raised by contribution.

Constructing a Branch School at Delhi Darwaza, Fyzabad.—Work completed with the exception of lime rubbing on walls, flooring, and doors. The expenditure incurred on the work up to 31st March 1893 was Rs. 5,153, of which Rs. 3,025 was spent during the year.

Communications.

(1) *Constructing the Hawalbagh and Baijnath cart-road.*—The lower portion of the road as far as Balua is approaching completion. The two iron bridges are completed. The remaining work will probably be completed by September 1893. The expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1893 was Rs. 2,83,372, of which Rs. 1,26,200 was spent during the year.

(2) *Constructing Bhikia Sain Suspension Bridge on Baitalghát Road, Almora district.*—Road completed. Iron work of bridge in course of erection. Expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1893 was Rs. 20,402, of which Rs. 15,900 was spent during the year.

(3) *Constructing a Suspension Bridge over Pindar river at Nand Keshri, Garhwál district.*—The work was completed with a total expenditure of Rs. 12,548, of which Rs. 3,092 was spent during the year.

(4) *Constructing a Suspension Bridge over Vishun Ganga river at Taya in the same district.*—Ashlar masonry complete. Iron work being carried to site, and woodwork being dressed. Expenditure incurred during the year on the work was Rs. 6,995.

(5) *Remodelling the Tons Bridge at Akbarpur on the Fyzabad and Jaunpur Road, Fyzabad district.*—Dismantling of the old bridge nearly completed, and gap in road nearly half filled up with earthwork. One girder for 25′ span, and two of 55′ were received from Roorkee, and the remaining one of 55′ span was ready for despatch at Roorkee. Expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 31,309, against an estimate of Rs. 39,514.

(6) *Raising and metalling the Road from Nawábganj to the Lakarmandi Railway Station, Gonda district.*—Noticed in full in last year's report. The first two miles have been metalled, and the other miles are in progress. Road raised and bridged throughout its length. Outlay incurred in the year was Rs. 6,059.

(7) *Raising, improving, and metalling the Dhamaur and Parshadipur Road to Amethi in the Sultánpur district.*—Work in progress. Greater portion of earthwork completed.

Collection of metal on miles 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, completed in March 1893. Estimate, Rs. 10,149. Outlay, Rs. 4,002.

(8) *Metalling Rae Bareli and Sultanpur Roads, Rae Bareli district.*—Metal was collected for the second coat on miles 20 to 23, and some earthwork done. The work could not be completed for want of funds. Estimate, Rs. 31,687. Outlay up to end of March 1893, Rs. 29,302, of which Rs. 2,516 was spent during the year.

(9) *Metalling and thereby raising to first class the Ajgain and Mohan 2nd class road, Unao district.*—An estimate for Rs. 26,704 was sanctioned for the work in October 1892, and Rs. 5,727 spent during the year. About half the earthwork and one-third of metal collection was completed.

(10) *Converting the Bunni and Mohanlalganj section of the Bunni and Gosainganj Roads into 1st class, Lucknow district.*—Noticed in last year's report. Was completed during the year with a total outlay of Rs. 32,664, of which Rs. 4,951 was spent during the year.

(11) *Metalling the Sitapur and Mehndighát Road between Baghauli and Madhoganj, Hardoi district.*—Some progress was made on this road, but work was suspended for want of funds. Estimate, Rs. 19,215. Outlay up to 31st March 1893, Rs. 18,446, of which Rs. 3,239 was spent during the year.

(12) *Metalling the Hardoi and Kanouj Road, Hardoi district.*—Noticed in last year's report. Two coats of metal were laid during the year over seven miles, and

one coat over the rest. Work suspended for want of funds. Outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 2,426.

(13) *Metalling Hardoi and Farukhabad Road, Hardoi district.*—Kankar collected on mile 12 for raising the road. Work suspended for want of funds. Estimate, Rs. 11,811. Outlay during the year, Rs. 742.

3RD CIRCLE.

IMPERIAL SERVICES.

Military.

Nil.

CIVIL WORKS.

OPIUM.

Gházipur District.

Constructing an opium settlement bungalow at Syadpur.—Completed at a cost of Rs. 4,329, against a sanctioned estimate for Rs. 3,892. This bungalow has been built for the convenience of Opium Department Officers and others on duty.

Adding verandahs to north and south of weighment shed in the Opium Factory at Gházipur.—Estimated cost, Rs. 8,378 : completed for Rs. 8,392. The verandahs are of corrugated sheet iron covering; carried on rolled iron joists as uprights, they have been found useful for airing opium cakes.

Extension of laboratory in the Opium Factory.—Estimate, Rs. 5,757 ; completed for Rs. 5,765. This annexé has been built for the manufacture of morphia, as the accommodation was cramped.

Gorakhpur District.

Additions to Opium building at Salempur.—Estimate, Rs. 12,682; outlay Rs. 12,725. This work has been practically completed; the roofing of the cook-house, re-roofing some old buildings, and completing the well will be finished as soon as the weighment season is over.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Administration.

Constructing new kitchen to Government House at Allahabad.—Amount of estimate, Rs. 7,982 ; completed for Rs. 8,492. This building consists of a large central room as kitchen and rooms for meat, bakery, pastry, milk, &c., in two wings. It is made entirely of brickwork with a vaulted roof and mosaic floor. The construction of this building was undertaken in consequence of the dilapidated condition of the old cook-house.

Constructing iron record racks, Board's Office, Block No. IV of Public Offices, at Allahabad.—Estimate, Rs. 17,352 ; completed for Rs. 17,771.

Constructing a new tahsíli at Saraon in the Allahabad district.—Estimate, Rs. 16,187 ; outlay, Rs. 14,573. This work is nearly completed. All that remains to be done is some flooring in two of the rooms and a little plastering and cleaning up.

Constructing a new tahsíli at Mejah in the Allahabad district.—Estimate, Rs. 16,240 ; outlay, Rs. 15,024. This work has been practically completed.

Constructing a new tahsili at Orai, Jalaun district—Estimate, Rs. 15,723; completed at a cost of Rs. 16,229.

Additional accommodation to the Collector's Katcheri at Azamgarh.—Estimate, Rs. 12,794; outlay, Rs. 6,221. The superstructure of the rooms to a height of 16¾ feet has been built up. All the rolled iron beams of the verandahs and rooms have also been put in position, and a good bit of the verandah roof has been covered in with stone.

Additional room and iron record-racks in the Collector's Katcheri at Azamgarh.—Estimate, Rs. 14,207; outlay, Rs. 5,337. The additional room has almost been completed, only the flooring and a few other little things remaining to be done. A lot of alterations in the old rooms have also been completed. Three 13½ feet and four 22½ feet racks have been made up.

Law and Justice.

Additions to the record room and providing iron record-racks in the Judge's Katcheri at Gorakhpur.—Estimate, Rs. 30,311; outlay, Rs. 31,152. Work practically completed; some iron bars and wire netting only have to be fixed.

Jails.

Additions and alterations to the Sadar Havalát at Mirzapur.—Amount of estimate, Rs. 13,619; outlay, Rs. 4,927. Materials collected and foundation and plinth of the outer enclosure wall completed in March 1893. The havalat barrack was burnt during March 1892, which will be re-roofed, a new barrack built, and enclosure wall extended.

Contribution Works.

Constructing Lady Dufferin Hospital at Cawnpore.—Amount of estimate, Rs. 41,514; outlay, Rs. 26,011. The dispensary building, out-houses for hospital servants, latrine No. 1, and one ward for patients, completed; north and south compound walls completed and east and west in progress.

Constructing Lady Dufferin Hospital at Fatehpur.—Estimate, Rs. 8,279; outlay, Rs. 8,442. Completed.

Constructing Lady Dufferin Hospital for in-patients at Fatehpur.—Estimate, Rs. 7,817; outlay, Rs. 4,508. Completed, except main rooms, vaulting, pointing, plastering.

COMMUNICATIONS.

1st Class Roads.

Collection of materials for constructing a 40 feet span bridge on mile 158 of the Grand Trunk Road, Cawnpore district.—Amount of estimate, Rs. 10,000; outlay, Rs. 8,763. Bricks, girders, firewood and kankar for lime burning, iron work, and well curbs have been collected and 400,000 cubic feet of earthwork done.

Extension of Fyzabad, Basti, and Gorakhpur road from Betwa to Katra and Lakarmandi Railway Station, Basti district.—Estimate, Rs. 74,364; outlay, Rs. 64,277. Main line completed, except consolidation kankar of 2nd coat in miles 72, 73, 74, which will be taken up in the rainy season.

The branch line has not been put in hand as it is not known whether the Lakarmandi Railway Station will be kept up. Proposals have been made for abandonment of the branch line owing to the encroachment of the river Gogra

Boat Bridges and Ferries.

Pontoon bridge at Bhawapur Ghát on the Ghazipur Deori Ghát, and Gorakhpur Trunk Road, Gorakhpur district.—Amount of estimate, Rs. 43,623; outlay, Rs. 21,827.

Six pontoons, 5 buoys, 26 girders with hand rail chains and standards at site; the rest are coming in from the Roorkee Workshops.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Restoring the Ruxa tank in the Lalitpur district.—Estimate, Rs. 8,217. This work was completed at a cost of Rs. 8,534. It consists of a bund 11 feet high with an irrigation sluice and two small flood escapes. It is a storage tank.

Special repairs to Shivala ghát at Benares.—Estimate, Rs. 8,027; outlay, Rs. 472. The nazúl building occupied by members of the family of the Ex-King of Delhi has a river frontage and ghát known as Shivalaghát. The Ganges has been undermining the foundation of the ghát, and the work now under construction is to protect the foundations.

Paving a length of 390 *r. feet of the Mirzapur and Rewa road* (*known as the Great Deccan Road*) *between the Railway level crossing at Mirzapur, and the junction with the Benares road.*—This was completed at a cost of Rs. 778 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 773. As this work, though small, is of a somewhat unique and unusual nature, the following brief account of it is inserted in this report.

Owing to excessively heavy traffic it was found impossible to maintain in good repair an ordinary metalled surface on this length of road; and the expedient was adopted of paving it with stone rubble.

The stone metalling of the road was first dug up uniformly about 6″ deep and 12′ wide and removed, after which the bed was levelled and consolidated before the pavement was laid. Rough dressed curb stones 6″ thick, and of any convenient lengths were then sunk 12″ below the proposed bed for pavement, leaving 6″ above to protect the pavement. Rough dressed rubble stone for paving in courses of not less than 6″ thick was next laid in lime, with a 1½″ camber in diagonal rows accurately bonded and the joints thoroughly fronted with lime mortar. The side paths or "pattries" were neatly dressed and finished off with an outward slope corresponding with the camber of the roadway.

The pavement has answered admirably and the road is always in good order.

INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.

Civil Buildings.

The only work of any importance under this head is the construction of a Dispensary at Jhánsi, the outlay on which is Rs. 44,397, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 54,806. The work has been practically completed during the year.

Communications.

Metalling Ait and Kunch road, Jalaun district.—Amount of estimate, Rs. 13,209; outlay, Rs. 42,205. This road was opened for traffic before the beginning of 1892-93, but during the rains of 1892 the old metalling, which is on a high bank of black cotton soil, sank considerably under the heavy and constant traffic. The present year's work consists of collecting metal only for bringing up the metalled surface to its normal level.

Converting the Orai and Kunch 2nd class road into a 1st class road in the Jalaun district.—Amount of estimate, Rs. 39,008; outlay, Rs. 15,305. Metalling in miles 6, 7, 12, 16, and 17 completed; metal for miles 2, 3, 5, 8, and part of mile 18 collected.

Metalling the Lalitpur and Mahroni road to Tehri boundary.—Amount of estimate, Rs. 59,578; outlay, Rs. 54,540. The entire length of this road, 26 miles, has now been metalled and the second coat of metal given up to 16 miles.

Raising and improving the Gugarwara and Banpur road, Lalitpur district.—Amount of estimate, Rs. 29,924; outlay, Rs. 13,059. From Gugarwara to Banpur, 9 miles, the road has been raised and bridged throughout. The causeway across the river Jamni and three miles have not been undertaken in consequence of the work between Banpur and the Jamni river having been abandoned.

Constructing the Hissar Khurd to Sairwas 3rd class road, Lalitpur district.—Amount of estimate, Rs. 12,358; outlay, Rs. 6,827. The length of this road is seven miles 6 furlongs; 6½ miles of road was finished; two causeways, one culvert, and 15 rubble floors were constructed.

Constructing the Bar Hazarighát road, Lalitpur district.—Estimate, Rs. 16,653; outlay, Rs. 12,521. The length of this road is 13 miles 2 furlong; 1 causeway, 3 culverts, and 37 rubble floors were constructed, and the road making and jungle cutting nearly completed.

Constructing Betna and Jakhlaun 3rd class road, Lalitpur district.—Estimate, Rs. 22,211; outlay, Rs. 12,411. This road when completed will be 13 miles 2½ furlongs. It will connect the Cawnpore-Saugor Trunk Road with the Jakhlaun station (Indian Midland Railway) *vid* Pali and Bunt. The earthwork in roadmaking is nearly completed; 1 causeway, 4 culverts, and 6 rubble floors constructed; 6 culverts completed to arch springing, and 2 culverts, foundations, and floors finished. Nearly all required materials are at site.

Raising and bridging the Narain and Kartal road, Bánda district.—Estimate, Rs. 17,602; outlay, Rs. 11,881. This section of road is practically completed; only some earthwork is remaining, which is in progress and will be finished shortly.

Raising to 2nd the existing 3rd class road from Hamírpur to Rath, Hamírpur district.—Estimate, Rs. 38,096; outlay, Rs. 13,070. Earthwork nearly done; materials for construction of culverts ready at site.

Converting to 1st class nearly 2 miles of 2nd class road and 6 miles of 3rd class feeder road from Kheta Sarai to Khutahan tahsili in the Jaunpur district.—Estimate, Rs. 15,915; outlay, Rs. 16,595. The total length of road is 7 miles 5 furlongs. Work completed.

The metalling of the Ráni-ka-Sarai and Pawai road in the Azamgarh district was completed at a cost of Rs. 23,452 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 23,801.

The earthwork and metalling of the Uska and Nangarh road in the Basti district was completed during the year; the bridges well in hand. The outlay of the year is Rs. 35,878 againt an estimate of Rs. 39,699.

Re-building bridge over Ami Nadi on the Basti and Menhdawal 2nd class road, Basti district.—The outlay is Rs. 30,652 against an estimate of Rs. 33,094. Masonry of abutments and piers completed; rivetting and hoisting of girders in hand.

Construction of a 2nd class road from Ganeshpur (Pharenda Railway Station) viâ Tirmahanighát and Máharájganj to Senduria, Gorakhpur district.—Estimate, Rs. 44,942; outlay, Rs. 21,034. Work about half-finished.

Contribution Works.

Constructing a new Sadar Dispensary at Gorakhpur.—Estimate, Rs. 18,818; outlay, Rs. 15,923. Work practically completed. Doors, windows, and flooring of No. 2 ward remaining to be done.

The construction of a 1st class road from the Mahoba Railway Station to the border of Charkhari Ráj in the Hamírpur district was completed at a cost of Rs. 22,406 against an estimate of Rs. 22,785. The cost of construction has been met by the Charkhari Darbár, to whom the road will be of great utility and convenience.

Works carried out by the Agency of the Jail Department.

The following statement shows the principal works carried out by the Agency of the Jail Department:—

Serial number.	Project and work.	Budget item.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure up to 31st March 1892.	Allotment during 1892-93.	Expenditure during 1892-93.	Remarks.
		No.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Constructing officials' quarters in the Aligarh Jail ...	41	3,299	...	3,255	3,255 0 0	Completed.
2	Ditto eight bathing platforms in Central Prison, Bareilly	42	2,584	...	1,976	1,975 9 9	Ditto.
3	Ditto a cook house in the Central Prison, Bareilly ...	43	3,794	...	3,794	3,793 14 9	Ditto.
4	Ditto 14 quarters for married warders in the Jail at Kheri.	44	3,564	...	1,100	1,100 0 0	Nearly half the work, *viz.*, 7 quarters, completed.
5	Constructing a block of eight officials' quarters in the Benares Central Prison.	46	5,376	...	2,900	2,900 0 0	Completed
6	Additions and alterations to the Jail at Mirzapur ...	47	48,643	3,066 0 0 4,282 1 5	(a)12,500	12,500 0 0	Outer enclosure wall nearly completed (a) Refers to cost of land, allotment for which was made in 1891-92.
7	Constructing enclosure wall of the new Jail at Gorakhpur ...	48	20,554	...	19,900	19,900 0 0	In progress.
8	Ditto bathing platforms in the Jail at Azamgarh ...	49	3,787	...	3,166	3,066 4 0	Completed.
9	Improving drainage of the Central Prison, Lucknow ...	77	8,266	...	8,233	8,233 0 0	Ditto.
10	Constructing officials' quarters in the Sansiah Reformatory, Fatehgarh.	77	5,116	...	5,116	5,116 0 0	Ditto.
11	Water supply to the Central Prison at Agra, from the Municipal Water-works.	77	7,388	...	7,388	7,388 0 0	Ditto.
12	Re-fixing iron grated doors to barracks 9 and 10 in the Jail at Fyzabad.	45	2,650	764 0 0	1,488	1,488 0 0	Ditto.
13	Re-constructing inner boundary wall of the Jail at Fyzabad ..	35B.	6,831	...	2,471	2,471 0 0	In progress.
14	Enlarging the hawalát barrack in the Jail at Etah ...	30B.	4,228	...	3,198	3,198 0 0	Completed.
15	Constructing another row of solitary cells in the Jail at Sháhjahánpur.	26B. 33B.	2,691	...	2,500	2,691 0 0	Ditto.
16	Constructing warders' quarters and a latrine in the Central Prison, Bareilly.	48	4,087	...	3,000	2,999 10 11	Ditto.
17	Constructing quarters for Jail officials in the Jail, Gházipur .	51	7,798	...	2,050	2,050 0 0	In progress.
18	Fixing iron gratings in the barracks of old semicircle in the Central Prison, Allahabad.	Part II	2,712	...	2,700	2,700 0 0	Ditto.

Government Workshops at Roorkee.

The net profit during the year was Rs. 96,338 against Rs. 83,200 in 1891-92.

Ganges Navigation Works.

The work annually carried out by this Government consists in keeping open a channel in the Ganges, between the points where the Jumna and Gogra flow into it, for cargo boats, and steamers, with a minimum depth of from 4 to 5 feet. The work was carried out during the year ending 30th June 1893, without mishap or serious difficulty, at total cost of Rs. 9,313. The frequent falls of rain during the dry season assisted operations.

The following shows the condition of the funds connected with the Ganges river works and tolls, ferries and staging bungalows :—

Ganges River and Tolls.

	Rs.	Rs.
Unexpended balance on 1st April 1892	46,247	
Collections in 1892-93	10,169	
		56,416

Outlay on maintenance of Public Works establishment :—

	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) In the Civil Department	2,766	
(*b*) Ditto Public Works Department	13,021	
		15,787

The unexpended balance on 31st March 1892 was Rs. 40,629.

Ferry Funds.

		Rs.	Rs.
Receipts collected in the Civil Department		5,47,403	
Ditto Public Works Department ...		39,423	
			5,86,826
Expenditure incurred in the Civil Department		34,995	
Ditto Public Works Department :—			
	Rs.		
(*a*) Works and maintenance	1,07,947		
(*b*) Share of Public Works establishment ...	24,828		
(*c*) Ditto tools and plant	1,619		
		1,34,394	
			1,69,389
Surplus			4,17,437

Accommodation for Travellers.

			Rs.	Rs.
Receipts collected in the Civil Department ...	...	...	...	39,535
Expenditure by the Civil Department ...	...	...	21,875	
Ditto Public Works Department :—				
		Rs.		
(*a*) Works and maintenance ...	...	55,961		
(*b*) Share of Public Works establishment ...		12,871		
(*c*) Ditto tools and plant ...	...	839		
			69,671	
				91,546
The expenditure therefore exceeded the receipts by ...			...	52,011

The corresponding excess in 1891-92 was Rs. 45,713.

Works of Public Utility.

There was an aggregate expenditure of Rs. 1,12,432 (or Rs. 95,091 less than the previous year's outlay) incurred during 1892-93 on works of public utility by private individuals at their own cost. The last statement of Appendix III-B shows the nature and number of the works constructed in each division of which the most important are detailed in Appendix III-B-1a.

(b)—*Railways.*

The control of Provincial Railways was transferred to the Director-General of State Railways from the 1st January 1891.

(c)—*Canals.*

SECTION I.—FINANCIAL RESULTS

Capital outlay during and up to the end of the year.—The direct and indirect capital outlay during and up to the end of the year is shown for each work and for each class of work in the following statement:—

TABLE A.

Class	Work.	During the year 1892-93									Total direct and indirect charges end of 1892-93
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant	Suspense account.	Loss by exchange	Receipts on capital account	Total direct charges	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges	
Major Work.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Works (account head 35)	Betwa Canal ...	8,390	1,929	56	—884	...	..	9,491	175	9,666	41,98,442
Works of which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue (account head 49).	Ganges Canal	1,12,699	22,610	1,473	—26,913	...	173	1,09,696	—23,479	86,217	2 88,18,154
	Lower Ganges Canal.	1,84,844	40,231	2,611	—18,661	.	1,392	2,07,633	1,182	2,08,815	3,37 41 764
	Agra Canal ...	28,198	6,482	422	10 858	...	..	24,244	395	24,639	92 13,493
	Eastern Jumna Canal	21,863	4,190	273	2,806	...	...	29,132	- 319	28,813	34,84,906
	Total ...	3,47,604	73,513	4,779	53,626	...	1,565	3,70,705	22,221	3,48 484	7,52,58,317
Minor Works.											
Works of which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept (account head 43)											
Works in operation ...	Dún Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		6,36 834
	Rohilkhand Canals	15,130	3,060	..	—633	...	...	17,557	295	17,852	17,18,075
	Bijnor Canals	25,466	5,796	...	...	..	...	31,262	812	32,074	1,25 340
	Bundelkhand Lakes.		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	82,398
	Total ...	40 596	8,856	...	— 633	...	...	48,819	1,107	49,926	25,62,647
Surveys	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	206	.	..	...	...	..	206	...	206	1,75,340
	Cawnpore Branch Extension, Lower Ganges Canal.	...		...		...	...	...	...	.	56,746
	Sardah Canal ..	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	..	49,572
	Total ..	206	..	...	...	...	...	206	..	206	2,81,658
	Total, Minor Works	40,802	8,856	..	—633	...	...	49,025	1,107	50,132	28 44,305
	GRAND TOTAL .	3,96,796	84,298	4,835	—55,143	...	1,565	4,29,221	— 20,939	4,08,282	8,23,01,064

The total expenditure to the end of the year includes Rs. 7,69,72,868 direct, and Rs. 53,28,196 indirect charges. Of the direct charges, Rs. 7,40,82,691 have been provided from Imperial, and Rs. 28,90,177 from Provincial Funds The amount of revenue re-assessed on all lands relinquished up to the end of the year 1891-92 has now been capitalized and the amount deducted from the indirect capital charges of the canals concerned.

Mileage of channels sanctioned and completed.—The following table compares the mileage of channels completed at the end of the year with the mileage sanctioned :—

TABLE B.

Canals.	Mileage sanctioned.		Mileage complete on 31st March 1893.				
	Canals.	Distributaries.	Canals.	Distributaries.	Drainage cuts.	Navigation escape and mill channels.	Total.
Betwa Canal	182	379	168	343	31	15	557
Ganges do.	463	3,000	419	2,552	1,103	85	4,159
Lower Ganges do.	566	2,457	557	2,159	684	77	3,477
Agra do.	109	600	109	565	50	35	759
Eastern Jumna do.	130	641	129	646	339	18	1,132
Dún Canals... ...	...	74	...	74	3	...	77
Rohilkhand do.	20	344	20	352	10	2	384
Bijnor do.	...	38	...	57	...	...	57
Jhánsi Lakes... ...	...	38	...	38	...	...	38
Hamírpur do.	...	28	...	28	...	...	28
Total ...	1,470	7,599	1,402	6,814	2,220	232	10,668

There is an increase of 269 miles in the mileage of all channels, of which 172 miles are drainage cuts. The decrease under "Canals" is due to the tail portion of the Anúpshahr branch being now classed as a distributary.

Sanctioned estimates compared with expenditure to end of the year.—On all major productive works the expenditure is now charged against open capital account. On the Betwa Canal the expenditure to the end of the year has been Rs. 41,98,442 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 44,83,776.

Profit or loss based on realizations.—Table D gives the revenue actually realized and the charges against revenue during the last two years :—

TABLE D.

	1891-92.				1892-93.				Increase or decrease in 1892-93.
	Protective works.	Productive works.	Minor works.	Total.	Protective works.	Productive works.	Minor works.	Total.	
Realization.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water rates and miscellaneous revenue.	1,00,833	58,05,316	1,75,746	60,81,895	83,375	55,99,355	1,86,634	58,69,364	−2,12,531
Indirect revenue	...	11,45,807	86,284	12,32,091	...	11,74,982	86,284	12,61,266	+29,175
Total ...	1,00,833	69,51,123	2,62,030	73,13,986	83,375	67,74,337	2,72,918	71,30,630	−1,83,356
Charges.									
Direct charges...	96,485	24,08,488	1,61,218	26,66,191	99,283	24,29,258	1,61,970	26,90,511	+24,320
Indirect ditto ...	8,445	1,66,325	12,914	1,87,684	8,524	1,70,152	13,581	1,92,257	+4,573
Total ...	1,04,930	25,74,813	1,74,132	28,53,875	1,07,807	25,99,410	1,75,551	28,82,768	+28,893
Net revenue ...	−4,097	43,76,310	87,898	44,60,111	−24,432	41,74,927	97,367	42,47,862	−2,12,249
Interest charges	1,58,801	27,90,554	...	29,49,355	1,59,189	28,07,494	...	29,66,683	+17 328
Profit or loss ...	−1,62,898	15,85,756	87,898	15,10,756	−1,83,621	13,67,433	97,367	12,81,179	−2,29,577

The net results for the two years are shown below :—

Class of works.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Protective works	−1,62,898	−1,88,621
Productive do.	15,85,750	13,67,433
Minor do.	87,898	97,367
Total Profit ...	15,10,756	12,81,179

The increase compared with last year's working, in the cost of maintaining the Betwa Canal, a purely protective work, was Rs. 20,723 and was due to the favourable winter rains. From all classes of works there was a net profit of Rs. 12,81,179 after paying interest charges. This is a decrease of over two lakhs compared with the previous year, but an increase of over 7½ lakhs compared with the average of the previous five years.

Total receipts, charges, and interest to the end of the year.—Table E shows the total receipts (realizations), charges, and interest to the end of 1891-92:—

TABLE E.

	Protective works.	Productive works.	Minor works.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct and indirect receipts to end of 1892-93 ...	4,58,592	13,32,93,893	57,53,289	13,95,05,774
Ditto revenue charges ditto ...	7,24,393	5,62,75,640	41,14,565	6,11,14,598
Net revenue	−2,65,801	7,70,18,253	16,38,724	7 83,91,176
Interest charges to end of 1892-93 ...	15,15,018	6,62,65,398	...	6,77,80,416
Net revenue, deducting interest charges ...	−17,80,819	1,07,52,855	16,38,724	1,06,10,760

The charges on protective works, the Betwa Canal, have exceeded the receipts by nearly 18 lakhs, there has been nothing approaching to a dry year since the canal was opened. The net revenue from productive works to the end of the year has exceeded the charges, including interest, by over 107½ lakhs.

Provincial contract.—Under the new contract with the Government of India, the Provincial Government retains as before the *direct* revenue from productive works and minor irrigation works, but will now pay interest to the Imperial Government on the total capital outlay from all sources on irrigation major works. And also on the capital outlay from Imperial Funds on minor works and navigation (Rs. 23,35,555).

The result for the first year of the new contract is given below :—

Financial results of the Provincial Contract.

TABLE F.

	Rs.
Revenue—	
Productive Works, gross earnings	55,99,355
Minor works	1,86,634
Total ...	57,85,989
Expenditure, Provincial—	
Productive Works, working expenses	24,29,258
Minor Works, capital accounts	49,025
Ditto Working expenses	1,61,970
Ditto neither capital nor revenue...	96,067
Total ...	27,36,320
Net revenue	30,49,669
Interest charges payable to Government of India	29,00,916
Surplus or deficit ...	+ 1,48,753

The surplus in the closing year of the last contract was Rs. 4,92,063, or Rs. 3,43,310 in excess of the year under review.

Net profits on capital outlay.—Table G gives for the last 11 years the net profits on the capital outlay calculated on realizations :—

TABLE G.

Year.	Capital outlay to end of each year.	Profit from direct revenue.		Profit from total revenue, direct and indirect.	
		Amount.	Percentage on Capital.	Amount.	Percentage on Capital.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1882-83	* 6,76,33,960	32,55,962	4·81	42,05,593	6·22
1883-84	* 6,90,92,987	32,57,533	4·71	42,07,164	6·09
1884-85	* 7,02,83 698	38,16,293	5·43	47,65,914	6·78
1885-86	† 7,51,49,595	20,22,644	2 69	29,72,275	3·96
1886-87	† 7,70,59,223	21,95,857	2·85	31,53,012	4·09
1887-88	† 7,87,67,319	18,26,895	2·32	27,85,495	3·54
1888-89	† 7,99,83,651	19,91,345	2·49	29,51,762	3·69
1889-90	† 8,08,73,972	19,56,782	2·42	30,21,492	3 74
1890-91	† 8,13,57,472	26,60,805	3·27	38,53,558	4·74
1891-92	† 8,18,92,783	32,28,020	3·94	44,60,111	5·45
Average for 10 years ending with 1891-92	...	26,21,157	...	36,37,638	...
1892-93	† 8,23,01,064	29,86,596	3·63	42,47,862	5·16

* Excluding Betwa Canal. | † Including Betwa Canal.

Net profits on the four productive works.—The following table compares for the past 11 years the net profits and percentages on the four canals classed as productive, also calculated on realizations :—

TABLE H.

Year.	Upper Ganges.		Lower Ganges.		Agra.		Eastern Jumna.		Total productive works.	
	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1882 83 ..	19,04,100	6·88	11,14,350	4·30	2,08,535	3 50	8,45,532	29·07	41,62,517	6·40
1883-84 .	19,47,341	6·96	10,25,633	3·82	3,91,443	4·50	7,75,742	26 05	41,40,159	6·24
1884-85 ...	23,68,011	8·43	10,25,231	3·72	5,10,672	5·76	8,08,276	26·37	47 12,190	6 98
1885-86 ...	14,67,781	5·22	6,88,180	2·42	1,87,448	2·11	6,85,706	20 48	29,79,115	4·35
1886-87 ..	17,35,644	6·17	4,23,495	1·41	3,13,552	3·49	6,99,277	22 44	31,71,968	4·51
1887-88 ...	14,68,752	5·20	3,57,769	1·14	2,21,018	2·44	7,16,981	22·86	27,64,520	3·84
1888-89 ...	15,91,785	5·62	4,20,474	1·30	2,10,152	2·31	6,62 475	20 53	28 84,886	3·95
1889-90 ...	15,17,935	5·35	5,79,892	1·75	2,91,009	3·19	5,93,641	17·79	29,82,477	4 03
1890-91 ...	20,37,858	7·14	6,65,425	2·00	3,65,183	3·99	7,45,176	22·00	38,13 642	5·13
1891-92 ...	21,86,711	7·61	10,88,343	3·25	3,46,390	3·77	7,54,866	21·84	43,76,310	5·84
Average for 10 years.	18,22,592	...	7,38,879	...	3,13,540	...	7,23,767	...	35,98,778	...
1892-93...	20,67,055	7·17	11,26,080	3·34	2,80,040	3·04	7,01,752	20·14	41,74,927	5·54

The net revenue from the Lower Ganges Canal is the highest recorded; but the percentage on capital outlay is still low compared with the older canals. It has, however, been steadily increasing since the new Nadrai aqueduct was completed, and may be expected to show nearly as good a return as the Upper Ganges Canal when the proposed Cawnpore and Ghatampur extensions have been carried out. The former of these projects has lately received the sanction of the Secretary of State.

Assessments and working expenses.—The revenue assessed and the working expenses are given for each canal in table I:—

TABLE I.

Class of works.	Canals.	Gross revenue assessed.		Charges.				Net revenue.	
		Water rates &c.	Share of land revenue.	Works of improvement and maintenance.	Establishment and tools and plant.	Leave and pension allowances.	Total.	Direct.	Direct and indirect.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective ..	Betwa ...	66,450	...	37,024	62,259	8,524	1,07,807	—41,357	—41,357
Productive	Ganges ...	22,98,900	7,15,593	5,28,607	5,27,414	70,771	11,26,792	11,72,108	1,88,770
	Lower Ganges .	16,43,893	2,09,586	3,85,312	4,42,412	60,389	8,88,113	7,55,780	9,65,366
	Agra ...	3,99,123	...	1,14,015	1,30,968	16,852	2,61,835	1,37,288	1,37,288
	Eastern Jumna	8 26,441	2,49,803	1,36,982	1,68,548	22,140	3 22,670	5,03,771	7,53,574
	Total ...	51,68,357	11,74,982	11,64 916	12,64,342	1,70,152	25,99,410	25,68,947	37,43,929
Minor ...	Dún ...	63,663	24,980	25,782	21,719	2,951	50,452	13 211	38,191
	Rohilkhand ...	97,635	50,070	24 866	67,796	9,093	1,01,755	— 4,120	45,950
	Bijnor ...	22,847	8,172	3,548	7,653	1,043	12,244	10 603	18,775
	Jhánsi Lakes ...	3,912	1 299	2,215	2,098	494	11,100	—3,591	—529
	Hamirpur ...	3,597	1,763	4,635	1,658				
	Total ...	1,91,654	86,284	61,046	1,00,924	13,581	1,75,551	16,103	1,02,387
	Total 1892-93	54,26,461	12,61,266	12,62,986	14,27,525	1,92,257	28,82,768	25,43,693	38,04,959
	Total 1891-92	60,88 048	12,32,091	12,85,418	13,80,773	1,87,684	28,53,875	32,34,173	44,66,264
	Increase ...	.	29,175	..	46,752	4,573	28,893		...
	Decrease ...	6,61,587	...	22,432	...	...	...	6,90,480	6,61,305

Gross revenue assessed, direct and indirect.—Details of the gross revenue (assessments) for the past 11 years are given in table K:—

TABLE K.

Years.	Direct revenue assessed.							Indirect revenue.	Total revenue.
	Occupiers' rate.	Owners' rate.	Plantations.	Water power.	Navigation	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83 ...	48,98,114	3,14 572	1 55,258	69,257	27,655	44,696	55,09,552	9,49 631	64,59,183
1883 84 ...	54,05,911	5,86,003	1,47,199	73,632	33 742	54,618	63,01,105	9,49,631	72,50,736
1884-85 ...	40,03,058	4,05,681	1,56,708	64,630	24 992	52,177	47,07,246	9 49,631	56,56,877
1885-86 ...	43,21,185	4,42,866	1,58 165	85,950	26,181	49 038	50 83,385	9,49,631	60,33,016
1886 87 ...	35,31,976	3,15,094	1,76,098	78,666	31,022	50,959	41,83,815	9 57,155	51,40,970
1887 88 ...	39,03 962	3,93,463	1,80,953	71,242	25,576	50,849	46 25,545	9,58,660	55,84,205
1888-89 ...	41 80,276	4,06,792	1,86,649	71,075	26,530	50,804	49 22,126	9,60,417	58,82,543
1889-90 ...	46,58,828	4,05,347	1,99,394	78,451	28,263	52,522	54,22,805	10,64,710	64 87,515
1890-91 ...	51,42,352	4,17,418	1,55,741	71,053	19,612	56,935	58 63,111	11,93,253	70,56,364
1891-92 ...	53,06,234	4,09,170	2,14,090	71,422	21,982	65,120	60,88,048	12,32,091	73,20,139
Average for 10 years ending with 1891-92.	45,35 190	4,09,641	1,73,025	73,538	26,555	52,725	52,70,674	10,16,481	62,87,155
1892-93 ...	47 83,006	3,10,751	1,72,586	72,530	18,498	69,090	54,26,461	12,61,266	66,87,727

SECTION II.—AGRICULTURAL.

The year.—General rain, on about the 9th of June, was followed by a break of a month's duration, and it was not until the second week in July that sufficient rain fell to stop the demand for irrigation. The rainfall of July and August was above the average; that of September was light, and the rains, except in some Divisions of the Upper Ganges Canal, ceased early.

Demand for water for rabi irrigation commenced early in the season and by the end of December the area irrigated exceeded the average by some 350,000 acres, but exceptionally wet and cloudy weather during January and February put an end to all demand and the rabi area irrigated during these months was some 500,000 acres less than usual.

Area irrigated by canals.—The area irrigated by all canals, including the Tarái and Bhábar Canals, was 1,905,544 acres.

The following statement shows the area irrigated by the canals under the direct control of the Irrigation Department during the last 11 years :—

TABLE L.

Years.	Ganges Canal.	Lower Ganges Canal.	Agra Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Betwa Canal.	Dún Canals.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bijnor Canals.	Bundelkhand Lakes.		Total.
									Jhánsi Lakes.	Hamírpur Lakes.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1882-83 ...	856,035	606,025	155,887	254,513	...	14,968	79,507	5,416	637	1,187	1,974,175
1883-84 ...	1,011,990	653,820	245,300	277,358	...	14,276	86,251	6,509	715	1,455	2,297,674
1884-85 ..	683,939	534,833	128,002	166,407	...	12,553	85,198	4,547	412	1,414	1,617,305
1885-86 ...	741,636	462,302	176,721	215,356	12,356	12,306	79,927	6,588	990	1,488	1,709,676
1886-87 ...	574,440	359,003	122,096	203,429	8,608	12,472	78,554	4,183	309	721	1,363,815
1887-88 ...	601,904	470,942	124,557	176,243	24,135	15,398	93,694	8,510	589	1 316	1 517,288
1888-89 ...	628,260	519,022	124,434	185,026	32,609	15,138	89,193	7,643	1,567	1,861	1,604,753
1889-90 ...	807,574	499,894	178,254	243,817	24,282	19,220	95,140	9,262	474	1,486	1,879,403
1890-91 ..	821,652	642,632	152,118	237,422	33,953	16,984	98,272	8,730	678	1,678	2,014,114
1891-92 ...	832,864	660,963	164,981	223,437	30,600	20,521	96,914	11,970	1,148	1,626	2,045,030
Average for 10 years ending with 1891-92	756,029	540,944	157,235	218,301	*23,793	15,382	88,266	7,326	752	1,423	1,809,451
1892-93 ...	722,478	584,009	107,054	227,430	22,422	14,381	105,737	12,474	1,548	1,504	1,799,037

* Average for seven years.

Compared with 1891-92 there is a decrease of 245,993 acres, distributed thus :—

Canal.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1891-92.	Percentage of increase or decrease as compared with 1891-92.
Upper Ganges	—110,386	—13·25
Lower ditto	—76,954	—11·64
Agra	—57,927	—35·11
Eastern Jumna	+3,993	+1·79
Betwa	—8 184	—26·74
Dún	—6.140	—29·92
Rohilkhand	+8,823	+9 10
Bijnor	+504	+4 21
Jhánsi Lakes	+400	+34 84
Hamírpur do.	—122	—7 50
Total ...	—245,993	—12·02

The decrease is most marked on the Agra, Betwa, and Dún Canals. On the two latter the deficiency is in the rabi area alone and is due wholly to the plentiful winter rains. On the Agra Canal there is a decrease in kharíf also, caused by the small supply of water available in the river during the early part of the season. During May and June the Jumna fell lower than has ever been recorded, and had it not been for the assistance given by the Ganges Canal through the Jáni escape, the kharíf area on the Agra Canal would have been very small indeed.

The increase on the Rohilkhand Canals is due to the failure of the rains at a critical time for rice.

The area irrigated by the Tarái and Bhábar Canals under the Commissioner of Kumaun during the past six years is shown below :—

Year.	Tarái Canals.	Bhábar Canals.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1887-88	24,410	84,099	108,509
1888-89	25,931	85,895	111,826
1889-90	25,856	88,824	114,680
1890-91	13,286	90,849	104,135
1891-92	28,462	82,242	110,704
Average for five years ...	23,589	86,382	109,971
1892-93	25,586	80,921	106,507

Kharíf and rabi areas.—Table M shows the kharíf and rabi areas irrigated by canals under the Irrigation Department during the last 11 years :—

TABLE M.

Year.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Total area.	Percentage.	
	April to September.	October to March.		Kharíf.	Rabi.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
* 1882-83	740,390	1,233,785	1,974,175	27·50	62·50
* 1883-84	825,747	1,471,927	2,297,674	35·94	64·06
* 1884-85	773,603	843,702	1,617,305	47·82	52·18
† 1885-86	702,259	1,007,417	1,709,676	41·08	58·92
† 1886-87	542,821	821,994	1,363,815	39·73	60 27
† 1887-88	612,436	904,852	1,517,288	40·36	59·64
† 1888-89	653,443	951,310	1,604,753	40·72	59·28
† 1889-90	649,737	1,229,666	1,879,403	34·57	65·43
† 1890-91	727,489	1,286,625	2,014,114	36·12	63·88
† 1891-92	766,215	1,278,815	2,045,030	37·47	62·53
Average for 10 years ending with 1891-92	699,314	1,103,009	1,802,323	38·80	61·20
† 1892-93	705,412	1,093,625	1,799,037	39·21	60·79

* Excluding Betwa Canal. † Including Betwa Canal.

Crops irrigated.—Table N shows the area of the different crops, kharif and rabi, irrigated during the last 11 years :—

TABLE N.

Crops.	1882-83. *	1883-84. *	1884-85. *	1885-86. †	1886 87. †	1887-88. †	1888-89. †	1889-90. †	1890-91. †	1891-92. †	Average for the past 10 years.	1892-93. †
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Annual—												
Sugarcane ...	198,322	155,147	153,652	175,944	168,452	197,532	224,245	158,484	198,577	245,667	187,602	216,370
Kharif—												
Rice ...	104,046	111,512	92,687	100,706	109,513	102,367	110,137	132,554	167,868	149,045	118,043	174,994
Indigo ...	316,145	294,429	392,302	297.314	164,013	212,756	224,177	223,633	224,663	174,540	252,398	138,521
Cotton ...	52,493	93,545	66 791	60,580	41,835	47,912	35,990	62,967	69,887	88,647	62,065	69,101
Other crops ...	69,384	171,114	68,171	67,715	58,008	52,088	59,112	72,374	66,585	108,531	79,308	106,538
Total ...	542,068	670,600	619,951	526,315	373,369	415,123	429,416	491,528	529,003	520,769	511 814	489,154
Rabi—												
Wheat ...	728,385	824,982	512,324	550,891	495,370	508,263	545,153	713,199	736,297	755,783	637,065	655,757
Barley ...	266,651	286,073	108,267	118,569	70,881	79,937	92,142	113,505	107,352	108,821	135,220	68,327
Other cereals and mixed cereals and pulses.	123,383	245,863	168,290	221,088	160,518	217,937	240,247	251,340	296,889	282,272	220,783	265,615
Gram ...	48,400	61,123	16,954	42,087	27,793	33,091	32,279	70,960	57,158	55,557	44,540	35,540
Peas ...	21,752	37,254	7,986	20,979	27,634	22,461	13,066	16,629	26,092	25,778	21 963	30,296
Poppy ...	16,233	16,370	10,762	15,629	14,679	12,957	8,819	10,847	12,744	11,290	13,033	9,818
Other crops ...	28,981	262	19,119	38,174	25,119	29,987	19,386	52,911	50,002	39,090	30,303	28,160
Total ...	1,233,785	1,471,927	843,702	1,007,417	821,994	904,633	951,092	1,229,391	1,286,534	1,278,594	1,102,907	1,093,513
GRAND TOTAL...	1,974,175	2 297,674	1,617,305	1,709,676	1,363,815	1,517,288	1,604,753	1,879,403	2,014,114	2,045,030	1,802,323	1,799,037

* Excluding Betwa Canal. † Including Betwa Canal.

The area under rice is the largest yet recorded. The decrease in indigo is very marked. This crop for some years past has suffered severely from excessive rainfall. Prices too, until very lately, have been low. The high rates obtained in 1892 have, however, encouraged cultivators to take up its cultivation again. The decrease in barley is wholly due to the favourable winter rains which fell at a specially opportune time for that crop.

Area under wheat.—The area under wheat, omitting that irrigated from the Bhábar and Tarái Canals, was 655,757 acres; a decrease from the previous year of 100,029 acres partly due to the favourable winter rains and partly to a more correct classification: the mixed crop of wheat and gram, which formerly in some of the older Divisions of the Lower Ganges Canal was included in the area under wheat, is now correctly entered under "Other cereals." The area under wheat irrigated from each canal is given below :—

Canal.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	
					Area.	Percentage of wheat to whole rabi area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges	246,871	350,797	334,572	328,734	302,958	74
Lower ditto	163,241	167,377	225 434	247 744	174,827	41
Agra	19 626	33,585	26,425	33,862	31,880	49
Eastern Jumna	73,096	119,626	102,666	94,202	101,176	86
Betwa	9,768	5,251	10,996	8,707	9,426	48
Dún	5 878	7,576	6 245	8,873	4,335	57
Rohilkhand	23,865	25,741	27,186	28,252	26,268	60
Bijnor	1,738	2,993	1,552	4,175	4,026	83
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works ...	1,070	343	1,221	1,237	866	30
Total ...	545,153	713,199	736,297	755,786	655,757	59

Tarái and Bhábar Canals.—The crops irrigated by the Tarái and Bhábar Canals are given in the following table :—

TABLE O.

Crops.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.
	Acres.		Acres.	
Annual—				
Sugarcane	1,021	·99	1,309	1·23
Garden and orchards	534	·51	320	·30
Total ...	1,555	1·50	1,629	1·53
Kharif—				
Rice	37,279	36·00	41,957	39·40
Cotton	...	...	169	·16
Other crops	4,539	4·38	4,030	3·78
Total ...	41,818	40·38	46,156	43 34
Rabi—				
Wheat	30,589	29·53	28,070	26·36
Barley	3,320	3 20	2,589	2 43
Gram	1,512	1·46	809	·76
Oil-seeds	16,836	16 25	17,165	16·11
Other crops	7,951	7·68	10,089	9·47
Total ...	60,208	58·12	58,722	55·13
Total, whole year ...	103,581	100·00	106,507	100·00

SECTION III.—NAVIGATION.

Table P shows the gross revenue (realizations) and expenditure during the past two years :—

TABLE P.

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.
Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	14,115	11,763
Agra Canal	7,670	6,512
Total, Receipts ...	21,794	18,275
Expenditure—		
Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	19,654	14,027
Agra Canal	9,993	8,463
Total, Expenditure ...	29,647	22,490
Excess of expenditure over receipts	7,853	4,215

"Ground rent" is now excluded from Navigation receipts and classed more correctly under "Miscellaneous": for the purpose of comparison, receipts on this account have also been deducted from the figures given above for 1891-92.

Expenditure exceeded receipts on the Ganges Canal by Rs. 2,264 and on the Agra Canal by Rs. 1,650. Navigation on the latter canal was greatly hampered by the low supply in canal during May and June.

Traffic statistics.—Some details of the traffic are given in the following statement :—

TABLE Q.

	1891-92.			1892-93		
	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	Agra Canal.	Total.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	Agra Canal	Total.
Traffic in tons	106,813	27,241	134,054	102,861	26,400	129,261
Ton mileage	5,880,965	1,225,861	7,106,826	4,849,660	1,033,885	5,883,545
Value of goods carried ... Rs.	21,31,631	6,86,624	28,18,255	23,21,149	4,70,372	27,91,521
Number of passengers	3,255	641	3,896	415	221	636

On the Ganges Canal there was a slight increase in cotton, an increase in wheat, and a marked falling off in the quantity of sugar carried during the year. On the Agra Canal the decrease is chiefly under food-grains and sugar. The length of navigation channel open during the year was—

	Miles
Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	412
Agra Canal	123
Total ...	525

SECTION IV.—PROGRESS OF WORKS.

In the following statement the total outlay of the year under the several service heads in the budget estimate of the Irrigation Branch is compared with the original and final grants of the year:—

TABLE R.

Head of service.	Outlay.	Budget grant.	
		Original.	Final.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective works (account head 35)	9,491	31,000	12,000
Major works, working expenses (account head 42)	1,01,379	1,02,000	1,01,000
Major works of which the Capital account is not charged against Revenue (account head 49).	3,70,705	7,00,000	3,72,000
Total, Imperial ...	4 81,575	8,33,000	4,85,000
Provincial.			
Major works, working expenses (account head 42)	24,38,142	24,37,000	24,68,000
Minor works (account head 43) capital account	49,025	1,48,100	54,800
Ditto working expenses	1,02,067	1,40,650	1,49,600
Ditto works of which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.	96,067	1,20,250	95,600
Total, Provincial ...	27,45,301	28,46,000	27,68,900
GRAND TOTAL ...	32,26,876	36,79,000	32,53,000

Under "Imperial" (49) the large decrease from the original grant is due chiefly to the postponement of the construction of the Myapur new regulator; the expenditure of the year fell short of the final grant by Rs. 1,295 only. On the Lower Ganges Canal the grant was exceeded by Rs. 36,233, owing to the transfer from working expenses (42) to capital of Rs. 52,548 of the expenditure on the permanent river training works at Naroia. This excess was counterbalanced by the saving under "suspense" on all canals. Rupees 14,768 lapsed on the Eastern Jumna Canal. On the Agra Canal, Rs. 2,344 were spent in excess of the grant.

Capital outlay on Works.—The capital outlay on "Works" shown on Table A was distributed as shown below:—

TABLE S.

Class.	Work.	Head works.	Main canal and branches.	Distributaries.	Drainage works.	Total.
Major Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective works (account head 35).	Betwa Canal ...	500	...	7,890	...	8,390
Works of which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue (account head 49).	Ganges Canal ...	...	9,402	12,369	90,928	1,12,699
	Lower Ganges Canal ...	52,548	6,938	1,16,108	9,255	1,84,844
	Agra Canal ...	...	352	25,620	2,226	28,198
	Eastern Jumna Canal ...	...	112	17,296	4,455	21,863
	Total, Major Works ...	53,048	16,799	1,79,283	1,06,864	3,55,994
Minor Works.						
Works of which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept (account head 43).						
Works in operation ...	Dún Canals... ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rohilkhand Canals ...	...	2,860	12,270	...	15,130
	Bijnor Canals ...	...	...	25,466	...	25,466
	Bundelkhand Lakes ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	...	2,860	37,736	...	40,596
Surveys	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	206	...	...	206
	Cawnpore Branch Extension, Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarda Canal... ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	206	...	...	206
	Total, Minor Works ...	...	3,066	37,736	...	40,802
	GRAND TOTAL ...	53,048	19,865	2,17,019	1,06,864	3,96,796

Betwa Canal.—On the Betwa Canal, 12 miles of drainage cuts were completed and opened during the year.

Ganges Canal.—On the Ganges Canal, the raising of the Puth bridge was completed: a large sum was expended on building masonry outlets and discharge flumes on distributaries, and two miles of new distributary channel were opened.

Seventy-two miles of new drainage cuts were completed during the year. In the Northern Division the Unchagaon and Bhaisani cuts, the Barla Chhapar improvements, and the Narsen cut extension were all finished, and four new falls were built in the Sherpur drainage cut. In the Bulandshahr Division over 50 miles of new drainage cuts were excavated during the year: and the Mansurpur, Usmánpur, Sonda, Biláspur, and Siryal cuts were completed or practically completed. The Parauri and Pisawa

cuts were well in hand, and the improvements to the Patwaya nála were finished: numerous drainage syphons were constructed, bed bars fixed, and mile and furlong posts erected on drains. In the Meerut Division the widening of the Sardhana drain and the excavation of the Ujhera drain were put in hand. In the Aligarh Division the diversion of the Akrabad drain was completed and good progress made on its extension.

Lower Ganges Canal.—On the Lower Ganges Canal the chief item of expenditure on capital account is for Permanent River Training Works at Narora; this work is nearly completed. A second eight feet fall was constructed in the Malhausi escape.

The length of distributaries was increased by 56 miles, of which 49 are in the Etáwah Division. Sixty-nine miles of new drainage cuts were opened during the year. In the Narora Division the Bagár nála and its extension, the Jhabar, Rudain Kathta, Bewar, Bajhera, and Binsia drains and the Mandol branch drains were completed; and work was commenced on the Janaura drain, on the Sirhpura drain extension, and on the Ijor and Teor branch drains. In the Etáwah Division the Dig-Punja and Kanchausi drains, and in the Bhognipur Division the Antoul, Ritaur, and three smaller drains, were finished during the year.

Agra Canal.—On the Agra Canal the chief outlay was on distributaries. Only four miles of new drainage cuts were opened. There is a difficulty in finding suitable outlets for the drainage connected with this canal. Extensive surveys have been made, from which it is hoped that something practical will soon result.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—On the Eastern Jumna Canal the remodelling of the Tharauli distributary was completed and a new head provided for the Jalalabad distributary.

The extension of the Tatauli and Rámpur Khurd drains added eight miles to the length of drainage cuts.

Rohilkhand Canals.—On the Rohilkhand Canals the works connected with the Nakatpura distributary remodelling were completed.

Revenue Account, extensions, and improvements.—Under "Extensions and improvements" chargeable to revenue, the expenditure was as follow:—

					Rs.
Protective Works	... Betwa Canal ...	...	...	...	3,626
Productive Works	... Ganges Canal .	...	...	...	1,46,128
	... Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	96,071
	... Agra Canal ...	...	...	...	19,159
	... Eastern Jumna Canal	...	...	...	19,276
			Total	...	2,80,634
Minor Works ...	... Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	3,858
	... Rohilkhand Canals	...	...	...	4,472
	... Bijnor Canals	...	.	...	1,427
	... Jhánsi Lakes...	...	.	...	2,238
			Total	...	11,995
			Grand Total	...	2,96,255

On the Ganges Canal the Nildhara weir, the scouring channel for the Pathri torrent, and numerous works in connection with the training of the Ganges river were completed. On the Lower Ganges Canal the chief expenditure was on the River Training Works at Narora.

On all canals numerous miscellaneous works for the improvement of distributaries and drainage cuts were carried out, and the demarcation of canal land proceeded with.

Repairs and maintenance.—Table T shows the expenditure on repairs and maintenance during the year :—

TABLE T.—EXPENDITURE ON REPAIRS.

Class of works.	Canal.	Expenditure on repairs. 1891-92.	1892-93.
		Rs.	Rs.
Protective works	Betwa	31,287	33,398
Productive works	Upper Ganges	4,07,230	3,82,479
	Lower ditto	3,51,005	2,89,241
	Agra	1,01,140	94 856
	Eastern Jumna	1,13,533	1,17,706
Minor works	Dún	20,127	21,924
	Rohilkhand	19,380	20 394
	Bijnor	1,875	2,121
	Bundelkhand Lakes	4,740	4,612
Agricultural works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	Ganges Canal Solani reclamation ...	3,819	...
	Ditto other works	4,465	9,064
	Lower Ganges	...	1,177
	Eastern Jumna	2,169	1,231
	Betwa	...	158
	Dún	150	149
	Rakshaband, Jhánsi district ...	123	...
	Total ...	10,60,561	9,78,510

The decrease on the Upper Ganges Canal is due to expenditure on special repairs after the floods of 1890 having fallen within the previous year. Similarly on the Lower Ganges Canal, the repairs to training works during 1891-92 were exceptionally heavy.

(*d*).—*Telegraphs.*

The following statement shows the mileage of telegraph lines and wires in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of 1892-93, and the extensions made during the year :—

Mileage of lines.			Mileage of wires.		
At end of 1891 92.	Added during 1892-93.	Remaining at end of 1892-93	At end of 1891-92.	Added during 1892 93.	Remaining at end of 1892-93.
4,591	83	4,674	15,855	508	16,363

During the year three Government Telegraph Offices were opened. Statistics in regard to telegraph offices generally are given in the following table :—

Description of offices.	Number open at end of 1891-92.	Opened during 1892-93	Number open at end of 1892-93.	Number of telegrams despatched from Government Telegraph Offices during 1892 93.	Increase over preceding year.	Indian share of collections.
						Rs. a. p.
Government offices ...	126	3	129	248,667	1,818	2,81 319 0 5
Railway and Canal offices ...	295	...	295	...	...	...
Offices not open for paid telegrams ..	95	60	155	..	...	...
Total ...	516	63	579	248,067	1,818	2,81,319 0 5

No offices were closed during the year.

POST-OFFICES.

(a)—*Imperial Post.*

The year under report was the last year of the separate existence of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circles, which were amalgamated one month after its close.

The following statement shows the number of post-offices of all classes and of letter-boxes, which existed at the beginning and close of the year 1892-93, and the postmen and village postmen employed :—

Particulars.	Post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Post-men.	Village post-men.	Total.
Existing on 31st March 1892	1,214	1,629	1,721	303	4,867
Opened or entertained in 1892-93	16	54	5	6	81
Closed or discontinued in 1892-93	9	13	4	4	30
Balance on 31st March 1893	1,221	1,670	1,722	305	4,918
Increase	7	41	1	2	51

The number of sub-offices rose by 6; one new one was established for the Cawnpore mills; two—those at Gwalior Railway Station and Janaktol—were received by transfer from the Central India Circle; four—at Gadarpur, Shafakhána, Satargang, and Tenri—were raised from branch offices; and one—Nadrai—was reduced to a branch office. The number of branch offices rose by one only, four being abolished, four received by transfer from Central India, and four new ones opened.

The number of combined post and telegraph offices in the circle rose from 105 to 109, the income derived from these being Rs. 1,43,823 against Rs. 1,34,916 in the previous year. The four new offices opened were those of Kaimganj, Kosi, Janaktol, and the Gwalior Residency.

The following statement shows the distance over which mails were conveyed by railway, mail carts, and runners as compared with the mileage under each of these heads for the previous year :—

	Railways.		Mail carts.		Runners.		Total.	
	1891-92	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
North-Western Provinces.	2,169½	2,211½	400	450	1,613½	1,572	4,182½	4,233½
Oudh ...	563	563	153	153	796	796	1,512	1,512
Total ...	2,732½	2,774½	553	603	2,409½	2,368	5,691½	5,745½

In view of the comparatively large number of highway robberies in the circle, and also to expedite the carriage of mails on really important lines, it has been considered advisable to substitute mail carts for runners on lines where it was possible

to effect the change. Village delivery work has also been improved in the North-Western Provinces as the following statistics show :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Number of articles issued for delivery	40,098,448	38,496,640
Ditto returned undelivered	787,748	616,772
Ditto actually delivered	39,310,700	37,879,865
Percentage of undelivered articles	1·96	1·6

Similar figures are not available for Oudh as no record was kept.

The number of value-payable articles posted during the year at head and sub-offices was 130,776, on which the sum specified for recovery was Rs. 15,39,762, and the commission that accrued to the post-office, Rs. 27,685. The figures for the previous year were 119,585 articles, amount for recovery Rs. 14,03,437, and commission realized Rs. 25,024.

The number of insured articles sent through the post as compared with that of the previous year was as under—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Number of articles	21,513	23 004
Amount of insurance fee	Rs. 11,609	Rs. 13,262

During the year 1892-93 a system of issuing and supplying through the post-office—"service bearing"—documents of the following kind was introduced experimentally in the revenue divisions of Agra and Meerut:—

Heads.	Class of documents.
Applications for copies	1. Applications for copies to be received if the applicant desired them to be sent by post paid.
	2. Intimation of the estimate of the cost of copying fees, &c.
	3. Copies when complete, if applicant is not present to take delivery, and wishes them sent by post.
Attachment and other orders of Courts ...	4. Intimation to persons in whose favour revenue deposits have been made.
	5. Intimation to zamíndárs and parties entitled to deposits which have not been drawn within the proscribed time.
Takávi	6. Notices of admission or rejection of applications for——.
Leave applications...	7. Intimation of sanction to or refusal of applications for extension of leave.
Deposits	8. Notice to withdraw deposits.
Nazárat	9. Notice to parties to draw sums held by the názir, *e.g.* expenses for witnesses unused, &c.
Miscellaneous	10 Notice to draw money which should be refunded.
	11. Do. of order to record or file an application.
	12. Intimation in any case of the receipt of money for payment to any one.
Appointments	13. Notice to absent persons, peons, &c., of their being nominated to a post.
Land appropriation	14. Notice to draw compensation money in deposit.
Income Tax	15. Do. of refund of income tax.
Pound Fund	16 Do. ditto balance of sale proceeds of unclaimed cattle.
	Criminal.
	1. Notice of refund of fine by order of appellate court.
	2. Do. to draw any money held in deposit.
	3. Arms licenses.

The object of the system was to save people the trouble and annoyance of personal attendance at courts: and as its experimental working in the two divisions in which it was tried was successful, its introduction throughout the provinces has since been sanctioned.

The money-order transactions of the post-office in these provinces during 1892-93 are in the following statement compared with those of the previous year :—

Year.	Issues.			Payments.	
	Number of money-orders.	Value.	Commission charged.	Number of money-orders.	Value.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
North-Western Provinces.					
1892-93	979,885	1,79,82,371	2,38,311	13,00 868	2 59,24,547
1891-92	922,879	1,74,71,981	2,32,682	12,79,080	2,52,40,655
Increase ...	57,006	5 10,390	5,629	21,788	6,83,892
Oudh.					
1892 93	200,422	36,54,084	47,842	438,659	77,66,771
1891-92	186,085	35,26,789	46,225	450,431	78,04,336
Increase ...	14,337	1,27,295	1,617	...	
Decrease ...	...	...	...	11,772	37,565

The number of land revenue money-orders issued in 1892-93 was 134,898 as against 131,737 in 1891-92, and their value amounted to Rs. 30,31,816 as against Rs. 28,10,829 in the previous year, the amount realized by the post-office as commission being Rs. 38,864 in the year under report and Rs. 36,941 in the preceding year.

The number of miscellaneous revenue money-orders issued was 17,419 as compared with 14,935 in the previous year, the value being Rs. 3,42,893 against Rs. 2,90,398 in 1891-92. The commission realized was Rs. 4,572 against Rs. 3,857. During 1892-93 63,862 rent money-orders were issued as against 58,997 in the previous year. The total value of these was respectively Rs. 8,37,598 in the latter year and Rs. 7,76,181 in 1891-92. The amount realized as commission was Rs. 13,297 as against Rs. 12,316

The number of British postal orders of all classes sold during the year 1892-93 was 3,268 of the aggregate value of Rs. 35,769.

The savings bank transactions of the post-office show a large increase on those of the preceding year :—

Year.	Number of accounts—		Deposits.		Withdrawals.		Balance at credit of depositors.
	Opened.	Closed.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
				Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces							
1892 93	15,882	11,719	85,256	40,11,471	54,581	34,08,601	61,25,682
1891-92	17,430	12,719	80,838	40,07,269	53,584	37,88,685	54,25,257
Oudh.							
1892-93	Details not given						18,93,208
1891-92							13,51,149

During 1892-93 there were nine cases of highway robbery of the mails, all of which occurred in British territory.

The number of complaints against the Department was 767 as against 664 in the previous year.

The amount paid through the agency of the post-office by salt traders for the salt required by them was Rs. 28,45,233.

(b)—District Post.

The subjoined table shows the total number of post-offices and letter boxes which existed, and of postmen and village postmen employed at the commencement and close of the year 1892-93 :—

	District post-offices	Letter boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.	Total.
Existing on 31st March 1892 .	347	564	50	691	1,652
Opened or entertained in 1892-93 ...	3	25	...	6	34
Closed or discontinued in 1892 93 ..	2	3	...	5	10
Balance on 31st March 1893 ...	348	586	50	692	1,676
Increase . .	1	22	...	1	24

The two branch offices closed were those of Mahárájganj Bazár in the Jaunpur district and Katka in the Mirzapur district : the three new offices opened were those of Mahárájganj in the Mirzapur district, Pharenda in the Gorakhpur district, and Asoha in the Unao district. Of the three letter boxes shown as closed during the year, one was really transferred from the district post to the Imperial Department, and of the 25 shown as opened one was similarly transferred from the latter to the district post.

The total length of district post lines in the North-Western Provinces during the year was 6,620¼ miles as against 6,628½ miles in the previous year : in Oudh the total length of lines rose from 1,489 to 1,493 miles ; the net decrease for the united provinces was 4¼ miles only.

The subjoined statement shows in abstract the number of articles posted at and delivered from District Post-offices during 1892-93 and the previous year :—

	Articles received from District Post-offices for despatch by Imperial Post-offices.			Articles sent from Imperial Post-offices for delivery by District Post-offices.		
	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.
1891-92	2,331,672	25 662	1,920	3,337,261	64,960	14,682
1892-93	2,465,066	24,266	2,579	3,180,048	59,043	23,909
Increase ...	133,394	...	659	...	...	9 227
Decrease ..	....	1,396	...	159 213	5,917	...
Percentage of Increase...	5·7	...	34 3	...	...	62·8
Ditto Decrease...	...	5 8	...	4·6	9·1	...

The total number of articles received for delivery and posted for despatch during the past two years were thus as follows :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Received for delivery	3,416,903	3,263,000
Posted for despatch	2,359,254	2,491,911

There was thus a decrease of 4·5 per cent. in the number of articles received for delivery as compared with the previous year, and an increase of 5·6 per cent. in the number of articles posted for despatch.

The total number of articles returned undelivered during the year was 122,479, or 3·7 per cent. of the total number received for delivery.

The total cost of maintenance of the District Post in the united provinces was Rs. 1,84,194-10-8, *viz.*—

	Rs.	a.	p.
North-Western Provinces	1,50,310	9	6
Oudh	33,884	1	2

The figures for the North-Western Provinces include the cost of the District Post in the Kumaun Division, which is managed by the local Civil authorities and not by the Postal Department: orders have recently issued for the management of this also by the Postal Department.

The budget allotment for the year, including expenditure on account of contingencies, was Rs. 1,85,000, or Rs. 1,000 less than for the previous year.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(A)—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

1.—Land Revenue, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The harvests of the year depended on the rains of 1891 and the winter rains of 1891-92. The monsoon did not break till quite the end of July. In August there were heavy falls, and the rainfall, though irregular and unevenly distributed, continued till the end of September. The winter rains were very late and light. Over the whole Province the rainfall of the year averaged 39·4 inches as compared with 45·6 inches, the average of the past five years.

The autumn harvest on the whole was distinctly better than that of the preceding year. With the exceptions of the hill tracts of Almora, Garhwál, and Jaunsár-Báwar and of the district of Azamgarh, the spring crops were slightly better than those of 1890-91, and the autumn harvest of 1892 has proved more favourable than any during the past four years.

There was again a heavy flood in the valley of the Karon Nadi in Aligarh, which destroyed the autumn crops and caused a postponement of the collection of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 22,000. The land was however sown with spring crops, and the postponed revenue was collected without difficulty within the year. By the completion of the drainage schemes which were in progress, the excessive water which poured into this depression has been diverted and the floods have been brought under control. The floods in the Gogra and Rapti valleys are not susceptible of diversion, and even if their causes were more fully understood it would not be possible to control them.

The public health was not good. Cholera appeared in an epidemic form in many and widely separated parts of the Provinces, and there were numerous deaths from this cause in Meerut, Benares, Gorakhpur, and the hill districts. The concourse of great crowds of pilgrims at Benares and Hardwár was followed by severe outbreaks of the disease. Measures are now in progress for the purification and drainage of the city of Benares, and much has recently been done for the improvement of the sanitation of Hardwár.

Prices were distinctly easier than in the preceding year; but they were still high and their pressure was no doubt felt by the lowly-paid classes of officials and by the labouring population in the larger towns. Agricultural labourers are still for the most part paid in kind. The high prices are maintained even in view of the abundant spring harvest of the present year 1893. The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that the fall in the value of silver is taking effect on the prices of Indian produce, and that the assertion, still made by some writers, that the purchasing power of the rupee in India has not been diminished, is not sustainable. In the hill districts prices reached famine level; but in these districts there are no markets, and each man keeps his own store of food-grains. Government found it necessary to import grain to relieve the scarcity in Almora and Garhwál.

The outstanding balance of land revenue borne on the roll amounted to no less than Rs. 8,94,269 as compared with Rs. 6,54,700 in the previous year. Of this balance Oudh is responsible for only Rs. 8,923, and at the close of the year the total of outstanding arrears in Oudh was Rs. 674, due from an attached estate in Unao.

The arrears were mainly due from the distressed villages of the Agra Division. Rupees 2,83,514 were collected during the year and Rs. 4,966 were collected shortly after its close. Rupees 3,38 875 were remitted and Rs. 1,92,249 are nominal.

The realizable balance is now Rs. 74,665. Of this sum the Etah district is responsible for Rs. 34,768. A large portion of this is said to be recoverable, and the Lieutenant-Governor has noted with satisfaction that the Collector succeeded during the year in collecting over Rs. 86,000 of the Etah outstandings.

Outstanding arrears of occupier's rate have risen from Rs. 22,207, at which they stood last year, to Rs 31,156. Of this sum the arrears in Etah alone amounted to Rs 24,819; but Rs. 8,242 have since been remitted by the Commissioner as irrecoverable owing to want of assets. The arrear in this district, however, is still large. The oldest item of the balance dates from 30th September 1888. The estates in Etah should not be hampered under their revised assessments by old arrears, and instructions have been issued to the Board of Revenue that if the arrears are not recoverable they should be remitted. The current demand has not been collected in full in Etah. Possibly there may be villages which in addition to a current demand assessed on the assets have to meet arrears of land revenue and arrears of occupier's rate

The demand on account of land revenue borne on the roll risen from Rs. 5,90,97,712 to Rs. 5,93,95,078, being an increase of Rs. 2,97,366, and the collections have risen from Rs. 5,84,57,516 to Rs. 5,88,56,119, being an increase of Rs. 3,98,603. Excluding nominal items, the collections averaged 99·82 per cent. in Oudh against 99·99 per cent in the preceding year, and in the North-Western Provinces 99 36 per cent. as compared with percentages of 98·98 and 99·12 in the two previous years.

The history of revenue collections in Oudh is happily almost a blank. In 10 out of the 12 districts the full realizable demand was collected: the balances in Lucknow and Unao are recoverable, and in the latter district are almost entirely due to suspensions on account of injury to crops by hail.

In the North-Western Provinces 12 districts as compared with 14 last year show a clear balance-sheet. Among them are the Allahabad, Gházipur, Hamírpur, and Balha districts, which exhibited a balance in 1890-91. Of the districts the revenue of which has been recently revised, Saháranpur and Muzaffarnagar again are clear of arrears: Bulandshahr has a realizable balance of Rs. 77 only.

The recoverable balance is shown to be Rs. 2,06,256, and the sum requiring explanation is the balance of Rs. 56,488, remaining after deduction of the following sums:—

	Rs.
Suspended on account of scarcity in hill districts	54,993
Under recovery from Chaudhri of Bishengarh	41,528
Suspensions on account of hail and floods	33,987
Due from estates under attachment or Government management ...	19 260
Total	1,49,768

The only districts which require the special notice of Government are Mainpuri with an arrear of Rs. 10,688, and Etah with an arrear of Rs. 28,826.

In Mainpuri the arrear belongs almost entirely to the Bhongaon tahsíl, which is inhabited by small proprietors, and where default had apparently become chronic. It is difficult to obtain a clear idea of the condition of this tract from the Collector's note on the Economic History of the district; but he seems to think that there is much poverty and distress, and that the relief afforded by reduction and remission of revenue was comparatively small. It is pointed out by him that the population of Mainpuri tahsíl has diminished by 6·6 per cent. and that of Bhongaon tahsíl by 7·3 per cent. since 1881. Yet he is able to report improvement. Káns has decreased;

the canal, which was closed owing to the breaking of the Nadrai aqueduct, is again open. The condition of the people is decidedly better in 1891-92 than in 1890-91. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Collector's full report will enable the Board to deal finally with the district.

The account of Etah given by the Collector is more cheering, and is evidently based on a close knowledge of the district. Káns is rapidly dying out, the necessary drainage cuts have been made; the bed of the Burhganga has been opened out from end to end, and the drainage flows away at a reasonably rapid pace. Cultivation of autumn crops in the Burhganga valley has risen in two years from 2,275 bíghas to 5,403 bíghas. Advances for seed and plough-cattle have been made to the extent of Rs. 45,000 in the same period. The Lieutenant-Governor shares the confidence of the Board that the Collector will successfully carry out the difficult task set before him in administering the revenue of this district.

The land revenue on the roll on 1st October 1891 was Rs. 5,93,95,078. On the 1st October 1892 it was Rs. 5,93,45,533, the result being a net decrease of Rs. 49,545. In the Agra Division revenue was reduced by Rs. 1,51,955, and the revision of settlement in Oudh is not yet sufficiently advanced to compensate this reduction.

The revenue from canals continues to increase. The demand for occupier's rate rose by Rs. 1,41,471, or 2·8 per cent., as compared with a rise of 11·35 per cent. last year. In Cawnpore the cultivation of rice with the aid of canal water has extended, and a further extension is anticipated. The attention of the Irrigation Department has been called to the remarks of the Board regarding delay on the part of the Canal Department in furnishing Collectors with details of the demand. Realizations were on the whole satisfactory, and the causes of arrear have been sufficiently explained.

In State properties the collections have been good. The management of the Bánda estates was noted last year as being unsatisfactory, and the question was taken up by the late Junior Member of the Board in consultation with the Collector and Commissioner, and instructions have been issued, which it is hoped may result in improvement. There is still a large outstanding arrear of Rs 8,743 in Bánda, and the current collections were short of the demand by Rs. 2,966.

The Board have again noted the steady growth in popularity of the system of remitting land revenue and miscellaneous revenue by money-orders. Nearly 33 lakhs of rupees are now remitted by means of money-orders; the three districts of the Gorakhpur Division, which are held by small proprietors, remitted a third of this sum. It has been found that revenue has been remitted by money-orders obtained from the post-office at the tahsíl headquarters. It is at present useless to speculate on the reasons for this strange procedure; but the matter deserves the inquiry which is being made. No less than 152,012 money-orders were issued during the year, and apparently no complaint has been brought against any of the post-office officials who disposed of this large amount of work.

In Oudh there has been a small increase in rent law litigation, but in the North-Western Provinces the increase has been very large. The decline which was noticed last year in the latter Provinces proves to have been but a temporary retrogression. The number of suits and applications has risen from 230,812 to 255,765. In 1881-82 the total corresponding number was 158,723, and while the present figure is far higher than that of any previous year, there seems no ground for the belief that the limit has yet been reached.

Out of a total of 92,689 suits, suits for arrears of rent amounted to 83,214, or 89·77 per cent. of the total number, as compared with 89·77 and 90·88 in the two previous years. The number of suits decided without trial and without contest was 69,770, and the Commissioner of Rohilkhand has suggested that some system

should be devised of registering admitted claims for arrears of rent, and thus reducing litigation. Such a scheme involves many difficulties, and has not yet been worked out in a form on which Government can give orders. The Board are unable to hazard any theory of a general character which is capable of application to the North-Western Provinces as a whole, and which would explain local variations and the steady increase in the number of suits for arrears. Last year the districts of Ballia, Jaunpur, and Gházipur were noticed as showing an excessive duration of contested cases. There has been very little improvement in Ballia in spite of the fact that the Collector has instituted fortnightly returns of work which enable him to check undue delay, and the practice of granting adjournments for insufficient reasons.

The total value of rent money-orders during the year increased by Rs. 64,480. From Muzaffarnagar it is reported that tenants often make short remittances of rent—a practice which must stimulate litigation and induce landholders to refuse to accept the rents so remitted. The further development of the system should not be encouraged by a reduction of the commission, and the Lieutenant-Governor is not persuaded of the benefit of the measure, which tends to break up the village organization, and to sever still more the ties which naturally connect the landlord and the tenant. Every step that is taken to break up rural society into a number of disconnected units renders the Government of this country more and more difficult. The practice of allowing co-sharers to pay their revenue direct, the reluctance to enforce joint responsibility where it exists, and the facility which the law of partition gives for destroying it, have all contributed to break up the village into several small independent estates. When tenants can avoid all personal dealings with their landlords by using the post-office as a means of payment, the disintegration will be complete.

Applications in the North-Western Provinces have nearly doubled since 1881, and now number 163,076, being an increase of 18,231 on the previous year, or 12·59 per cent. Bulandshahr again shows a very large number of applications for enhancement, and the pending file (1,573 cases) is heavy. A considerable number of applications (908) were disposed of by compromise; but if applications continue to be presented at the present rate, special assistance may be necessary in this district.

The returns of applications connected with ejectment for the last two years are compared in the annexed table :—

Applications under—	Number.			Percentage of increase.	Remarks.
	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.		
Section 35, class XVIII ...	17,862	19,347	1,485	8·31	To eject tenants with right.
Ditto 36, do. XIX ...	57,875	64,353	6,478	11·19	To eject tenants at-will.
Ditto 39, do. XX ...	16,851	17 753	902	5·35	To contest liability to ejectment.
Ditto 40, do. XXI ...	36,259	41,122	4,863	13 41	By landlords for assistance to eject.
Total ...	128,847	142,575	13,728	10 65	

The total area in acres which were affected by notices to eject was—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	Percentage of—
Section 35	122,897	116,647	5·08 Decrease.
Ditto 36	282,508	312,341	10 55 Increase.

Applications to eject tenants with rights increased by 8·31 per cent., though the area affected was less than last year. Ejectment actually took place in 37 60 per cent. of the cases concerning which notices were issued, as compared with 38·68 per cent.

in 1890-91 and 36 per cent. of the previous year. The statistics by Divisions given in paragraphs 54 and 55 of the report are remarkable. In the eastern Divisions, where the harvests were indifferent, landholders sought to eject their occupancy tenants in increased numbers, while notices to eject tenants-at-will showed a marked decline. In the western Divisions, where the harvests were favourable, the opposite tendency was observed. Other causes are no doubt at work; but there seems to be ground for the general conclusion that when the harvests are good, landowners endeavour by means of notices of ejectment to enhance the rents of tenants-at-will. When the harvests are bad, nothing is to be gained by serving notices on tenants-at-will, but many occupancy tenants are unable to meet their engagements, and applications to eject such tenants increase.

Over 67 per cent. of the applications to eject tenants-at-will are filed during the last half of March. It is not possible to dispose of these cases, if contested, before the end of the agricultural year, and the Courts consequently have to decide under section 42, Act XII of 1881 the difficult question of the proper price to be paid by the landholder to the tenant for the growing crop. In the year under review applications to determine the value of crops rose from 2,448 to 4,209, or by 71·94 per cent. The Board consider that a remedy is urgently called for, and suggest that it may be found in the adoption for the North-Western Provinces of the provisions of the Oudh Rent Act. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees that the evils caused by the protraction of ejectment proceedings beyond the end of the agricultural year are very real, but the remedy suggested cannot be applied until the rent law is amended.

The decrease in the number of notices of relinquishment by tenants in the Agra Division, and especially in Mainpuri and Etah, is a hopeful sign of the improvement of the deteriorated tracts. The Collector has made special and careful inquiries in Cawnpore into the cause of the resignation of their holdings by occupancy tenants. The result of the inquiry is to show "that the relinquishments of occupancy holdings are not the direct result of ill-feeling between landlords and tenants; but that many landlords in Cawnpore have practically ceased to help their tenants, and that there are a good many occupancy holdings which cannot be profitably cultivated at their present rents." Considering the high prices of produce, and in view of the facts in other districts, it is difficult to believe that the present rents in Cawnpore have proved excessive, or that there is less demand for land in this district than elsewhere.

The question of illegal enhancements of rent in Oudh, and of the prevalence of methods by which, without actually breaking the law, the landlord systematically adds to his income without adding to his rent-roll, was discussed last year. Many important facts have now been collected. Further inquiries are being made, but in the Bara Banki district and in many estates the practice of taking premia from sitting tenants as a condition of renewal appears to be general. Cases have come to light in which the tenant was induced to execute a bond for the amount of the illegal enhancement, payable by annual instalments spread over the term of his tenancy. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot at present do more than call attention to the great importance of the inquiry which is being made, and request that when it is complete the Board will report their views regarding the amendment or removal of the provisions of the Oudh Rent Act which limit enhancement. The legal limitation of enhancement to one anna in the rupee of the former rent appears to be systematically evaded. The landholders exercise their ingenuity to devise means of evading the law; the tenants are not as a fact protected, and the present law which can with difficulty be defended on economic grounds has seemingly become a dead letter. Meanwhile additional light will be thrown on the subject by the inquiries of the officers conducting the settlements which are now in progress, and an amendment of the Oudh assessment rules may be found necessary so as to secure to the State its fair share of the profits from land obtained by these methods. Those landholder-

who resort to these devices will deserve little consideration. Their village papers are false and fictitious. And a full assessment at half the value given by the settlement rent-rates may justly be imposed.

There were 3,016 appeals for disposal by Judges: 1,444 were pending at the close of the year, and of these 1,005 had been pending for more than three months. The pending file has risen in Oudh from 657 to 868 cases, and the average duration which in 1889-90 was five months and nine days, is now seven months and 23 days for both Provinces. The work appears to be falling seriously into arrear, and the figures in the statement will be brought to the notice of the High Court and of the Judicial Commissioner.

The defects in the existing provisions of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act regarding appeals have before now been brought to the notice of Government, and will demand the attention of the Legislative Department when the time comes for amending the Act.

The statistics of coercive processes indicate generally that the revenue was collected with less difficulty than in the previous year. In Sitapur the system of serving writs of demand through the post at the usual fixed charge of 12 annas has proved a success. The number of writs has fallen, and the landowners have escaped the petty exactions of the process-servers. The Board have extended the system to all the districts of Oudh, and propose to utilize the post-office in the North-Western Provinces also for the service of writs of demand. There seems to be no objection, provided that there exists a sufficient staff of village postmen to ensure the delivery of letters promptly and to the right persons.

The Members of the Board have satisfied themselves by personal inspection that the rules for partitions are well observed, and that work is carried out with care and promptitude. It is found that the work is best done when entrusted to a single selected officer in each district. On the subject of employing amins engaged on a fixed salary the report of the Board will be awaited. There must be many qualified men with settlement and survey experience who, if assured of regular employment, would take service. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the Board in their view that many partitions now carried out as perfect partitions should be imperfect only; but this reform involves an amendment of the Revenue Act.

The reasons for the paucity of applications for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act were discussed last year. This year the number and amount of advances shows no great variation in their distribution. The eastern Divisions do not apply for advances. The active interest of the District Officers of Hardoi and Bara Banki in encouraging advances is again conspicuous.

In Muzaffarnagar and Jhánsi settlement operations were closed, and the Board have now under consideration the final reports of the Saháranpur and Muzaffarnagar districts. In Garhwál good progress was made in the survey of the southern parganas to which the cadastral operations have been restricted; but owing to the appearance of scarcity in the district, the Settlement Officer was unable to begin inspection work in April 1892 as originally intended. In order to meet the wishes of the Government of India regarding the method of assessment to be adopted in this district, a revised draft of rules for the assessment of the revenue has been drawn up by the Board, in communication with the Commissioner and the Settlement Officer, and has since been submitted to Government for approval.

In the Kumaun-Bhábar the inspection and assessment of 164 villages was completed, and new rates were imposed and collected during the year in the directly-managed villages. The assessment of 22 settled villages was held in abeyance owing to delay in obtaining certain information with regard to the fiscal history of some of them; but the Settlement Officer hoped to complete the work and to collect the increased revenue during the current year.

The inspection for assessment of several parganas in Unao was finished during the year, and the revised assessments of four parganas, comprising an area of 481 square miles, have been sanctioned by the Board. The increase in revenue aggregated Rs. 65,777.

In Partabgarh the maps and records were revised in one pargana, and the greater portion of the records were prepared; but the assessment report was not completed by the Settlement Officer till after the close of the year. In Rae Bareli good progress was made in the preliminary work of map and record correction.

Very satisfactory progress has been made in the revision of patwáris' circles. In the matter of pay schedules in Muzaffarnagar and Saháranpur, due regard has been paid to the higher standard of living, and the more respected and responsible position of the patwáris in the western districts. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the opinion of the Board that some portion of the surplus in the Patwári Fund cannot be devoted to a better object than improving the pay and prospects of patwáris. It has not been found possible to effect a general revision of circles and pay schedules in the Oudh districts; but advantage is taken of vacancies to improve existing arrangements preparatory to a more systematic revision when the new settlements have been completed.

Excluding Almora and Garhwál, 29,664 patwáris were employed in the Provinces, of whom 21,111, or 71 per cent., had passed through the school course and qualified in the prescribed examination. The total number of patwáris (5,352) who were exempted from examination was considerably in excess of that shown last year. As remarked by the Board, the number of exemptions should steadily diminish if the rules are properly understood and observed, and approval has been conveyed to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture's suggestion, that inquiry should be made as to the reason in all cases in which an increase is reported.

The number of patwáris and assistant patwáris who have still to receive instruction is considerable in some districts, notably at Allahabad (528) and at Basti (523). The Government had occasion to comment last year on the large number of untrained men in the Basti district, and the Commissioner of Gorakhpur was directed to give his immediate attention to the matter. It is to be hoped there will be an improvement in this respect during the current year, not only in Basti, but in the other districts where the number requiring training is shown to be unduly high.

The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that the kanúngo school, which was experimentally started at Cawnpore, has proved successful, and is distinctly a useful institution. One hundred and twenty-five kanúngos appeared for examination, of whom 88 passed fully and 36 in part. There was but one failure.

The percentage of patwáris resident in their circles has, in the North-Western Provinces, steadily decreased. It now stands at 84 as compared with 85 in the previous year, and 86 in 1889-90. While a few districts show a great improvement in the proportion of resident patwáris, a falling off since last year is apparent in Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Sháhjahánpur, Hamírpur, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, and Farukhabad. The changes made in the arrangement of patwáris' circles may account for the decrease in some of these districts, but, as the Board suggest, the subject demands the continued effort of the Collectors.

The village papers were generally filed with creditable punctuality, and show an improvement over last year, when some delay was caused by the employment of the patwáris on census work. The percentage of fields tested by kanúngos rose from 7·96 in 1890-91 to 8·44 in the year under review, and 13·07 per cent. of the fields were retested by superior officers as compared with 12·79 per cent. in the previous year. Systematic arrangements are reported to have been made in several districts to secure the testing of every village by some officer of the district staff once at least in three years, and the Board have been instructed that in all districts similar arrangements should be made at an early date.

Although repeated orders have been issued drawing the attention of District Officers to the importance of examining and checking the pargana-books, in a few districts only have notes been recorded in them. A revised form of pargana-book, which will give more information and be of more practical value than the one now in use, has recently been sanctioned, and is to be worked out by an officer who has been placed on special duty. The Lieutenant-Governor attaches great importance to the pargana-book, which, if properly maintained and periodically examined, will keep the Collector informed of the state of his district, and will prevent the delay in recommending remedial measures which has been noticed in Etah and other districts. It has been laid down that in future Collectors must report specifically for each pargana, whether the book has been written up, and the name of the officer who has examined it, and that it will be the duty of Commissioners to see that the books are kept up, and to report at once to the Board any failure to obey the instructions on this point.

It would appear that a system has been introduced in the Ghazipur district of remitting the pay of patwaris by money-orders. The Board very rightly hold this system to be one of doubtful expediency, as it entails a compulsory reduction of the patwari's salary for commission, and renders unnecessary his periodical visits to the tahsil to draw his pay. Orders have been given that the system in its present form at any rate should be discontinued.

2.—Canal Revenue.

[*Note.*—See Chapter IV, Public Works, *(c)* Canals.]

3.—Customs.

Blank.

4.—Opium.

Blank.

5.—Salt.

Blank.

Note.—Headings 3 and 5 are blank, as "Customs" is an Imperial head of account and "Salt" is under the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. For "Opium" see under "Excise."

6.—Excise.

The following table shows the area, population, and revenue from country liquor under each system in 1891-92 and the preceding year :—

	Area in square miles.		Population according to census of 1891.		Gross revenue from country spirits.		Revenue per head.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
					Rs.	Rs.	Annas.	Annas.
Ordinary distillery ...	61,511	59,656	33,792,587	31,654,534	24,09,401	24,92,823	1·14	1·26
Modified ditto ...	6,646	8,869	3,599,866	6,140,061	2 51,779	3,48 311	1·12	0·91
Farming ...	22,857	23,264	3,024,092	3,124,602	1,36,731	1,35,551	0·72	0 69
Outstills ...	16,017	15,242	6,440,481	5,937,829	2,81,739	2,45,241	0 70	0 66
Total ...	107,031	107 031	46,857,026	46,857,026	30,79,650	32,21,926		

Comparing the two years, it will be observed that the area under the "modified distillery" system has been increased by 2,223 square miles at the expense of the "ordinary distillery" system. The modified distillery system, which confers the exclusive privilege of manufacturing and selling country liquor within a specified tract to a single person, is resorted to only when local cliques or combinations prevent the ordinary system from working satisfactorily. In 1891-92 this method of settlement had to be resorted to in an exceptional number of cases owing to the temporary disorganization of the liquor trade by the alterations made in the mode of levying still-head duty. In all possible cases the ordinary system will be reverted to.

The "outstill" and "farmed" area decreased by 370 square miles in the districts of Bijnor, Pilibhít, and Gorakhpur. In Bijnor it was thought desirable to exclude the important towns of Sherkot and Najíbabad from the outstill area: in Pilibhít outstills approached the headquarters town so closely that smuggling into it was very easy: in Gorakhpur the retention of outstills in the sadar tahsíl was considered inexpedient in view of increasing facilities of communication and the general development of the district. In each case a loss of revenue was accepted as unavoidable. This loss is calculated to have exceeded Rs. 17,000 in 1891-92. But this calculation is based on the receipts from the actual areas from which outstills were withdrawn, and does not take account of improved receipts in the adjoining tracts which formerly drew illicit supplies from the suppressed outstills.

The gross receipts under the main heads for 1891-92 and the five preceding years are compared in the table below. There was an increase of 1½ lakhs in 1891-92, on the revenue of 1890-91, but a deficiency of 3¼ lakhs on the average revenue for the four years, 1886—90:—

	Lakhs of Rupees.					
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891 92.
1. Still-head duty on country spirit ...	19 18	18·39	17·81	15·41	14·46	19·50
2 License fees for sale of country spirit ...	13·71	13 42	13 88	12·96	12·14	8·90
3. Outstill licenses	3·91	4·01	3·97	3 66	2·82	2 45
4. Farms of country liquor	1·84	1·85	1·62	1·40	1·37	1·36
5. Still-head duty on rum	2·68	2·73	3·38	4·07	4·16	4·16
6. Licenses for vend of hemp drugs ...	6·71	6·48	7·08	7·31	6·92	7·44
7. Opium	7·03	7·08	7·77	7·89	7·73	7·48
8. Tári	1·06	1·05	1·05	·93	·87	·80
9. Distillery fees	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01
10. Still-head duty on methylated spirit ...	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01
11. License fees for sale of English liquor ...	·28	·29	·31	·29	·33	·32
12. Fines, &c.	·04	·13	·23	·22	·14	·08
13. Duty on malt liquor	...	...	...	...	·08	·04
Total ...	56 46	55·45	57·07	54·15	51·04	52 55

The increase in the still-head duty on country spirit in 1891-92 was due not to increased consumption, but to the higher rates in force from the 1st October 1891. The decrease in the license fees for vend of country spirit was due to the same cause, the licensed vendors in anticipation of smaller sales and reduced profits having bid less for their licenses. Under other heads the receipts for 1891-92 were much the same as in the preceding year, though on the figures for the previous four years a marked decrease under "farms of country liquor" and an increase under "rum," "hemp drugs," and "opium" are noticeable.

The real receipts of the year and of preceding years are shown in the table below :—

Lakhs of Rupees.

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92
Country liquor	38·18	37 30	33·53	31·58	31·75
English liquor	3·03	3·68	4·39	4·57	4·53
Hemp drugs	6·81	6·99	7·15	6·91	6·84
Opium (including madak and chandu),	7·10	7·74	7·93	7·71	7 86
Tári	1·07	1·06	·93	·90	·79
Fines, &c.	·13	·23	·21	·14	·08
Total ...	56·32	57·00	54·14	51·81	51·85

The real receipts for 1891-92 were thus virtually identical with those of 1890-91, though the gross receipts were, as shown above, larger by 1½ lakhs. The real receipts under the main heads for the year under report and 1890-91 are compared in the table now given :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	+ or —
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Still-head duty on country spirits ...	14,45,938	19,49,847	+5,03,909
2. License fees for sale of ditto .	12,78,071	8,52,141	—4,25,930
3. Out-still licenses	2 94,020	2,39,661	—54 359
4. Farming	1,38,070	1,32,384	—6 586
5. Still-head duty on rum	4,15,756	4,16,232	+476
6. Licenses for vend of hemp drugs ...	6 91,180	6,84 289	—6,891
7. Opium	7,70,917	7,86,099	+15 182
8 Tári	89,710	78,546	-- 11,164
9 Distillery fees	988	862	—126
10. Still-head duty on methylated spirits ...	951	853	—98
11. License fees for sale of English liquors ...	32,150	32 050	—100
12 Fines, &c.	14,359	7,931	—6,428
13. Duty on malt liquor	8,557	4,379	—4,178
Total ...	51,81,567	51 85,274	+3,707

Average real receipts for the five years 1885—90 ... . Rs. 56,20,000

The noticeable point in the figures given above is the close correspondence of the real receipts of 1891-92 with those of the preceding year, and the considerable deficiency which the receipts of these two years show on the average receipts of the previous five years. In 1890-91 the deficiency was attributable wholly to hard times and the high price of raw materials. In 1891-92 the seasons were good and the prices of raw materials moderate. That the receipts failed to rise to the level of former years

must be mainly attributed to the changes in the excise system which were introduced from the 1st October 1891. The first effect of these changes was a decrease of Rs. 4,23,737, or 33 5 per cent., in the sums paid for retail licenses compared with the payments for the year immediately preceding.* The second was an increase of Rs. 5,04,000 in the still-head duty receipts† on account of country liquor, conjoined with a decrease of 75,000 gallons in the quantity of liquor on which the duty was paid. On these figures the still-head duty paid in 1891-92 averaged Rs. 1·42 a gallon against Re. 1 in 1890-91. But the real rise in the still-head duty was much higher than this comparison indicates. In 1891-92 no country liquor of strength exceeding 25° under proof was allowed to be issued, and of the issues 13 per cent. were of a strength of 50° below proof. In 1890-91 no such restriction was in force, and it is believed on good evidence that the average strength was as high as 15° below proof. Reduced to proof spirit, the comparative gallonage of the two years would therefore give a decrease of 200,000 gallons, or 20 per cent., in 1891-92 on the consumption in 1890-91, and an increase of 70 per cent., or from Re. 1·17 to Rs. 2, in the still-head duty per gallon of proof spirit. If to the still-head duty the incidence of the license fees in each year be added, the total tax on each gallon of proof spirit is represented by Rs. 2·8 in 1891-92 against Rs. 2·1 in 1890-91.

	Retail license fees for country liquor	
	1890-91.	1891 92.
	Rs.	Rs.
N.-W. Provinces	8,90 082	5,64,751
Oudh	3,67,319	2,68,913
Total ...	12,57,401	8,33,664

	Gallonage.		Still-head duty.	
	1890-91.	1891-92	1890-91.	1891-92.
			Rs.	Rs.
N.-W. Provinces ...	841,684	802 331	8,43,659	11,49,439
Oudh	602 279	566,292	6,02,279	8,00 408
Total ...	1,443,963	1 368,623	14,45,938	19,49,847

Compiled from Appendices A and B.

Setting the increase under still-head duty against the decrease under retail license fees, the combined receipts from these two sources in 1891-92 exceeded those of 1890-91 by Rs. 80,000. But as the excise naturally improves in a year of good harvests and cheap materials, such as 1891-92 was, it seems probable that the change actually resulted in a loss of revenue. That this might be the case was contemplated by Government. The reforms were not made in the interest of the revenue, but for the sake of sound excise administration. The improved methods of distillation practised by country distillers, the increasing strength at which liquor was issued from their stills, the high profits made by retail vendors by the opportunity thus afforded of watering down liquor before its sale to the consumer, and the gambling element thereby introduced into the competition for retail licenses at the annual auction sales, led the Government to recast the system whereby a uniform still-head duty of Re. 1 per gallon irrespective of strength was levied on all issues of country liquor. The soundness of the principle that still-head duty should be proportioned to strength is self-evident. That its novelty in its practical application to country stills should have given rise to difficulties in making the license settlements for the year under report, and should have resulted in many districts in a heavy fall of income from this source, is not surprising. Nor is it surprising that in the effort to pass on the higher still-head duty to the consumer through the time-honoured method of watering down liquor, or by raising prices to an extreme height, the licensees not unfrequently have

over-reached themselves, have driven their customers away, and have considerably reduced their turn-over in the year. These matters will gradually find their own solution. The Government considers that it would be a most mistaken policy to so enhance the price of country liquor as to turn the people in considerable numbers to hemp drugs or opium or to encourage illicit distillation. But it is by no means clear that this will result from a still-head duty of only Rs. 2 the gallon of proof spirit, especially when the increase in the duty is accompanied by a large fall in the speculative outlay which the retail dealers have hitherto incurred on licenses.

There is some evidence that the lower limit of 50° below proof at which spirit can be taken out subject to a duty of only Re. 1 per gallon is not generally required by the trade, and that there is a demand in some districts for a stronger spirit than the higher limit of 25° below proof allows to be distilled. The Commissioner of Excise has proposed to alter these limits, but as the effects of the present system cannot be accurately judged from the experience of a single year, the Government has decided to make no change for the present. In the discussions which preceded the change to the present duties opinions were unanimous as to the unwholesome character of the high-strength liquor made by the indigenous process of double distillation, and as to 25° below proof being the ordinary maximum strength at which country liquor was retailed to the public. Rosa rum sold in the bazárs is frequently below that limit of strength.

The district details of gallonage, still-head duty, and license-fee receipts for 1891-92 were too much influenced by the confusion and uncertainty attendant on the new system for deductions to be based on them. The only clearly noticeable point is the varying extent to which license fees in different districts affect the total taxation per gallon. In Meerut the incidence of the license fees exceeds that of the still-head duty. In some of the eastern districts the incidence of the license fees is not one-fourth that of the still-head duty.

The revenue from the "outstill" area fell from Rs. 2,94,020 in 1890-91 to Rs. 2,39,661 in 1891-92. This was chiefly due to the substitution of the distillery system in parts of Bijnor, Ballia, Gorakhpur, and Basti. The farmed area virtually remained the same as in 1890-91. The receipts diminished by Rs. 6,586. The incidence of the excise revenue in the areas under outstills and farms is only two-thirds of an anna per head, against 1¼ annas in the tracts under the distillery system. Outstills and farms in these Provinces are expedients of excise administration reserved for districts where facilities for smuggling from Native States and contraband distillation make a more repressive system impossible.

The number of retail shops was 5,315 against 5,427 in 1890-91. Including outstills and farmed shops there was one shop for retail vend of country spirits to every 6,878 persons. In the out-still and farming tracts shops are most numerous in proportion to the population, averaging one to every 2,531 persons in Jhánsi and 3,025 in Jalaun. But the population in these districts is sparse. In all Oudh districts the proportion closely approximates the normal standard of 6,000. In the west of the Province the districts of Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muttra, and Etah have but one shop to every 18,000 or 19,000 inhabitants, and the incidence there of the excise on country liquor is correspondingly low.

The number of central distilleries open during the year was 45 against 51 in the preceding year, and others have either since been closed or are only provisionally continued. The policy of concentration has thus made considerable progress during the year. The number of stills fell from 937 to 819, the reduction being, broadly speaking, due to the reduction of distilleries.

The revenue derived from still-head duty on Rosa rum was Rs. 4,16,232 against Rs. 4,15,756 in 1890-91. Of this Rs. 2,88,318 was duty on spirit exported to other

provinces, leaving Rs. 1,27,438 as duty on the 31,962 gallons of spirit consumed in these Provinces. In 1889-90 and 1890-91 the internal consumption was respectively 26,135 and 21,034 gallons. The increased consumption of 1891-92 seems to indicate the growing popularity of Rosa spirits among the wealthier classes of the native population. That the demand has to some extent been stimulated by the inferiority and enhanced price of country liquor is probable. In Meerut rum from Rosa 31° under proof was selling at 10 annas the bottle, and country liquor of 25° under proof at Re. 1 the bottle. As regards cost of production, the balance is still, save in places where retail dealers have paid excessive prices for their licenses, in favour of country spirit. The still-head duty on country spirit is only one-half that on Rosa rum of corresponding strength, and the advantage is not counterbalanced by the higher incidence of license fees on country spirit. If European rum is supplanting country liquor to any extent, the cause evidently does not lie in undue favour being shown it by the excise system. Nor can a consumption of 32,000 gallons of rum in the Province, when the requirements of the European and Eurasian community are taken into account, be said to prove this supplanting.

The real receipts from hemp drugs amounted to Rs. 6,84,289, which is 1 per cent. below the receipts for 1890-91. The whole of the drug revenue collected in these Provinces is determined by the auction sales of the drug contract for each district, and variations in revenue do not necessarily or in fact represent a rise or fall in consumption. Careful inquiries made by the Commissioner of Excise into the subject of drug consumption will prove of great use in any attempt which may be made to place this branch of excise on a sounder footing. His conclusions are (1) that, with the possible exception of the class of mendicants and religious devotees, excessive indulgence in hemp drugs does not prevail among the population; (2) that there is however a slow and irregular tendency towards the use of hemp drugs in preference to spirituous liquors, fostered partly by the pressure of high food-prices on the poorer classes of society and partly by the increased stringency of the excise on country spirits; (3) that too much of the drug revenue is at present left to the mercy of competition; but that, defective though it may be in this respect, the present system cannot be accused of encouraging the use of hemp drugs by making them procurable at a low price. Compared with the cost of production, the retail price of drugs is enormously high. The possibility of improving the present system need not be discussed here. It is extremely doubtful whether any changes can destroy the advantage which drugs possess over spirits as a comparatively cheap intoxicant.

The real receipts from opium license fees were about the same as in 1890-91. The number of opium shops was reduced from 1,140 to 990. The total quantity of opium taken was 1,703 maunds against 1,649 in 1890-91, and was thus made up:—

	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Mds.	s.	Mds.	s.
Sold to treasurers and their agents	413	28	415	36
Ditto non official licensed vendors	1,131	29	1,204	6
Ditto *madak* and *chandu* licensees	104	8	83	34
Total ...	1,649	25	1,703	36

The number of licenses for sale of *madak* and *chandu* stood at 26 during the year, but has since been reduced to 14; and consumption on the premises of the licensees has now been absolutely prohibited. The prohibition was an eminently right and beneficial measure; but there is apprehension that for some time to come chandu smoking will be carried on in private unlicensed houses under conditions which do not create an offence against the existing law. The legal question involved in this practice has engaged the attention of the Government.

The consumption of illicit opium prevails to a large extent in the Provinces: as compared with the rest of India, the consumption of illicit opium is small. The districts marginally noted are among the worst offenders, and there can be little doubt that there and elsewhere the opium cultivator enjoys a lucrative and illicit traffic in the drug he grows. The Board of Revenue have been asked to report what measures they consider should be taken to suppress this traffic. The co-operation of the Opium Department is essential. While it may be impossible to secure that no opium is kept back by the cultivators, much might be done by stopping its cultivation near populous centres and by close and continuous departmental supervision.

	Excise opium sales during 1891-92. Mds.	s.
Farukhabad ...	12	3
Mainpuri ...	10	10
Budaun ...	9	29
Ballia ...	2	0
Basti ...	6	32
Partabgarh ...	7	28
Bara Banki ...	7	36

The revenue from tári and sendhi continued to decline in 1891-92.

The following statement shows the prosecutions for breaches of the Excise and Opium Acts in 1890-91 and 1891-92 respectively :—

Year.	Cases, including those pending at the close of the previous year	Number of persons involved.	Number of persons convicted.	*Number of persons sentenced to imprisonment.* Rigorous.	Simple.
	(a) Under the Excise Act.				
1890-91	163	1,037	824	214	54
1891-92	1,167	1,441	1,151	464	34
	(b) Under the Opium Act.				
1890-91	633	722	538	234	18
1891-92	618	680	514	163	15

Prosecutions under the Excise Act increased considerably, cases of illicit distillation being especially frequent. Numerous cases of this kind detected in the Allahabad, Fatehpur, and Partabgarh districts show that the practice of illicit distillation is not uncommon in these and some other districts, and that the persons engaging in it have the countenance and support of licensed distillers and licensed vendors. But it is not clear that the practice is on the increase, or that the number of cases brought to light in 1891-92 implies anything more than that the police in particular districts were unusually active and successful. In Budaun, where illicit distillation is said to be prevalent, there was only one prosecution. Complaint has been made regarding the failure of the police to assist in the suppression of illicit manufacture and the matter has been brought to the Inspector-General's notice.

The incidence of revenue per head of the population was very much the same as in years immediately preceding, being 1·79 annas per head against 1·74 in 1890-91, and 1·96 in 1889-90. The consumption of country liquor was considerably less than in former years, and represented little more than one wine-glass per head. It has been suggested that the new system has swung too far in the direction of repression and in causing liquor to be dear and bad. That this would be the result was not in the mind of the Government, and it is still uncertain how far the new system is justly liable to the accusations brought against it, and how far it has suffered from the ignorance and inaptitude of those engaged in the liquor trade.

7.—Stamps.

The gross receipts, details of which are given below, show an improvement under every head as compared with the previous year :—

Non-judicial stamps.		Court-fees stamps.		Copy stamps.		Total.	
1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892 93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17,32,096	17,42,352	48,74,933	50,57,553	3,28,504	3,52,576	69,35,532	71,52 481

Of the total increase of income of Rs. 2,16,948, Rs. 1,82,620 are due to increased sale of court-fees stamps—following upon an increase in the extent of litigation and in the value of the suits—and Rs. 24,072 to increased sale of copy stamps. The receipts from sale of non-judicial stamps show little variation: an increase of Rs. 16,831 occurred under the head of "other general stamps," but the total increase was reduced to Rs. 10,256 by fluctuations under other heads, the reduced sales of bill-of-exchange or hundi stamps accounting for a reduction in income of Rs. 2,688, and realizations by Collectors on accoumt of stamp duties on unstamped paper and penalties for a decline of Rs. 4,452.

The charges, so far as these are included in the returns, amounted to Rs. 1,53,537 as compared with Rs. 1,54,995 in 1891-92, the decrease of Rs. 1,457 occurring mostly under the head of court-fees stamps: deducting the total charges, the net receipts (Rs. 69,98,944) exceeded those of the previous year (Rs. 67,80,537) by the large sum of Rs. 2,18,407. The receipts considerably exceeded the estimate, and are the highest on record.

During the year 803 persons were prosecuted under Act I of 1879; being 36 less than in 1891-92. The convictions amounted to 669, or 83·3 per cent. as compared with 72·5 per cent. in the previous year, when certain defects in the procedure which accounted for the results were commented on. The increase in prosecutions in respect of instruments chargeable with a duty of one anna, or bills-of-exchange or promissory notes, was very noticeable.

8.—Income Tax.

The results of the collection of the tax as compared with the operations of the previous year are exhibited in the subjoined table:—

Year.	Salaries, pensions, and annuities.		Profits by companies.		Interest on securities.	Other sources of income.		Total collections.	
	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.		Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number of assessees	Amount of tax.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1891-92 ...	8,063	3,80,000	41	72,459	36,949	66,643	17,23,708	74,747	22,13,116
1892-93 ...	8,708	3,99,528	38	81,321	33,463	66,865	17,33,256	75,611	22,47,568
Difference of 1892-93 as compared with 1891-92.	+645	+19,528	—3	+8,862	—3,486	+222	+9,548	+864	+34,452

There was thus an increase under every head, except that of interest on securities, the chief increase occurring in the tax on pensions and annuities paid by the Government, which realized Rs. 16,054 more than in the previous year. Taking into account penalties imposed and refunds allowed, the latter of which declined by Rs. 2,396, the net collections amounted to Rs. 22,34,379, or Rs. 36,869 in excess of the figure for 1891-92 (Rs. 21,97,510). The total charges which in 1891-92 were Rs. 32,737, amounted to Rs. 30,512 in the year under review. Only Rs. 4,473 were recorded as in arrear at the close of the year, as compared with Rs. 7,302 in 1891-92.

Though the variations in the final demand under Part IV (other sources of income) were less marked than in the previous year, a greater proportion of the new assessments were found unjustifiable, and interference by Collectors and Commissioners consequently increased. As in 1891-92 the taxation under all heads, exclusive of income from official salaries and Government securities, fell at the rate of Rs. 27 per person assessed, the amount assessed per 1,000 of the population rising from Rs. 40 to Rs. 41.

The tax was collected on the whole with little difficulty, though the number of writs of demand which were issued rose by 397 to 4,363—a number which is however still suspected to be less than is really required if the issue of irregular notices to pay ceased. The severer forms of coercion were less resorted to than in the previous year.

The following districts show the largest percentages of change in the final demand under Part IV: those in which the increase or decrease was continuous from the preceding year are marked with an asterisk :—

District.	Increase.	Percentage.	District.	Decrease.	Percentage.
	Rs.			Rs.	
* Garhwál	173	20·2	Unao ...	1,350	6·4
* Hardoi	3,946	19·4			
* Hamírpur	1,140	1·3			
* Benares	5,179	8·3			
* Pilibhít	1,120	5·9			
* Jhánsi	1,254	5 3			

The original demand under Part IV was modified in the following way by the decisions on objections and appeals :—

Year.	Original demand.		Revision by Collector.		Revision by Commissioner.		Final number of assessees.
	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number of objections.	Demand after disposal	Number of objections.	Demand after disposal.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1891-92 ...	69,621	18,04,036	6,395	17,14,290	379	„ 17,08,340	66,168
1892-93 ...	70,132	18,23,344	6,554	17,26,716	478	17,19,827	66,391

The percentage of the final to the original number of assessees was thus 94·9 as against 95 in the previous year. The percentage of the final demand to the original demand was 94·3 against 94·6 in the previous year. The results were thus practically the same.

Details of the whole number of objections and corrections under all parts of the Act are given in this table:—

Year.	Petitions to Collector.	Interferences *suo motu* by Collector.	Total.	Alterations of assessment.	Cancellations of assessment.	Cases still pending.	Appeals to Commissioners or Collectors.	Reductions and remissions.	Enhancements.	Cases pending.
1891-92 ...	19,781	496	20,277	3,081	3,349	18	1,550	381	6	38
1892-93 ...	20,452	560	21,012	2,969	3,601	8	1,681	490	3	31

Of the 2,969 alterations of assessment 52 were enhancements and the rest reductions. The decrease in the assessment due to Commissioners' action was Rs. 7,416-6-1 as against Rs 6,273-4-5 in the previous year.

Collectors and Assistant Collectors rejected 14,434, or 68·7 per cent., of the 20,452 objections presented to them. Three thousand six hundred and one (3,601) persons succeeded in getting their assessment entirely remitted, 2,917 obtained a partial remission, and on 52 persons the original assessment was enhanced.

Of the appeals (1,681 in number) to Commissioners or Collectors with the powers of a Commissioner 1,197 were wholly rejected, the result of the remainder is exhibited in the above table. Excluding assessments on official salaries and interest on Government securities, the number of persons assessed per lakh of the population rose from 148 to 150. Dehra Dún, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Meerut districts show the largest number of assessees per lakh of population, the numbers being 418, 388, 353, and 331 respectively. The highest average assessments per person assessed were in Dehra Dún (Rs. 34), Bareilly (Rs. 37), Cawnpore (Rs. 34), Allahabad, Lucknow, Benares, and Mirzapur (Rs. 33 each), and Gorakhpur (Rs. 45).

As in the previous year 88 per cent. of the assessees under Part IV were persons whose taxable incomes did not exceed Rs. 2,000 per annum.

9.—Currency.

There was a slight increase—154,216 against 148,037 in 1891-92—in the number of notes of the various denominations issued. It chiefly occurred in the circulation of notes for Rs. 10, Rs. 20, and Rs. 100.

The notes issued were as under :—

Number.	Denomination of notes.	Value.
	Rs.	Rs.
8782	5	43,910
58367	10	5,83,670
28034	20	5,60,680
17184	50	8,59,200
28758	100	28,75,800
3672	500	18,36,000
7352	1,000	73,52 000
2067	10,000	2,06,70,000

The value of notes in circulation varied from Rs. 91,94,300 in April 1892 to Rs. 1,53,84,060 in February 1893. The average monthly circulation of the year was higher than that of any year during the last decade, being Rs. 1,30,84,132, or Rs. 4,14,655 in excess of the year previous.

The circulation rose by over 35 lakhs in May—July 1892 and again by over 25 lakhs in November 1892—January 1893. This was due to large issues of notes to banks in lieu of coin and foreign notes. The opening circulation was Rs. 92,39,840 and the closing Rs. 1,51,49,155.

The number and value of foreign circle notes cashed by the Allahabad Currency office was as follows :—

Circle.	Number.	Value.
		Rs.
Calcutta	120336	1,61,47,105
Lahore	20058	15,59,710
Madras	5810	6,77,950
Calicut	141	3,540
Bombay	23691	22,51,825
Nágpur	1	20
Akola	1	20
Karáchi	1821	78,350
Rangoon	308	8,010
Total	172167	2,07,26,530

Thirty-six half-notes of the Allahabad Circle of issue, valued at Rs. 2,145, were paid during the year under report on indemnity bonds, as against 53 valued at Rs. 3,790 in the year 1891-92 and shroff-marked and defaced coins to the value of Rs. 6,76,391 and Rs. 10 respectively were received in the Allahabad Circle during the year.

The receipts and issues of small coins were—

	Receipts.			Issues.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Half rupees	50,417	0	0	30,837	0	0
Quarter rupees	33,628	0	0	59,240	0	0
One-eighth rupees	27,541	4	0	38,943	4	0
Copper	13	0	0	38,455	0	0
Total ...	1,11,599	4	0	1,67,475	4	0

Three new temporary currency agencies were opened at Sitapur, Aligarh, and Muzaffarnagar. A special feature of this year's administration was the opening in August last under the orders of the Comptroller-General of 13 temporary agencies for the receipt of an aggregate of 3½ lakhs of shroff-marked coin pending its removal to Allahabad.

There was a decrease of Rs. 19,13,000 in the closing balance of the coin held at agencies as compared with the opening balance of the year. The transactions at agencies are shown in the annexed statement.

One case of forgery of a note of Rs. 5 was reported and four notes stamped with advertisements were tendered during the year.

No remittances were sent to or received from other currency offices during the year under report.

The total number of Home notes cancelled was 139,150 with an aggregate value of Rs. 1,67,62,915 as against 137,150 pieces of the value of Rs. 2,03,71,400 cancelled in 1891-92. There was a smaller number of cancellations of 1,000 and 10,000-rupee denominations. The value of notes credited to Government during the year was Rs. 310 and the number of notes 23 as against 55 of the value of Rs. 995 in the preceding year.

The difference between the ledger balance of the circulation account and the issue registers mentioned in the last two reports remains unreconciled. Coin was not so generally available this year for cashing Lahore and Calcutta Circle notes.

Statement showing the transactions at Currency Agencies during the year 1892-93.

	Receipts of coin.					Payments of coin.					
	Opening balance.	Received from Rámpur Darbár.	Received from treasuries as transfers.	Shroff-marked coin received from treasuries.	Total.	Paid to Bank of Bengal.	Remitted to Panjáb.	Paid to treasuries as transfers.	Shroff-marked coin remitted to currency.	Closing balance.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lucknow	23,30,000	...	31 00,000	1,17,300	55,47,300	15,30,000	...	25,00,000	1,17,300	14,00,000	55,47,300
Cawnpore	...	...	20 00,000	45,000	20,45,000	...	...	18,75,000	45,000	1,25,000	20 45,000
Benares	...	...	9,50,000	...	9 50,000	8,50,000	...	1,00,000	...	...	9,50 000
Agra	10,86,000	...	27,75 000	24,000	38,85,000	13,86,000	...	20,00,000*	24,000	4,75,000	38,85.000
Bareilly	...	...	75,000	...	75,000	...		75,000			75 000
Moradabad	30,97,000	14,00 000	19,86,700	63,300	65,47,000	...	35,00,000	18,08,700	63,300	11,75,000	65,47,000
Meerut	26,00,000	...	52,92,700	2,16,300	81,09,000	...	10,00,000	40,17,700	2,16,300	28,75,000	81,09,000
Fyzabad	4,75,000	...	6,05,000	...	10,80 000	...	...	4,80,000	...	6,00,000	10,80 000
Sitapur	...	...	2 00,000	...	2,00,000	...	...	2 00,000	...		2 00,000
Muzaffarnagar	...	...	10,91,000	72,000	11,63,000	...	...	3,91,000	72,000	7,00,000	11,63,000
Aligarh	...	...	4,00 000	24,000	4,24,000	...	...	75,000	24,000	3,25,000	4,24,000
Several treasuries†	...	...	...	3,50,000	3,50,000	...	...	...	3,50,000	...	3,50,000
Total ...	95,88,000	14,00,000	1,84,75,400	9,11 900	3,03,75 300	37,66,000	45,00,000	1 35,22,400	9 11,900	76 75,000	3 03,75,300

	Receipts of Home notes at agencies.		Issues of Home notes at agencies.
	Rs.		Rs.
Opening balance at Moradabad Agency	55,500	Closing balances	55,500
Total ...	55,500	Total ...	55,500

* Includes Rs. 50,000 paid to Mahali Ram Ramjidas.

† Temporary chests opened at 13 treasuries for the transfer of shroff-marked coin.

(B)—Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

Provincial and Local Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1892-93.

Provincial finance.—The general financial results of the year 1892-93 were as under:—

	Provincial. Rs.	Local. Rs.	Total. Rs.
(a) Opening balances ...	51,24,000	8,54,000	59,78,000
(b) Receipts	3,25,28,000	1,07,57,000	4,32,85,000
(c) Total assets ...	3,76,52,000	1,16,11,000	4,92,63,000
(d) Expenditure ...	3,26,98,000	1,05,26,000	4,32,24,000
(e) Closing balances ...	49,54,000	10,85,000	60,39,000

The year was the first of a new provincial contract for which the amount of the annual Provincial receipts and charges had been calculated at Rs. 3,15,29,000.

The opening balance under Provincial consisted of 26¼ lakhs ordinary provincial balance, and 25 lakhs relinquished or contributed by the Imperial Government towards the cost of police reforms during the current contract. Three quarters of the local balance consisted of the Patwári Fund surplus and most of the rest of the Oudh Village Chaukidári Fund.

The actuals for 1892-93 compared with those for the preceding year show—

( ) in receipts a fall of Rs. 10,37,000 in Provincial, and of Rs. 1,15,000 in Local;

(*b*) in charges a fall of Rs. 9,11,000 in Provincial and of Rs. 92,000 in Local,

(*c*) in closing balances a fall of Rs. 1,70,000 in Provincial and a rise of Rs. 2,31,000 in Local.

The chief differences in the receipts as compared with those of the previous year were (1) Provincial: *Land Revenue* — Rs. 5,44,000; *Stamps* + Rs. 1,63,000; *Excise* + Rs. 64,000; *Jails* — Rs. 51,000; *Miscellaneous* + Rs. 69,000; *State Railways* — Rs. 5,83,000; *Major Works, Irrigation* — Rs. 2,09,000; *Civil Works (in charge of Civil Officers)* — Rs. 71,000; *Civil Works (in charge of Public Works Officers)* + Rs. 2,13,000; and (2) Local: *Contribution* — Rs. 1,37,000.

The fall under Land Revenue is mainly due to the fact that the amount (Rs. 25,06,000) transferred from Provincial to Imperial under the terms of the new contract exceeds by Rs. 5,40,000 the sum (Rs. 19,66,000) so transferred at the close of 1891-92 as the net result of the various adjustments to be made under the then existing system. Stamps shows the usual normal increase, and the excise income rose owing to the change of system, which had its full effect first in 1892-93. Jail receipts no longer include a paper credit of the value of convict labour employed in the construction of jail buildings. The improvement shown under Miscellaneous is due to several causes, such as the better collections of *nazúl* receipts and the credit of more unclaimed deposits and similar items. The income and charges of the Lucknow-Sitapur Railway ceased to be Provincial under the new contract. The irrigation receipts fell somewhat from the abnormally high figures of 1891-92, but they are above the average of previous years. This is due in some measure to the partial enhancement of "flow" rates on some canal during the year. The annually decreasing ferry income is the cause of the drop in the receipts from works in charge of civil officers; the sale of the Bahramghát boat bridge, an exceptional item, accounts for all but Rs. 64,000 of the increase in revenue from departmental Public Works. The rest is made up of large receipts from the ferries under the Department and from other sources. The fall in the amount contributed from Provincial to meet the deficit of District Boards is due to lower outlay on local Public Works referred to below.

The principal increases in expenditure under Provincial were *Interest*, Rs. 50,000, *Police*, Rs. 1,98,000, *Education*, Rs. 33,000; *Medical*, Rs. 48,000; *Superannuation*,

Rs. 81,000 ; *Stationery and Printing*, Rs. 77,000 ; *Interest on Irrigation Debt*, Rs. 1,03,000 ; and under Local *Police*, Rs. 22,000 ; *Education*, Rs. 41,000 ; *Medical* Rs. 41,000. The decreases were under Provincial : *Assignments* and *Compensations*, Rs. 56,000 ; *Land Revenue*, Rs. 58,000 ; *Jails*, Rs. 44,000 ; *Railways*, Rs. 360,000 ; *Civil Works (in charge of Civil Officers)*, Rs. 38,000 ; *Civil Works (in charge of Public Works Officers)*, Rs. 8,26,000 ; and under Local : *Civil Works (in charge of Civil Officers)*, Rs. 50,000 and *Civil Works (in charge of Public Works Officers)*, Rs. 1,68,000.

The charges for Assignments and Compensations were less owing to a fall in the arrears of *málikána* paid in the Gorakhpur district. Land revenue in 1891-92 included abnormal items of expenditure approximating to the decreases in 1892-93 against this head. Payments on account of interest rise with the loans annually made to municipalities from Imperial funds for the interest on which the province is responsible to the Supreme Government. The fall in the amount and price of prisoners' rations caused a decrease under Jails. The large increase under Police is due mainly to the reorganization scheme, and partly to the institution of Government Police on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway for the first time, and to an extension of the system of cash payments to village watchmen in Oudh. Education charges rose in more than the usual proportion owing to the establishment of the Industrial School at Lucknow, and certain specially high grants-in-aid. Medical expenditure was swollen by certain exceptional payments, by the appointment of a special Chemical Examiner in place of the Civil Surgeon who had previously undertaken the duties, and by the inclusion of many municipal and town vaccinators' pay in District Boards accounts for the first time. The superannuation charges rise in an annually increasing ratio. The higher printing and stationery charges are due to a large outlay caused by continuous urgent work in the Government Press and to larger stationery supplies. The only railway charge now remaining provincial is an annual payment of Rs. 40,000 in subsidy to the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway. This ceases on 31st December 1894.

The interest on the cost of the Nadrai aqueduct has now to be borne by this Government, hence the increase in interest on the irrigation debt. Under Civil Works there were lower charges, as was natural in the first year of a new contract. The noticeable fall under Provincial departmental works is however due to a large reduction of the grants to municipalities in aid of the construction of the water-works.

The actual provincial revenues were over 11 lakhs in excess of the estimate ; and the actual expenditure (including the contribution to Local) was Rs. 3,61,000 more than was anticipated. The closing provincial balance on 31st March 1893 was Rs. 1,70,000 less than the opening balance, but Rs. 9,41,000 higher than the estimate. In Revenue the improvement over the estimate was due to the irrigation receipts being Rs. 9,86,000 and the stamp receipts two lakhs higher than was anticipated. There were other minor variations already noticed in the comparison of actuals.

In Provincial expenditure the more remarkable variations from the estimates were—

	Rs
Assignments and Compensations	— 47,000
Land Revenue	— 1,09,000
Forest	— 63,000
Courts of Law	+ 88,000
Jails	+ 35 000
Police	+ 1,74,000
Stationery and Printing	+ 87,000
Irrigation Minor Works	— 1,02,000
Civil Works (in charge of Civil Officers)	+ 23,000
Ditto (ditto Public Works Officers)	+ 84,000
Contribution	+ 1,07,000

To the reasons for these variations which may be gathered from those already given as accounting for differences from the figures of the previous year may be added the

following : General savings in settlement charges ; diminished working by Government agency in forests ; the appointment of a fifth Puisne Judge in the High Court, with other temporary additions to the judicial staff and high payments in fees to Barristers ; increased purchases of materials for jail manufactures The postponement of the project for a weir in the Kicha River for the Rohilkhand Canals accounts for the decrease in minor irrigation expenditure. The increase in Civil Works charges is mainly due to the payment of a sum of Rs. 94,500 to the Naini Tal Municipality, to enable them to clear off old obligations and undertake complete sanitary schemes.

Of the closing provincial balance about 23 lakhs represent the allotment for expenditure on police reorganization during the current contract ; the remaining 26½ are the true provincial balance.

Cash Balances and Resource Operations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1892-93.

Minimum balances.—The following table gives, in lakhs of rupees, the minimum working balances estimated as necessary for the Province at the beginning of each month during the past years 1888-89 to 1892-93, and also those proposed for the year 1893-94 :—

Years.	1st October.	1st November.	1st December.	1st January.	1st February.	1st March.	1st April.	1st May.	1st June.	1st July.	1st August.	1st September.
1888-89 ...	1,33	1,00	1,06	1,27	1,69	1,53	1,56	1,35	1,55	2,15	2,12	1,69
1889 90 ...	1,27	1,00	1,06	1,29	1,69	1,59	1,57	1,36	1 68	2,19	2,28	1 75
1890-91 ...	1,32	1,00	1,06	1,30	1,71	1,56	1,54	1,36	1,81	2,19	2,24	1,77
1891-92 ...	1,35	1,00	1,06	1,31	1,69	1,66	1,63	1,46	1,91	2,28	2,31	1,77
1892-93 ...	1,34	1,00	1,06	1,34	1,67	1,67	1 63	1,44	1,89	2,26	2,31	1,80
1893-94 ...	1,31	1,00	1,06	1,34	1,66	1 61	1,63	1,43	1,94	2,18	2,12	1,69

Cash balances.—The following statement gives in lakhs of rupees the distribution of the balances actually held on the 1st day of each month during the year 1892-93 as compared with the corresponding figures of the year preceding it ; it also shows how far the balances in 1892-93 differed from the estimated minima :—

	Actuals, 1891-92			Actuals, 1892 93.			Estimates, 1892-93.
	Leading Treasuries in Agencies of the Bank of Bengal.	Other Treasuries.	Total.	Leading Treasuries in Agencies of the Bank of Bengal.	Other Treasuries.	Total.	
On the 1st of October ...	55	97	1,52	40	80	1,20	1,34
Ditto November ...	29	80	1 09	39	75	1,14	1,00
Ditto December ...	34	93	1,27	40	81	1,21	1,06
Ditto January ...	63	1,32	1,95	55	1,12	1 67	1,34
Ditto February ...	46	1 44	1,90	52	1 27	1.79	1 67
Ditto March ...	58	1,36	1,94	40	1 05	1,45	1 67
Ditto April ...	61	1,26	1.87	53	1,07	1,60	1,03
Ditto May ...	51	1,18	1,69	42	99	1,41	1 44
Ditto June ...	1,18	1,58	2,76	61	1,32	1 93	1,89
Ditto July ...	1,10	1,78	2,88	58	1,60	2,18	2,26
Ditto August ...	54	1,81	2,35	44	1,73	2,17	2 31
Ditto September ...	35	1,29	1 64	46	1,37	1,83	1,80
On the 30th of September ...	40	80	1,20	48	1,06	1,54	1,31

Though the year under review opened with a cash balance of 120 lakhs, *i.e.* with 32 lakhs less than the balance on the corresponding date of the preceding year, it closed with a considerably higher one, which was due to a great extent to the receipts in its closing month on account of the new loan. The actual balances in the earlier part of the year were considerably in excess of the estimated minima, but after March they were much reduced owing to the demand for funds made by the Comptroller-General.

The following amounts from surplus balances were placed at the Comptroller-General's disposal, and were as usual taken over by transfers through the Bank and Currency, *viz.*—

	Lakhs.
In November	41
,, December	35
,, January	45
,, February	20
,, May	65
,, June	60
,, July	2
Total ...	2,68

against 2,53 in the previous year. These transfers account for the low figure of the balances on the 1st of March and August.

The decrease in the balance on the 1st of October 1892, as compared with that on the same date in the preceding year, was due to a transfer of 28 lakhs made in August 1892, and to low receipts under Land Revenue in August and September of that year. The decreases in the balances on the 1st of January and February 1893 were mainly accounted for by low receipts under Land Revenue, Provincial Rates deposits, and Post-office, and to high outgoings under Post-office and Foreign Remittances in December 1892. The decrease in March 1893 was similarly accounted for in part, but was also due to a debit under Foreign Remittances in February 1893. The latter cause chiefly accounted for the low figures of April, May, June, and July. The high *net* outgoings under Opium and Post-office in May 1893 however helped to bring down the balances of the last two months.

Movement of Funds.—The local remittances made during the year were—

	Rs.
In specie	4,33,42,062
,, currency notes	1,39,03,610
Small silver and copper coin	19,22,521
Total ...	5,91,68,193

Those in 1891-92 amounted to Rs. 6,01,60,230. Of the remittances classed as specie a total of Rs. 70,51,400 represented transfers made through the agency of currency chests without the actual despatch of coin from one treasury to another. Specie remittances also included Rs. 2,50,489 worth of shroff-marked and other uncurrent silver coin removed from outlying treasuries to Allahabad or to other central treasuries for eventual transmission to the Calcutta Mint.

The total remittances made during the year were Rs. 9,92,037 less than in 1891-92. The decrease appeared entirely under the head "specie remittances." Under small silver and copper there was a slight, and under notes a very considerable increase. In the latter case it amounted to Rs. 23,75,595, and was due in part to the larger number of foreign circle notes which had been remitted to the Headquarters Treasury to be exchanged at the Currency office for Home Circle notes, but mainly to the very large demand which had been noticeable during the closing months of the year for Home Circle notes at numerous mofussil treasuries. This demand had been very marked and in many cases was found difficult to comply with. Its cause was not

altogether apparent, but it was stated in some cases to have been due to the demand for notes for local remittance purposes owing to a scarcity of *hundis*, and in military stations to the demand of army officers, which was perhaps not wholly unconnected with the cessation of the privilege of making family remittances through the Government accounts.

The remittances of small silver and copper coin made during the year consisted of—

	Rs.
Half-rupees	4,61,381
Quarter rupees	5,73,555
Eighth-rupees	3,09 795
Double pice	18,900
Single pice	5,51,775
Half pice	3,737
Pie pieces	3,378
Total ...	19,22,521

This year's figures again show an increase under each head except that of single pice, for which the demand seemed scarcely to have been as heavy as it had been in the two previous years.

The monthly distribution of the remittances detailed in paragraph 7 above was as follows .—

	Rs.
October	28,72,708
November...	62,21,355
December...	63,61,365
January	48,94,417
February	28,07,345
March	45,78,245
April	41,40,825
May	94,48,875
June	68,61,385
July	22,00 991
August	39,50,807
September	48,29,875
Total ..	5,91,68 193

Their distribution presents no abnormal features, and they were made chiefly for the usual purposes of supplying treasuries with funds during the opium seasons, and collecting the surplus balances at central points during the revenue seasons.

The demand for supply bills issued on local treasuries during the year under report amounted to Rs. 42,81,000 as follows :—

	Rs
By Agra	4,42,800
,, Allahabad	8,51 900
,, Dehra Dún	2,41,400
,, Lucknow	6 30,400
,, Naini Tal	2,63,700
,, Benares	3,40,000
,, Cawnpore	15,00,000
,, Bareilly	4,000
,, Meerut	6,800
Total ...	42,81,000

This was Rs. 8,45,500 more than the amount of those granted in 1891-92, which in its turn was more than double that of the year preceding it. The most noticeable feature in their distribution was the large demand for them at Cawnpore, where 15 lakhs worth were taken as against only Rs. 37,700 in 1891-92. This demand was due to the operations of the Bank of Bengal which in August and September last withdrew all its available cash balances to Allahabad in order to purchase currency notes of high value for remittance to Calcutta in furtherance, it is believed, of their operations in connection with the new loan.

The special remittances made during 1892-93 from other treasuries to supply the opium treasuries in these provinces were Rs. 66,72,000 during the March and April season, *i.e.* from February to July 1893, and Rs. 33,02,000 during the September season, *i.e.* from October 1892 to January 1893 (1·93), and August and September 1893 (31·10).

Foreign Bills.—The supply bills on other Governments issued during the year 1892-93 amounted in value to Rs. 5,99,700, as follows:—

Issued by	On India.	On Panjáb.	On Bombay.	Total.
Dehra Dún	87,800	74,800	1,27,600	2,87,200
Naini Tal	75,300	71,900	59,100	2,06,300
Roorkee	...	18,000	38,200	56,200
Moradabad	...	...	50,000	50,000
Total ...	1,60,100	1,64,700	2,74,900	5 99 700

The drawings were of a normal amount. As usual those by Dehra Dún and Naini Tal were on Calcutta, Delhi, Amritsar, Lahore, Bombay, and Karáchi; while those by Roorkee were on Delhi and Bombay. The Rs. 50,000 drawn by Moradabad represents a supply bill granted, as a special case, on Bombay at a premium in favour of the Rámpur Darbár.

The supply bills of other Governments which were paid in this Province during the year amounted to Rs. 51,387 against Rs. 22,416 last year. Bills amounting to Rs. 16,962, Rs. 1,425, and Rs. 33,000 were drawn by India, Assam, and Bombay respectively.

Absorption of small coin.—The following statement shows in detail the absorption of small coin in these Provinces during the year 1892-93:—

	Half Rupees.	One fourth Rupees.	One-eighth Rupees.	Double pice	Single pice.	Half pice.	Pies.	Total.
Balance on the 1st of October 1892.	1,56,968	3,12,851	2,54,823	1,14,237	4,12,710	21 545	5,269	12,78,403
Receipts from other provinces,	2,25,000	1,50,000	20,000	...	2,75,000	...	5 000	6 75 000
Total ...	3,81,968	4,62,851	2,74,823	1,14,237	6,87,710	21,545	10,269	19 53,403
Issues to other provinces ...	15,000	15,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	...	50	50,050
Balance on the 30th of September 1893.	1,58,875	2,51,360	2,08,472	1,25,575	4,03,868	20,348	7,473	11,75,971
Total ...	1,73,875	2,66,360	2,13,472	1,30,575	4,13,868	20,348	7,523	12,26,021
Local ... Receipts ...	...	...	...	16,338	...	...	...	16,338
Local ... Issues (or absorption).	2,08,093	1 96,791	61,351	...	2,73,842	1,197	2,746	7,43,720

The aggregate figure is considerably less than that for 1891-92 (Rs. 8,91,538) But that year had, as pointed out in last year's report, special circumstances attaching to it which accounted for its high figure. Compared with the estimate of the requirements of this Province framed last January, the absorption showed an increase of Rs. 68,720, which was entirely due to an unexpected demand for single pice in Gházipur.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

1.—Census of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Operations connected with the census of 1891 were brought to a close during the year. They had for the Provinces been begun in April 1890 by the revision of the detailed instructions issued in 1881 to District Officers for procedure in enumeration. They were amended in view of the suggestions made by the conference of Census Superintendents past and present held in Agra in 1889, and in accordance with the criticism of selected officers in the Provinces on the procedure of 1881. The alterations made in principle were so far as enumeration was concerned comparatively few, the general outline of the arrangements made having in fact been elaborated in censuses taken before the mutiny. The definition of town was changed with the intention that the census and executive definitions should correspond, the figures for towns at last census having lost much of their value owing to the fact that they applied to an area different from that included within the town boundaries as executively fixed. The definition of house adopted in 1881 was again adopted with the addition of a proviso to prevent the inclusion in the census returns as a single house of the extensive groups of houses known as *bárás* in the western districts. The first of the several steps taken in enumeration was the numbering of all houses and other places where people were likely to be found on the census and the preparation of complete lists of houses. In municipal towns this numbering was carried out by an establishment provided by the Municipal Boards, in Act XX towns by the tax-collector or other official agency provided by the District Magistrate, and in villages by the patwári staff. The house lists were in general complete by the 1st October, but were delayed in Benares and a few other towns by an attempt to work on the old numbers, which proved to be incomplete. House numbering finished, District Officers were instructed to draw up for each town or tahsíl of their charge a register giving exact details of the census sub-divisions proposed, and the names of the enumerators and supervising census officers appointed. Charge Superintendents had to superintend census operations throughout an average rural area of 82 square miles containing an average population of 36,000 persons. Under them were appointed supervisors each in charge of six square miles and the enumeration of 2,571 persons. The actual enumerators had to work over only ·6 of a square mile and to register particulars regarding 267 persons. The total number of census officers appointed to conduct the enumeration is shown in the following statement :—

	Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.
Towns	276	1,938	19,014
Rural	1,041	16,307	156,408
Total ...	1,317	18,245	175,422

Of all grades 194,984 census officers were appointed. The Census Act allowed District Magistrates to adopt an authoritative tone in calling for the assistance of non-officials it is a matter for satisfaction that in these Provinces the compulsory

provisions of the Act were nowhere resorted to. The classes to which the enumerators, who formed nine-tenths of the census staff, belonged are shown in the following return :—

	Patwáris.	Other officials.	Zamíndárs	Zamíndárs' agents.	School boys.	Other non-officials.	Unspecified.	Total.
Town ...	290	4,215	1,475	642	781	10,871	740	19,014
Rural ...	20,179	4,728	36,304	8,212	2,367	78,726	5,892	156,408
Total ...	20,469	8,943	37,779	8,854	3,148	89,597	6,632	175,422

In only a very few instances had Census officers to be paid. A paid General Superintendent was employed in Meerut: supervisors were paid to some extent in Kumaun as the patwáris were employed on Settlement work. Rupees 299 were also paid in several districts to enumerators in addition to sums expended by Municipal Boards, nowhere important except in Lucknow, where enumeration cost Rs. 1,131 *plus* a payment of Rs. 1-8-0 to each enumerator.

After the appointment and training of the census staff and in many districts the preparation of a complete draft of the census record, the preliminary record was drawn up between the 15th and 30th January 1891 in villages and the 1st and 12th February in towns. The superior Census officers and the district staff had closely tested the preliminary drafts, and were employed during the whole available time after the preparation of the record and till the date of the census in testing the fair record.

The characters reported from districts as employed by enumerators were as follows :—

English	863
Urdu	54,244
Nagri	80,118
Kayathi	40,197

It is, however, fairly certain that the use of Kayathi has been understated in this return. The Census Superintendent estimated that Kayathi was on the whole employed nearly as much as Nagri. The use of the character should be discouraged as far as possible as it is illegible and, from the looseness of spelling which invariably accompanies it, likely to give rise to mistakes in abstraction.

The final enumeration came off on the 26th February 1891. The attitude of the people was throughout satisfactory. There were rumours in a few districts that the census was connected with taxation; but only in the wilder parts of Mirzapur was there at this census any trace of the wild rumours which were current in earlier times as to the census being intended to provide victims for sacrifice on the foundations of a Government bridge, maidens for deportation to England to fan the Queen, or the like.

No house-to-house testing of the corrected record was prescribed after the present census or believed to be necessary. The returns were abstracted by enumerators as quickly as possible after the enumeration to show for each block the number of houses and the population—male and female, residents and visitors. These returns were combined by superior Census officers for their circles and charges and by District Magistrates for their districts. Mr. P. J. White, Deputy Commissioner, Sultanpur, telegraphed the total population of his district on the 1st March, and by the 12th March the returns for the Province were complete. The population so telegraphed were in British districts ·037 per cent. in excess of the final figures ascertained by the elaborate processes of abstraction and tabulation which followed. To all intents and purposes they were correct, and the experiment showed that the North-Western Provinces could furnish any simple census returns required, almost entirely by unpaid agency.

The total cost of enumeration was, excluding provincial superintendence, Rs. 69,409-11-5, or Rs. 12,564 in excess of that in 1881. The excess was entirely due to improvements made in the forms issued. The instructions were more elaborate than on previous occasions, and the enumerators' books were strongly bound and on better paper than at last census, when they were issued in loose sheets.

The cost of superintendence was, for the whole of the census, Rs. 12,274-1-6 in excess of that for 1881, owing to the fact that the figures include an item for the pay of a substitute for the officer appointed Census Superintendent, which was not in 1881 charged against census.

The system of abstraction, tabulation, and compilation by which the returns provided by enumerators were reduced to the form of the final tables, was greatly changed from that of 1881. Briefly, the difference was due to the fact that an attempt was now made to ensure correct results by insisting on the returns for each final statement being prepared by an isolated abstractor and compared with the figures obtained by abstractors on other tables by a separate testing staff. No short cuts were allowed. Each abstractor had to work out the entire figures for his own tables without assistance from figures already acquired by others. There can be no doubt that in point of accuracy the present system is superior, and that owing to the omission of the reader who at last census was employed to read out the enumerators' record to a group of abstractors the speed at which the staff under the present system could work was so greatly superior for returns of equal complexity and for abstraction as to make the present system nearly as cheap as that of last census. Tabulation which followed abstraction could not (as the tabulated registers were intended to be permanent records) be conducted on the same principle. The tabulators were therefore directed to work in consultation with each other.

Abstraction and tabulation were conducted in district offices under the orders of an Assistant or Deputy Collector, supervised by the District Magistrate. The work was started in the majority of districts on the 1st April 1891. It lasted in most districts till January or February 1892. The last to close was Gorakhpur, on the 11th April 1892. In the meantime compilation of the provincial totals into the finally correct tables, was proceeding in a central office under the Census Superintendent in Allahabad. The figures for the simpler tables were ready in the beginning of 1892, but owing to the fact that a good part of the Kumaun work had to be done twice over and to the great complexity of the caste and occupation returns, that for the more elaborate tables was delayed till October 1892, when the Census Superintendent was reverted to district work. Passing the tables through the Press and the completion of the report occupied a year.

A great increase in the cost of census operations occurred in these Provinces though the total cost was still below the average for India. The subject has been fully dealt with in a previous correspondence with the Government of India. The remarks in the census report on the subject may be quoted :—

"At last census, owing to the system by which the muharrirs worked in groups, and to the fact that in at least the great majority of districts it was not considered necessary to have the statistics tabulated in a form to which reference could permanently be made, the cost of census operations in these Provinces was a fraction of what it was elsewhere. In the present census, work has been done on a system uniform with that employed in the other Provinces of India. It contrasted with that employed at last census in the following respects : (1) every possible provision was made against one man's availing himself of the results of another's work to fudge his own or of several combining to fudge, (2) the work of the district offices was thoroughly tested in the headquarters office and prepared by men who knew that such a test was to follow ; (3) the work of the district offices was finally tabulated in a form in which information can be had regarding every item that went to make up the district totals in the final tables ; (4) the work of the present census was so much greater in quantity and complexity as to make an increase of cost of at least 50 per cent. on

abstraction and cent. per cent. on tabulation and compilation necessary. Nearly the whole of the large expenditure of Rs. 3,42,334 shown for office establishment and contingencies was expended in districts. Of how severely the district staff was worked all the district reports give the most conclusive evidence. That from Gonda (Colonel Barrow) may be quoted :—

"The staff employed was overworked : not only was work carried on on all Sundays and gazetted holidays, but work was literally carried on from "early morn to dewy eve." If holidays had been allowed and ordinary office hours kept, this work (abstraction) would have taken six instead of only four months."

This was the case everywhere. In fact, census work was regarded as a kind of slavery to be endured, because it did not last long and would give to the person who endured it a claim on the District Officer for permanent employment. It is possible that the cost was raised in a few offices by the Superintendents having been overwhelmed by the magnitude of their task, and to having, to some extent, lost hold over their men; but where the cost was highest the same long hours and unremitting work were endured."

The real test of the cost of the work is comparison with other Provinces. It cost Rs. 10-3-0 per thousand of population in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh less, I believe, than in any other province, except Bengal. It must be remembered, too, in connection with this subject, that in the North-Western Provinces the difference between the net and the gross cost of census is very small. The Government of India order allowing permanent employés to be transferred to census work, debiting the census budget with the pay of an officiating substitute instead of their full pay, issued only in July, after arrangements had been made, by which only a very small proportion of patwáris were deputed to census work. The local Accountant-General had in the meantime declined to sanction the debit of patwáris' pay to district budgets and officiating allowances only to census. Had this not been so, it would have been possible in almost all districts, as in Meerut, to employ patwáris to a large extent, and thereby to reduce the expenditure charged against census by probably Rs. 2 per thousand of population. This was the case in the Meerut district only. The gross cost of census establishment was there Rs. 7,799-0-1 ; Rs. 2,106-4-7 were recovered on account of the difference between the pay of substitutes and of permanent officials, thereby reducing the net cost of work in Meerut to Rs. 5,692-11-6, or Rs. 4-1-5 per thousand. As pointed out above, it was understood here that the census was to bear the gross cost of the offices, and our saving by the subsequent ruling of the Government of India was only Rs. 19,536-9-10—a fact which must be taken into consideration in comparing the cost here and in other Provinces. The work done, too, was to say the least of it as complicated and extensive as it could be in any other province, and much more so than in most. The registers supplied to districts were, except in Kumaun, complete, well written on good paper, and fairly well bound; the cost being necessarily thus raised beyond what it would be if tahsíl totals were acquired without any attempt to preserve a fair record of the details.

The Census Superintendent considered that if the tables to be prepared at next census are comparatively simple the present system should be continued; but that if returns of at all the same complexity as at present are prepared, the system should be modified by partly adopting that of the Panjáb. He proposes to abstract in district offices and to tabulate and compile in divisional offices. Census work in two Native Estates of the Provinces was conducted in almost precisely the same way as in British districts.

The total population of the 112,612 square miles which form the Lieutenant-Governorship, including Native States, was according to the census 47,697,576 persons, of whom 46,905,085 reside in British districts and the remainder 792,491 in the two Native States. The population of the British districts closely corresponds

to that of the German Empire, the area being, however, only half as much or somewhat less than that of the Austrian Provinces of the Austro-Hungarian Empire or that of the Italian Kingdom.

The population of the United Kingdom only slightly exceeds that of the North-Western Provinces without Oudh. The North-Western Provinces alone contain double the population of Spain, whilst Oudh alone has double the population of countries so historically important as Egypt and Belgium, the latter of which is exceeded in population by two of the divisions of the Province. Switzerland, Greece, and Denmark all have populations considerably lower than that of the single district of Gorakhpur, whilst Norway is but slightly more important in point of population than Basti, the second of the North-Western Provinces districts. Of the two Native States attached to the Province, Rámpur has a somewhat lower population than New Zealand or than an English county of average size, such as Hampshire or Essex; the Rája of Tehri-Garhwál rules over about as many mountaineers as the Prince of Montenegro.

The census figures are, however, still more stiking when considered in view of the density of population per square mile of area. The accompanying statement shows the districts arranged in order of density.

Statement showing the divisions, districts, and states of the Provinces in order of density of population.

Serial number.	District or Division.	Density per square mile.	Serial number.	District or Division.	Density per square mile.
1	2	3	1	2	3
1	Benares	913·7		Lucknow Division	486·5
2	Jaunpur ...	816·0	28	Hardoi	478 9
3	Ballia	805 7	29	Sitapur	476·9
4	Azamgarh	804 6		Meerut Division	471 4
5	Lucknow	800 6		Agra Division	470·1
6	Gházipur	737·3	30	Muzaffarnagar	466·1
7	Fyzabad	703·7	31	Budaun	459 0
	Gorakhpur Division	685·7	32	Mainpuri...	448·0
8	Gorakhpur	664·3	33	Sahárunpur	446·5
9	Bareilly	652·6		North-Western Provinces and Oudh,	436·4
10	Bara Banki	649 9	34	Etáwah	430·3
11	Basti	645·1	35	Fatehpur...	428 1
12	Partabgarh	633·4	36	Bijnor	418·2
13	Sultanpur	629 2		North-Western Provinces ...	411·3
14	Rae Bareli	591 7	37	Etah	408·3
15	Meerut	587 2	38	Bahraich	373·2
16	Rámpur State	583·3	39	Pilibhít	353·8
	Fyzabad Division	558·0		Allahabad Division	333·4
17	Agra	548·9	40	Kheri	304·7
18	Allahabad	542·6	41	Jalaun	267·9
19	Unao	536 4	42	Jhánsi	249 6
20	Aligarh	534 3	43	Bánda	230·6
21	Sháhjahánpur	526 6	44	Hamírpur	224·4
	Oudh	522·5	45	Mirzapur	222·4
22	Moradabad	516 7	46	Tarái	218 7
	Benares Division	515·5		Native States	155·1
23	Cawnpore	511·9	47	Dehra Dún	140 9
24	Gonda	506·0	48	Lalitpur	140·8
25	Farukhabad	499·1		Kumaun Division	85·9
26	Bulandshahr	497·0	49	Kumaun	78·8
27	Muttra	495 2	50	Garhwal	72·4
	Rohilkhand Division	489·7	51	Tehri-Garhwál State	57·9

A comparison of these figures with those of European countries shows that the density in many, even of the more exclusively agricultural districts, is so great as to be exceeded in Europe only in small areas in which a large proportion of the population lives by commerce or manufactures. For rural population, the figures are many times larger than in any part of Europe. The rich and highly cultivated Asiatic country of Java has a density of population all over no greater than that of an average district of the North-Western Provinces; whilst China as a whole has a lower incidence than any district except those in the Himálayas.

The population of each of the districts of the provinces distributed between towns and rural tracts is given in the following statement :—

		Town.	Rural.	Total.
1	Dehra Dún	38,245	129,890	168,135
2	Saháranpur	202,839	798,441	1,001,280
3	Muzaffarnagar	126,009	646,865	772,874
4	Meerut	288,786	1,102,672	1,391,458
5	Bulandshahr	161,268	788,646	949,914
6	Aligarh	202,137	841,035	1,043,172
	Total, Meerut Division ...	1,019,284	4,307,549	5 326 833
7	Muttra	147,798	565,623	713,421
8	Agra	209,928	793,868	1,003,796
9	Farukhabad	138 049	720,688	858,687
10	Mainpuri	52,114	710 049	762,163
11	Etáwah	62,851	664,778	727,629
12	Etah	108,411	593,652	702 063
	Total, Agra Division ...	719,151	4,048,608	4,767,759
13	Bareilly	171,567	869 124	1,040 691
14	Bijnor	173,465	620,605	794,070
15	Budaun	99,570	826 028	925,598
16	Moradabad	242,815	936,583	1,179,398
17	Sháhjahánpur	120,455	798,096	918,551
18	Pilibhít	56,519	428,847	485,366
	Total, Rohilkhand Division ...	864,391	4,479,283	5,343,674
19	Cawnpore	213,780	995,915	1,209,695
20	Fatehpur	44,430	654,727	699,157
21	Bánda	41,058	664 774	705,832
22	Hamírpur	69,283	444,437	513,720
23	Allahabad	219,884	1,328,853	1,548,737
24	Jhánsi	98,540	310.879	409,419
25	Jalaun	52,371	343,990	396,361
26	Lalitpur	20,274	253,926	274,200
	Total, Allahabad Division ...	759,620	4 997,501	5,757,121
27	Benares	235,552	686,391	921,943
28	Mirzapur	116,676	1,044 832	1,161,508
29	Jaunpur	73,980	1,190,969	1,264,949
30	Gházipur	117,279	960,630	1,077,909
31	Ballia	101,539	840,926	942,465
	Total, Benares Division ...	645,026	4,723,748	5,368,774
32	Gorakhpur	166,183	2,827,874	2 994,057
33	Basti	34,367	1,751,477	1,785,844
34	Azamgarh	90,383	1,638,242	1,728,625
	Total, Gorakhpur Division ...	290,933	6,217,593	6,508,526
35	Kumaun	28,904	534,277	563,181
36	Garhwál	3,740	404,078	407,818
37	Tarái	21,524	189,044	210,568
	Total, Kumaun Division ...	54,168	1,127,399	1,181,567
	TOTAL, N.-W. PROVINCES ...	4,352,573	29,901,681	34,254 254
38	Lucknow	307,155	467,008	774,163
39	Unao	78,015	875,621	953,636
40	Rae Bareli	30,724	1,005,797	1 036,521
41	Sitapur	75 028	1,000,385	1,075,413
42	Hardoi	105,003	1,008,208	1,113,211
43	Kheri	38,461	865,154	903,615
	Total, Lucknow Division ...	634,386	5,222,173	5,856,559
44	Fyzabad	138,524	1,078,435	1,216,959
45	Gonda	64,269	1,394,960	1,459,229
46	Bahraich	39,289	961,143	1,000,432
47	Sultanpur	8,751	1,067,100	1,075,851
48	Partabgarh	16,049	894,846	910,895
49	Bara Banki	30,487	1,070,419	1,130,906
	Total, Fyzabad Division ...	327,369	6,466,903	6,794,272
	TOTAL OUDH ...	961,755	11,689,076	12,650,831
	TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH ...	5,314,328	41,590,757	46,905,085
50	Rámpur	103,188	448,061	551,249
51	Tehri Garhwál	...	241,242	241,242
	TOTAL, NATIVE STATES ...	103,188	689,303	792,491

All over out of 100 persons 11 live in towns and 89 in rural villages. Excluding the two districts of Benares and Lucknow in which the area of the district is abnormally small as compared with the size of the towns included, the town population is considerably larger proportionately in the Western and Rohilkhand districts than elsewhere. It falls below 5 per cent. of the total in six Oudh districts and in Basti and the Kumaun Division. Thirty-seven towns in the Provinces proved to have a population exceeding 20,000. The total population of each is shown in the following statement:—

Serial number.	Name of town.	Population.
1	Lucknow	273,028
2	Benares ...	219,467
3	Cawnpore	188,712
4	Allahabad	175,246
5	Agra ...	168,662
6	Bareilly ...	121,039
7	Meerut ...	119,390
8	Mirzapur ...	84,130
9	Fyzabad ...	78,921
10	Sháhjahánpur	78,522
11	Farukhabad	78,032
12	Rámpur ...	76,733
13	Moradabad	72,921
14	Gorakhpur	63,620
15	Saháranpur	63,194
16	Koil ...	61,485
17	Muttra ...	61,195
18	Jhánsi ...	53,779
19	Gházipur ...	44,970
20	Jaunpur ..	42,819
21	Háthras ...	39,181
22	Etáwah ...	38,793
23	Sambhal ...	37,226
24	Budaun ...	35,372
25	Amroha ...	35,230
26	Pilibhít ...	33,799
27	Brindaban	31,611
28	Hardwár Union	29,125
29	Chandausi	28,111
30	Khurja ...	26,349
31	Dehra Dún	26,684
32	Bahraich ...	24,046
33	Bánda ...	23,071
34	Nagína ...	22,150
35	Sitapur ...	21,380
36	Fatehpur ...	20,179
37	Shahabad ..	20,153

The population of the Provinces as a whole appears from the gross figures of the 1891 census to have increased by 6·34 per cent:—

	Total.	Male.	Female.
1881	44,107,869	22,912,556	21,195,313
1891	46,905,085	24,303,601	22,601,484
Increase	2,797,216	1,391,045	1,406,171
Percentage of increase	6·34	6·07	6·63

This increase was very irregularly distributed over the Provinces. Four districts and a considerable number of tahsíls show an average decrease over their whole area. On the other hand four districts showed an increase over 15 per cent.

The area of decrease or very low increase is fairly continuous. Beginning in the Saháranpur district, it extends almost without interruption along the Jumna side of the Doab districts to Muttra and Aligarh, crossing to the Ganges parganas only in the south of Saháranpur and north of Muzaffarnagar. From Aligarh the tract widens out so as to include nearly the whole of that district and of the Doab east of it, Etah, Mainpuri, Etáwah, and Farukhabad being entirely in it. It projects westwards from Etáwah to include the south of the Agra district, leaving Muttra and the north of Agra in the area of more than average increase. From Etah northwards it crosses the Ganges and reaches to the foot of the Himálayas, including the greater part of Budaun, Moradabad, Bareilly and the Tarái and the whole of Rámpur. Southwards and eastwards from Etáwah the tract of low increase or decrease divides so as to leave a strip along the Jumna to Allahabad with increase above the average. South of this strip the whole of Jalaun, the north of Jhánsi, and the south of Bánda and Hamírpur are in the low increase tract. North of it there is a similar strip along the Ganges to near Allahabad, broken only by the pargana which contains the city of Cawnpore. East of Allahabad, nearly the whole of the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces except Azamgarh, several parganas of Gházipur and the south of Mirzapur show a rate of increase below average.

This leaves as the region of high increase the Himálayan districts with sub-Himálayan Bijnor and Pilibhít, the whole of Sháhjahánpur and Oudh, the north of Azamgarh, the trans-Gogra districts of the North-Western Provinces, the south of Mirzapur and Jhánsi, most of Lalitpur, and the tracts in the Upper Doab on the Ganges and in the lower Doab on the Jumna already mentioned. The uniformity of increase in this tract is according to the pargana figures broken somewhat irregularly along the Gogra, in the north of Kheri and Sháhjahánpur and on the Ganges in Unao and Rae Bareli by parganas showing a low increase or even a decrease. Every effort has been made to get the pargana figures correct; but as it was impossible at times to ascertain either what was included in a pargana at last census or the detailed last census population of the villages now in a pargana, their accuracy cannot be guaranteed; and where the irregular occurrence of such tracts of low increase cannot be explained, there is reason to doubt the accuracy of the returns for last census on which the calculations have been founded. The area of very large increase (over 12 per cent.) is confined to the Himálayas, the north of Bijnor, the trans-Gogra districts, and a strip through the centre of Oudh from Fyzabad to Hardoi.

An examination of the figures for districts with the assistance of the age tables gave some reason to believe that the increase in population has been overstated owing to omissions in enumeration at last census. Allowing for these omissions it has been calculated that the real increase for both sexes was 5·52 instead of the 6·34 per cent. indicated by the rough comparison.

The principal characteristics from a vital point of view of the decade preceding the census have been a succession of wet seasons and steady, sustained and increasing high prices of food. To these two factors the exceptional variations in population shown by the present census are almost entirely to be attributed. They consist of, *first*, a decrease or low rate of increase in those tracts in which failure of the harvests or injury to public health was induced by excessive moisture; *second*, a rapid rate of increase in those tracts in which a high rainfall was advantageous, and amongst those classes to whom high prices are beneficial; *third*, a movement on the part of those labouring classes whose wages are paid in cash from country tracts and small towns where customary wages are slow to rise to the larger towns or to other Provinces where wages are higher. Besides these we have variations due to more permanent causes: *first*, the movement from the more congested districts into those in which and is still available for cultivation; *second*, the movement, due to the decay of certain ancient industries, towards the centres of new industries. These causes explain all the variations noted.

The variations of population in towns exhibit differences hardly less considerable as a whole. The increase in town population has been considerably lower than in rural tracts. For all towns for which accurate figures for the present areas are available in 1881, the increase in town population was 2·9 per cent. against a general increase of 6·34 on the whole population. This result of a much lower increase in towns than in general population has been contributed to by almost every district in the Provinces except in Oudh, where five out of 12 districts show a considerable increase in towns: a detailed examination of the reasons town by town and district by district is unnecessary because they are everywhere so much the same. Large towns as a rule show an increase. There are in every district one or two of the smaller towns in general favourably situated with regard to the railway, which have shown a considerable increase whilst the great majority of the others have either decreased or remained absolutely at a stand-still. The reasons are—

first, the decay of certain native industries and in particular those connected with cotton weaving, the persons carrying on which formed a considerable proportion of the inhabitants of small towns;

second, the decay of old trade marts now losing their importance owing to their being isolated from the railway;

third, a general movement of the labouring classes away from the small towns in which cash payments for labour are slow to rise in proportion to the rise in the price of food grains.

The age statistics as now compiled have been examined in detail with a view to ascertaining how far the concealment of females shown at last census to have been general throughout the Provinces still continues. The result has been to make clear that females have been in the present census concealed to much the same extent as at last census. The Census Superintendent estimates that the total female population has been understated by 1,273,570 individuals, and that the actual population of the Provinces is therefore 48,178,655.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Population as enumerated	24,303,601	22,601,484	46,905,085
Corrected estimate	24,303,601	23,875,054	48 178,655

(1) Mirzapur.
(2) Ghâzipur.
(3) Ballia.
(4) Sultanpur.
(5) Partabgarh.
(6) Rae Bareli.

The concealment has been shown to be general throughout the Provinces except in Garhwál, even though six of the plains districts show females in excess.

The real cause of the excess of females in these districts was shown by the age figures to be the absence of adult males employed in other parts of the Provinces and of India.

The gross figures showing the distribution of the population by religion are given in the following statement:—

Religion.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Hindu	40,380,168	20,954,923	19 425,245
Musalmán	6,346,651	3,243,922	3,102,729
Jain	84,601	45,624	38,977
Christian	58,441	37,294	21,147
Arya	22,053	12,164	9,889
Sikh	11 343	8,080	3,263
Buddhist	1,387	1,329	58
Pársi	342	209	133
Jew	60	33	27
Brahmo	14	9	5
Deist	3	1	2
Unspecified	22	13	9
Total ...	46,905,085	24,303 601	22,601,484

The proportion of the population belonging to each of the religions which have over 20,000 devotees is shown in the following statement:—

Religion.	Per 10,000 of total population.	Per 10,000 males.	Per 10,000 females.
Hinduism	8,609	8 622	8,595
Muhammadanism	1,353	1,335	1,373
Jainism	18	19	17
Christianity	12	15	9
Arya Samajism	5	5	4

As at last census Muhammadans were found to have increased to a greater extent than Hindus, the rate of increase for them being 7·15 per cent. against 6·17 per cent. for Hindus. Figures are given in the census report to demonstrate that this increase is due not to proselytising by Muhammadanism, but to the constitution of the Muhammadan population which owing to the absence of prohibition of widow remarriage, superior care of female children, and probably superior physique tends to increase faster than Hindus. Native Christians increased by 76 per cent., the increase being almost entirely amongst the adherents of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Rohilkhand. Aryas appear, at their own request, for the first time as separate from Hindus, though there is reason to believe that the separation has so far not become definite.

Figures were collected in the present census for the first time in those Provinces in regard to the comparative importance of Hindu sects.

The general returns for civil condition present no novel features as compared with those at last census; but an extensive and costly statement regarding civil condition by caste has been worked out. In a population so homogeneous as that of these Provinces the results are in no way startling.

Education appears from the census figures to have advanced in the Provinces, which are still backward as compared with the rest of India. The total number of persons literate and learning in the Provinces was 1,495,590 males and 46,872 females, against an illiterate population of 22,808,011 males and 22,554,612 females; that is to say, out of 10,000 males 615 were literate or learning and 9,385 illiterate; and of 10,000 females 21 were literate or learning and 9,979 illiterate. The amount of literacy in English was now ascertained for the first time. The figures are given in the margin. The whole number of the native population literate in English is only 24,038 males and 1,218 females. Figures regarding education by caste were also acquired. The native castes best educated as regards males proved to be in order of literacy Kayasths, Khattris, Native Christians, Baniyas, Saiyads, Brahmans, Kalwárs, Sheikhs, Pathans, Sunárs, and Rájputs. For women the order is somewhat different. Native Christians are easily first, Khattris are next, Kayasths third, and Saiyads fourth; no other caste having more than one woman in a hundred educated. Most of the low castes have less than one person in a hundred even amongst men who are able to read and write. Native Christian education has been mentioned as good, and the Eurasian standard is high, at least as regards elementary education.

Religion.	Males.		Females.	
	Actual number.	Per 10,000 of population.	Actual number.	Per 10,000 of population.
Hindu	17,465	8	118	...
Musalmán ...	4,189	13	89	...
Jain	266	59	1	...
Christian	20,801	5,578	6,412	3,033
Arya	478	393	5	5
Sikh	14	17	...	...
Other religion ...	151	948	3	128
Total ...	43,364	18	6,578	3

By birth the population of the Provinces was distributed as follows:—

(1)	Born in the district of enumeration	41,770 401
(2)	Ditto a neighbouring district in this Province	3,741,714
(3)	Ditto ditto of another Province	508,468
(4)	Ditto distant districts of the Province	588,620
(5)	Ditto ditto other Provinces	266,865
(6)	Ditto Asia beyond India	2,842
(7)	Ditto Europe	18,130
(8)	Ditto Africa	355
(9)	Ditto America	767
(10)	Ditto Australasia	62
(11)	Do. at sea	19
(12)	Birthplace unspecified	6,836
	Total ...	46,905,085

On the whole the North-Western Provinces and Oudh send out as emigrants 590,521 more persons than they receive as immigrants. The districts already mentioned as showing a high proportion of females are those which contribute most largely to this result.

The infirmities of which account was taken at the present as at last census were—insanity, deafmutism, blindness, and leprosy. The returns for insanity, blindness, and leprosy show a lower incidence of these diseases than at last census; those for deafmutism a considerable increase. There is strong reason to believe that the decrease in blindness is greatly due to the increased number of eye operations performed in the hospitals of the Provinces, as well as, possibly, to some decrease in the virulence of small-pox. The causes of the other infirmities mentioned are obscure, but it is believed that the variations exhibited by the census figures are in the main genuine.

The caste returns of the census are very elaborate. They exhibit for the first time the sub-divisions of all castes and give figures for civil condition education, and infirmities separately for all castes.

The present census tables regarding occupation show the number of persons dependant on each occupation without distribution of workers and non-workers; whereas at last census the entries showed the actual number of workers, only the gross number of the non-workers being shown as unoccupied. The enumerator's record distinguished workers and non-workers, but the distinction was ignored in the subsequent abstraction and tabulation. It has been considered by several officers that this implied a distinct loss of available information, but this view is not endorsed by the experience of the Census Superintendent. The complexity of the operations of tabulation and compilation of the occupation returns was great as they stood, and had the number of entries been doubled the cost and the intricacy of the work would have been greatly increased. There is, moreover, the greatest reason to doubt whether the distinction between workers and non-workers was in enumeration observed with such an amount of accuracy as to make returns preserving the distinction valuable.

Three tables are given in the census returns:—

XVIIA—Showing the distribution of the urban, rural, and total population of the British districts and Native States of the Province according to occupation and age.

XVIIB—Showing the distribution of the population of each district and state by occupation without distinction of age.

XVIIC—Showing for the British districts and Native States the second occupation of agriculturists.

The distribution of the population according to the occupation on which they are dependant, together with the proportion borne to the total population, is shown according to the main classes of occupations in the following statement :—

Class of occupation.	Population.	Per 10,000 of total population.
A.—Government	926,661	197
B.—Pasture and agriculture	28,912,897	6,165
C.—Personal services	2,535,633	540
D.—Preparation and supply of material substances	7,898,769	1,684
E.—Commerce, transport, and storage	1,172,175	250
F.—Professions	787,285	168
G.—Indefinite and independent	4,671,665	996
Total ...	46,905 085	10,000

In addition to the Imperial returns, certain statements were compiled from the census schedules under the orders of this Government, for areas smaller than districts of which alone the Imperial tables took count.

The most important of these is a Village Directory, of which several volumes have already been issued and the rest are being gradually passed through the Press. This rather elaborate publication shows the population of each inhabited village in the Provinces distributed by population under the following heads :—

(1) Name of village or town.

(2) Number of inhabited sites.

(3) Number of inhabited houses.

(4) Population : total, male, female, resident, visitors.

(5) Religion.

(6) Occupation under the following groups :—

(*a*) agriculturists ; (*b*) traders and bankers ; (*c*) professionals ; (*d*) artisans ; (*e*) menials ; (*f*) labourers ; and (*g*) others.

(7) Education by age.

(8) Principal caste.

It is considered that it will be of material assistance to District and other officers to be able to refer to these figures in English when necessary without having to institute elaborate search amongst the voluminous vernacular registers.

2.—Births and Deaths.

[See Sanitation section.]

3.—Emigration.

(a)—Inland Emigration.

For the first time during the past four years emigrants have been recruited and registered under Act I of 1882 in Benares, *viz.* 29 males and 18 females, and the

number so registered in Gházipur rose from 162 in 1891 to 488 during the year under report. Of the 488 recruits, 272 were males and 216 were females. The foregoing figures are exclusive of dependents.

Twenty-one garden sardárs in Gházipur and four garden sardárs and one local agent in Benares carried on recruiting operations.

In the Benares district there were two depôts, one at the Sadar and one at Moghal Sarai. The Collector frequently inspected them and found that they afforded ample accommodation. No regular depôts exist in Gházipur, and emigrants were lodged in houses temporarily rented for the purpose.

The following table shows the receipts and disbursements during the year 1892 :—

Receipts.		*Amount* Rs.
(1) Fees from licensed recruiters	...	*Nil.*
(2) Fees for registration of emigrants	...	535
Total	...	535

Charges.		*Amount.* Rs.
(1) Refund of emigration fees	...	*Nil.*
(2) Establishment ..	...	61
(3) Contingencies ...	...	*Nil.*
Total	...	61

No irregularities were brought to notice during the year under review in connection with the recruiting system.

(b)—Emigration beyond India.

Again during the year 1892, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh furnished the largest number of recruits although the registration shows a large falling off compared with that for the previous year, the figures for the two years being—

	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.
1891	15,208	5,011
1892	9,212	2 875

The contributions from the several districts during the year are shown in the statement below :—

Gházipur	...	...	1,886	Gonda	...	...	352
Benares	...	...	1,868	Bareilly	...	...	325
Cawnpore	...	...	1,657	Agra ...	...	...	225
Fyzabad	...	...	1,571	Fatehpur	...	...	135
Lucknow	...	...	820	Ballia ..	...	...	122
Azamgarh	...	...	675	Hardoi	...	...	117
Gorakhpur	...	...	662	Sultanpur	...	...	13
Allahabad	...	...	590	Etáwah	...	...	10
Basti ...	...	...	542	Farukhabad	...	...	6
Jaunpur	...	...	509	Rae Bareli	...	...	2
				Total		...	12,087

The districts of Gházipur, Benares, Cawnpore, and Fyzabad head the list, and have maintained their positions as being the largest recruiting fields in these Provinces.

The actual number of natives belonging to these Provinces who were registered during 1891 and 1892 is shown below :—

	1891.	1892.
North-Western Provinces	17,205	10,262
Oudh	6,053	3,766
Total ...	23,258	14,028

The North-Western Provinces and Oudh contributed more than 81 per cent. of the emigrants registered for the several colonies.

The native districts of the registered emigrants are given below:—

Azamgarh	2,229	Budaun	144
Gházipur	1,751	Bareilly	135
Basti	1,338	Mainpuri	129
Gorakhpur	787	Bahraich	127
Jaunpur	725	Sháhjahánpur	115
Ballia	682	Agra	94
Fyzabad	669	Sitapur	63
Gonda	652	Etáwah	86
Benares	446	Aligarh	53
Sultanpur	445	Muttra	41
Allahabad	386	Jalaun	39
Hardoi	370	Etah	38
Cawnpore	334	Moradabad	34
Rae Bareli	294	Bánda	33
Bara Banki	293	Pilibhít	20
Partabgarh	284	Kheri	20
Unao	257	Hamírpur	13
Lucknow	253	Bulandshahr	12
Mirzapur	222	Meerut	11
Farukhabad	161	Almora	11
Fatehpur	155	Other districts	38
		Total ...	14,028

The number of emigrants from these Provinces who actually proceeded to the several colonies during the year under report was 9,127 against 13,968 in the previous year. The following statement exhibits the colonies to which the emigrants proceeded:—

	Demerara.	Trinidad.	St. Lucia.	Jamaica	Mauritius.	Natal.	Fiji.	Surinam.	Grand Total.
North-Western Provinces ...	2 849	1,683	...	...	...	704	933	550	6,719
Oudh ...	1,038	293	...	...	...	203	360	514	2,408
Total ...	3,887	1,976	...	...	...	907	1,293	1,064	9 127

4.—DISPENSARIES.

The improvement that has taken place in every branch is most marked, but more particularly so in the provision of medical relief for females, as was to be expected from the special interest taken in that subject by Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., during his tenure of office as Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Among the most important events of the past year must be classed the opening of the Ishwari Hospital at Benares, of the Ramsay Hospital at Naini Tal, and of the large extensions of the Thomason Hospital at Agra. Of these the first consists of a spacious hospital for women constructed by public subscription in memory of the late Mahárája Sir Ishri Prasad Narayan Singh, G.C.S.I., at a cost of Rs. 81,133. Of the total subscriptions amounting to Rs. 1,26,795, Rs. 40,000 have been invested as an endowment, and the hospital has been thoroughly well equipped and furnished, but it is proposed to make several important additions to the building in the future. The Ramsay Hospital for Europeans and Natives (male and female), the construction of which has cost over 2½ lakhs of rupees, was opened by Sir Auckland Colvin on 1st May 1892. A large portion of the cost was raised by subscriptions from the public. As the Government, however, provided more than one lakh of the total cost it has been arranged that the buildings shall for the present be borne on the books of the Public Works Department, and be maintained and repaired at Government expense. Part of the establishment is provided by the Government, which has also made a small grant-in-aid. The hospital is managed by a committee of which the Commissioner of Kumaun is President, and during the past year the greater part of the expenses was

defrayed from the funds of the hospital (subscriptions, donations, receipts from patients, &c.). During the season of 1892 the hospital was fully occupied, and the great benefits conferred by the institution are widely recognised. In fact no institution has been founded in these Provinces of more benefit to Europeans, and it is to be expected that the European portion of the hospital will be supported entirely by the payments made by patients and by European liberality. As regards native patients the hospital, owing to its situation, is not a success, and the native wards will have to be moved nearer to the bazár.

The extensive group of buildings at Agra known as the Colvin extensions render the Thomason Hospital, in the opinion of Surgeon-General W. R. Rice, M.D., C.S.I., one of the best in India. The new wards and other additions, designed by Mr. C. J. Sheridan, Executive Engineer, and erected at a cost of over 1½ lakhs of rupees, were opened by Sir Auckland Colvin in October 1892.

The following table shows at a glance the great progress effected under the chief heads during the triennial period ending with 1892:—

	Number of hospitals and dispensaries open on 31st December.	Number reserved entirely for women.	Number of beds available.	Number of patients treated during the year.		Income from subscriptions.	Total expenditure.	Invested capital.
				In-door.	Out-door.			
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889	279	12	2,945	51,705	2,588,388	65,378	4,81 060	9,06 940
1892	315	27	3,158	56,226	3,376,125	2,28 839	7,28,353	10 76,600
Increase ...	36 or 12 9 per cent.	15 or 44·4 per cent.	213 or 6·2 per cent.	4,561 or 8 8 per cent.	787,737 or 34 3 per cent.	1,63,461 or 250 per cent.	2,47,293 or 51 4 per cent.	1 69,660 or 17 6 per cent.

The daily average attendance has risen from 17,832 in 1889 to 22,623 in 1892 and the number of surgical operations (major and minor) performed from 135,769 to 165,395, an increase of 21·8 per cent.

Of the 315 hospitals and dispensaries 185 contain accommodation (3,158 beds) for in-door patients, the remaining 130 institutions being strictly dispensaries for dispensing out-door relief. It has been the policy of recent years to concentrate the accommodation for in-door patients at headquarters of districts, where there is a certainty of efficient treatment. Including thirteen outlying dispensaries, at which Hospital Assistants are in charge, it appears that of the 3,158 beds available, 2,535 are at headquarters and 623 at outlying dispensaries. The amount of accommodation for in-door patients at outlying places is therefore still large. It varies much in different districts without any apparent cause. For instance, in fourteen districts not a single bed is available in the dispensaries situated in the interior of districts, while in other districts like Budaun each outlying dispensary maintains three or four beds for patients. There is therefore room for further concentration, and for more uniformity, especially as the accommodation for in-door patients at headquarters, although it has increased of late years, is still very inadequate, as compared with the population of the Provinces. The hospitals which have at present fifty beds or more are noted on the margin. As regards out-door relief efforts will be made to increase the number of dispensaries in those tracts which are at present scantily supplied with them, provided that they can be furnished with a trustworthy medical staff, and can be carefully supervised by the Civil Surgeons.

Agra (Thomason) Hospital	86
Aligarh Hospital	80
Cawnpore ditto	79
Lucknow (Balrámpur) Hospital ...	66
Benares (Prince of Wales') Hospital	64
Bareilly Hospital	61
Gorakhpur ditto	55
Fyzabad ditto	54
Lucknow (King's) Hospital ...	52
Mirzapur Hospital	51

The prevalence of malarial fevers tended to swell the attendance at the hospitals and dispensaries during 1892. By judicious selection of the cases to be admitted for in-door treatment, and by confining them to those really in need of relief, the daily average number of in-patients, 2,319·53, though slightly in excess of the corresponding number for 1891, when over-crowding was commented on, was kept well within the number for which accommodation existed (3,158). This satisfactory result was due in great part to the increase in the number of beds available in consequence of the new buildings and additions to buildings which have been taken in hand during the past year. The following dispensaries were little used :—

	Number of beds.	Daily average attendance of in door patients.
Basti	44	24·38
Bara Banki	40	20 53
Fyzabad	54	29·93
Pilibhit	30	16 50
Roorkee	24	11·71

The average daily attendance at the Ramsay Hospital amounted to 23·01 as compared with an accommodation for 45, the hospitals for natives being very little used.

The percentage of patients who supplied their own food shows a satisfactory increase, being 49·61 in 1892 against an average of 45·04 in the previous five years; but in Oudh, where the percentage is only 38·87 as compared to 52·46 in the North-Western Provinces, the custom seems to be less common.

The proportion of Hindus who avail themselves of the services of medical officers is still noticeably small, and but little progress has been made in attracting them during the past three years: while they form 86·09 per cent. of the total population they contributed in 1892 only 63·26 per cent. of the patients, in great contrast to the Muhammadans, who, though amounting to 13·53 of the total population, formed 32·90 per cent. of the patients in our hospitals and dispensaries. The cause of the comparative reluctance of Hindus to come to the hospitals is doubtless to be found in their caste distinctions and religious prejudices.

Of the 27 hospitals and dispensaries entirely reserved for females, the statistics relating to the most important are set forth below:—

	Number of patients (out-door and in-door).	Number of beds.	Expenditure in 1892.	Sum invested.	Special staff of Lady Doctors and others.	Remarks.
Agra.			Rs.	Rs.		
Lady Lyall Hospital ...	33,109	52	25,653	...	One Lady Doctor, M.D. One Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery. Two Hospital Assistants.	
Maternity ditto ...						
Two Female Dispensaries.						
Lucknow.						
Lady Lyall Hospital ...	28,235	43	10,145	33,000	One Apothecary. Two Hospital Assistants.	The accounts of the King's Female Dispensary are not given separately from those of the King's Hospital, so cannot be included.
King's Female Dispensary.						
Benares.						
Ishwari Hospital ...	25,856	38	69,631	40,000	One Apothecary. One Hospital Assistant.	Rupees 38,135 were spent on buildings. Expenditure of Bhelupur Female Dispensary not known.
Bhelupur Female Dispensary.						
Allahabad.						
Dufferin Hospital ...	12,116	24	* 35,306	32,500	One certified Practitioner.	*Rupees 24 000 of this were invested during the year.
Bareilly						
Dufferin Hospital ...	28,786	41	2,969	...	One Hospital Assistant.	Though no investments are shown it is believed that there is an endowment of Rs 5,500.
Cawnpore.						
Dufferin Hospital ...	4,740	7	22,781	20,000	One Medical Practitioner.	Rupees 18,069 were spent on buildings.

A prominent feature of these returns is the paucity of Lady Doctors, Practitioners, and Hospital Assistants, the result of the very great difficulty experienced in these Provinces in obtaining persons qualified as medical practitioners or sufficiently well educated to understand the instruction given to the Hospital Assistant class of the Agra Medical School. Excluding the staff of the Balrámpur Female Dispensary and of the Ramsay Hospital, the latter of which entertains a Lady Doctor, a trained Lady Superintendent, and a staff of nurses, the medical establishment actually employed and on duty in the female hospitals and dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh consisted in 1892 of one Lady Doctor, one Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, four certified Practitioners, one Assistant Surgeon, one Apothecary, and 15 Hospital Assistants. There were 45 students in training as Hospital Assistants at Agra, while 34 were being educated as compounders and midwives at other centres. There is considerable danger lest the impulse given to the establishment of female hospitals may fail to maintain its force, and that the movement may become unpopular through the difficulty of obtaining an efficient staff. The attention of the Provincial Committee of the Dufferin Fund Association is earnestly given to the object of promoting the cause of medical education for females. The real obstacle, however, is the want of any general education among the girls of the Provinces. With the exception of a few missionary schools there are broadly speaking no girls' schools in the Provinces. To establish a school which shall give girls an education that will fit them to enter the Agra Medical School is the first step, and to this Sir Charles Crosthwaite is directing his attention.

The Dufferin Association has laid it down as an axiom that every town with a population of 20,000 inhabitants or over should have a separate dispensary for women in close proximity to the general dispensary. It appears, however, that females, chiefly it is believed of the lower castes, continue to be treated to a considerable extent at the ordinary hospitals and dispensaries, even in those places where separate Dufferin Hospitals have been constructed. Thus at the Thomason Hospital at Agra 16 beds are shown as provided for females, though the daily average number of in-door patients is recorded as 0·67 only: the daily attendance of both classes of female patients, out-door and in-door, amounted to 26·80. The same is noticeable at many other hospitals and dispensaries at the headquarters of districts, noticeably at Cawnpore, where the General Hospital seems to draw off patients from the Dufferin Hospital, which is at present unprovided with a competent Lady Doctor. In many cases no doubt the patients deliberately prefer the General Hospital with its larger and more experienced staff, and except at Lucknow and Agra the majority of the major operations on females continue to be performed by Civil Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons. A certain proportion of females will of course always be treated at the General Hospitals; but as time goes on and the efficiency and popularity of the hospitals for women increase, the number will be reduced to a minimum, and it will be possible to reserve for males a larger proportion of the total accommodation at the General Hospitals. Progress, however, must be slow, and it will probably be a long time before ladies of upper classes who are *parda-nashín* will make use of the hospitals.

The sources of income of the separate hospitals for women stand as follows:—

	Rs.
Balance on 1st January 1892	38,937
From Government	13 446
Do. Local Funds	3,073
Do. Municipal Funds	13,133
Interest on investments	5,977
Subscriptions	1,52,739
Miscellaneous	49,122
Total	2,76,427

Their total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,36,923 and their invested capital to Rs. 1,92,200.

As compared with an accommodation for 378 patients the total daily average number of in-door patients (women and children) at these hospitals was 281·87. The number of beds available for women at hospitals of all descriptions amounted on the other hand to 997, and the average daily attendance of women and children to 703·94. As regards institutions for females, at three hospitals the number of in-patients was slightly in excess of the accommodation: eight were fairly full: and at nine the number fell considerably short of the accommodation. In some places the failure to attract female patients is undoubtedly due to the incompetence of the staff, in others to structural defects in the buildings (which do not provide for strict privacy), and in others again to the novelty of the system, all of which matters will be remedied in time. The proportion of women patients has risen on the whole from 19·75 in 1889 to 21·53 in 1893: and it is believed that with the increase of separate hospitals a far larger rise will be observed at the close of the next triennial period. The advantage of providing entirely separate accommodation for females is well brought out by the following figures, giving the proportions of different patients:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
In 22 districts with separate hospitals	45·5	26·7	27·8
„ 26 ditto no separate hospitals ...	64·2	15·9	19·9

It was brought to the notice of Commissioners of Divisions in February 1892 that in 25 districts sufficient regard had not been paid to the deficiency that existed in the hospital accommodation for women or to the provision of female Hospital Assistants and nurses—matters which are engaging also the earnest attention of the Dufferin Fund Association. Of the districts referred to, it was found on inquiry that in seven districts [Etah, Hamírpur, Jalaun, Lalitpur (now a sub-division of Jhánsi), Jhánsi, Jaunpur, and Sultanpur] no further action was then required as regards buildings: in five districts (Gonda, Muttra, Fatehpur, Azamgarh, and Mirzapur) buildings have been since taken in hand: in six (Farukhabad, Bánda, Kheri, Partabgarh, Basti, and Pilibhít) plans and projects are under consideration or have been approved: in one (Ballia) the question is for special reasons postponed; and in five (Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Mainpuri, Hardoi, and Rae Bareli) arrangements have been made for alterations or additions to the present buildings. In Etáwah, which is somewhat backward in following the example of the rest of the Provinces, definite proposals for the construction of a female hospital have not as yet been put forward.

The income and expenditure during the year, which include for the first time those of all the female hospitals and dispensaries in working order, are compared below with the statistics of 1889:—

Income.	1889. Rs.	1893. Rs.	*Expenditure.*	1889. Rs.	1893. Rs.
Balance on 1st January ...	1,25,605	1,73 951	Establishment	2,86,953	3,32,101
Income from Government ...	2,51,906	2,82,919	Medicines	79,971	82,921
Ditto Local Funds ...	39,816	51,991	Diet	34,388	40,559
Ditto Municipal Funds,	41,494	55 239	Buildings and repairs ...	22,428	1,02,834
Interest on investments ...	34,779	34,759	Invested	2,000	80,500
Subscriptions	65,379	2,28,889	Miscellaneous	55,320	89,438
Miscellaneous	51,550	98,136	Total ...	4,81,060	7,28,353
			Cash balance ...	1,29,469	1,97,481
Total ...	6,10,529	9,25,834	GRAND TOTAL ...	6,10,529	9,25,834

The accounts thus show a satisfactory increase of over three lakhs in the income and of nearly 2½ lakhs in the expenditure, a rise of 51 per cent. in each case; while the percentage of total cost paid by the Government has at the same time fallen from 53·40 to 43·67. Large as this increase seems, it should not be overlooked that the accounts do not include in many cases the very substantial sums spent on the alteration, repair or extension of existing buildings, and the liberal receipts from subscriptions and donations for, as well as the expenditure on, new hospitals and dispensaries which are under construction. The total expenditure by the Public Works Department under this head during 1892 amounted to Rs. 2,36,662. New dispensaries were being

constructed during the year at Hardoi, Gorakhpur, and Mirzapur, at an estimated cost in the last-mentioned case of Rs. 33,128.

The increase on both sides of the account may be fairly attributed in great measure, without under-estimating the undoubted improvement that has taken place in the case of general hospitals, to the impetus given to schemes for the provision of medical relief for females by the institution and development of the Provincial Branch of the Dufferin Fund Association under the Presidentship of the late Lieutenant-Governor, the far-reaching influence of which cannot be overrated. Of the hospitals and dispensaries opened since 1889 no less than 15 are reserved for females.

Contributions from District Boards and Municipalities, and above all subscriptions and donations from private persons, have largely increased, carrying with them additional grants from the Government. It can hardly be expected that the income from private charity due to special efforts will be sustained, but it is hoped that the institutions that have been established will not be allowed by the liberal people of these Provinces to languish for want of funds. The income from investments has risen from Rs. 36,717 in 1889 to Rs. 44,026 in 1892, though of the latter sum only Rs. 34,759 appear to have been realized during the year under review, the King's Hospital at Lucknow drawing less than half of the interest due to it.

The opening of new institutions involving additional expenditure on establishment, medicine, diet, furniture, and surgical appliances chiefly accounts for the rise in the charges under all other heads. The large sum of Rs. 80,500 was invested during the year, raising the total money endowment to Rs. 10,76,600—a result which, like the increase in buildings, is mainly due to the liberality of the wealthy landowners and other public benefactors of these Provinces, who have contributed so bountifully of their means to the relief of the women of this country. Among the members of the Provincial Dufferin Fund Association are numbered nineteen Life Councillors, who have subscribed Rs. 5,000 and upwards. During the past year, to mention the most prominent instances of liberality, the Dufferin Hospital at Allahabad received the handsome donation of Rs. 25,000 from Rai Partab Chand Bahadur, who had already built a dispensary at his own expense at Phulpur. The subscriptions for 1892 to the Ishwari Hospital at Benares (previously noticed) amounted to Rs. 72,839: the Rája of Nánpára bestowed Rs. 20,000 on the Bahraich Female Hospital; the Gonda Female Dispensary received Rs. 8,702 from European and native benefactors; the subscriptions of Europeans to the Ramsay Hospital amounted to Rs. 5,566, and at Saháranpur Rs. 8,780 in all were realized as subscriptions.

Though several important projects are still in hand and much remains to be done, especially in the matter of medical education, there is reason to be satisfied with the work of the past three years, which include the construction of four important hospitals (the Maternity at Agra, the Ishwari at Benares, the Dufferin at Allahabad, and the Ramsay at Naini Tal); three headquarters' dispensaries (Jhánsi, Sháhjahánpur, and Bahraich); 12 women's hospitals in addition to the three above referred to at Allahabad, Agra, and Benares, and a number of outlying dispensaries, as well as the extensive additions made at Government expense to the Thomason Hospital at Agra. The medical needs of every district have been examined, and so far as practicable those needs have been or are being supplied. A list of additions and improvements made in the buildings devoted to medical relief would include, with few exceptions, the whole of the hospitals and dispensaries at the headquarters of districts and a number of outlying dispensaries as well.

It appears from the figures of the recent census that the lepers in the United Provinces number 16,895 in all, distributed fairly equally among the eight Divisions with the exception of Agra, which contains only one-half the usual number. During the year 806 lepers were benefited by the local charitable institutions of whom 460 were inmates of the institutions at the close of the year. If 460

be taken as the number of permanent inmates of the institutions—which is probably above the mark—it follows that 2·7 per cent. only of the leper population of these Provinces are residents of leper asylums. No compulsion can be used towards the lepers, and the problem hitherto has been to make the comforts obtainable in the institution compensate for the segregation of the sexes and other disciplinary measures which may be enforced. The population of some of the asylums is very fluctuating: thus the Agra Asylum benefited 84 lepers during the year, but had only 36 inmates at its close: the corresponding figures for the Benares Asylum are 65 and 13; for Bareilly 51 and 20. The asylums with the largest capacity are—

	Number of inmates on 31st December 1892.	Expenditure.
		Rs.
Almora	118	7 577
Dehra Dún	81	14,859
Allahabad	47	...
Agra	36	2 429
Saháranpur	34	1,166

At each of the following places—Bahraich, Benares, Bareilly, Lucknow, Meerut, and Roorkee—from 10 to 20 lepers were maintained at the close of 1892; and in 13 other districts the number fell short of 10. In the absence of numerous asylums of large capacity endowed with ample funds the number of these outcasts to whom relief is afforded is very limited, and there is ample scope for beneficence. Some little improvement might possibly be effected by concentrating the accommodation that at present exists. The expenditure on lepers at Allahabad cannot be ascertained, as it is included in the total expenditure of the Strangers' Home. More might well be done in this direction at the capital of Oudh by the two charities which possess endowments of over four lakhs of rupees, and a sum of Rs. 95,000 has now been devoted by the King's Poor-house to the construction and endowment of a leper asylum. The building, which is approaching completion, will not, it is understood, accommodate more than 36 inmates. The Agra Asylum is maintained entirely by the Municipality. The Almora Asylum received the largest amount of private subscriptions (Rs. 8,219) in the Provinces; next to it came Dehra Dún with Rs. 5,161—an asylum founded by the benevolent exertions of Dr. G. G. Maclaren, whose recent retirement will be much felt.

Agra Medical School.

The Civil class is composed of two kinds of pupils: there are, *firstly*, candidates for Government service, who receive scholarships as well as a free education; who are bound to serve Government for a certain period if required to do so; and whose parents are under an obligation to repay Government the cost of the professional education of the student, calculated at a very moderate sum, should the student fail to complete the course or make default in certain other respects. *Secondly*, there are the private students—some of them medical missionaries—who, though they do not receive scholarships, pay no educational fees and are under no obligations of any description. Apparently no difficulty is experienced in obtaining sufficient recruits for Government service on the terms above stated.

The figures relating to the different classes stand as follows:—

Class.	Total number of students.	Final examination.		
		Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of those passed to examined.
Civil ...	122	27	20	74·0
Military ...	38	9	6	66 6
Female ...	43	7	5	71 4
Total ...	203	43	31	72 0

In 1891-92 the percentage of students who passed the final examination to those who were examined was 89·4, 96·6 in the Civil class, 82·6 in the Military, and 75 in the Female. To the fourth class (Compounders) there have been no admissions for many years past. Judging by the marks, the Military class did unusually well, while the success of the Civil class fell short of that attained in the previous year. It is satisfactory to find a Hindu student passing first in the Female class, and gaining two medals. As regards intermediate examinations the most noticeable point is the failure of the second year students of the Female class, of whom 10 only passed out of 21 examined. The failure is due to the low standard of general education of the female pupils—a matter that continues to receive the closest attention from the Government, but no method of remedying the evil has yet been devised.

5.—Lock Hospitals.

Blank.

6.—Sanitation.

The ratios of both births and deaths per thousand of the population in 1892, 36·17 and 34·11 respectively, are considerably higher than the corresponding figures for 1891, 33·26 and 31·14, the figures of both years being based on the population as ascertained by the census of 1891. The births numbered 1,696,427 in all, as against 1,559,888 in 1891; the rise indicates a return to the more normal figures of previous years, the birth-rate in 1891 having been exceptionally low. In the case of districts the birth-rates ranged from 20·45 per 1,000 in Dehra Dún to 46·35 in Moradabad, the extremes being at greater variance than in the preceding year.

The year 1892 was remarkable for the highest registered mortality, with the exception only of that of 1887, from cholera, and the lowest mortality on record from small-pox. The total number of deaths from all causes registered in 1892, *viz.* 1,600,053, exceeded those of 1891, 1,460,732, by 139,321, the greater part of the increase being accounted for by the extraordinary prevalence of fevers, more especially in the months of March, April, and May, when a very high temperature was recorded: to this cause 1,168,077 of the total deaths are attributed. Cholera, continuing in an epidemic form from the previous year, carried off 194,886 persons, or 25,873 more than in the year 1891, itself remarkable for an excessive mortality from the disease. Not a district in the United Provinces escaped the scourge: in Gonda and Basti 16,280 and 15,250 deaths respectively were recorded: in the latter district it had been also unusually prevalent in the previous year, the total deaths in 1891 and 1892 amounting to 26,544. In the three months of April, May, and June the mortality reached the high figure of 129,066, giving a daily mortality throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh of 1,418. The total deaths, amounting to 4·15 per 1,000 of the population, fell little short of those of 1887, the year of the great epidemic, when the corresponding rate was 4·54.

The only other very noticeable feature of the year was the remarkably small number of deaths, 7,709, due to small-pox as compared with 26,355 in 1891. In only three towns did the ratio of deaths exceed one per 1,000 of the population. Great activity was displayed during the year in the introduction of compulsory vaccination into the towns of the Provinces where it had not previously been adopted.

In the Memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commission on the reports of the Sanitary Commissioners for 1889 the outbreak of cholera in Kumaun in that year, when it attained a maximum mortality of 14 per 1,000, was specially noticed, with a view to the cause being ascertained. In 1892 there occurred a similar outbreak, also showing a maximum mortality of 14 per 1,000. The people of the hill tracts of the Kumaun Division, the valley of the Dún, and the eastern districts of Oudh

from the Nepál border to the heart of the province, were the chief sufferers. These centres of the disease were connected by a zone of territory bordering throughout on the Tarái in which the mortality was also heavy. The localization of the disease was very remarkable, though its precise origin was not ascertained. The outbreak could not be with any degree of certainty attributed to the meteorological conditions prevailing at the time of its occurrence.

The Maháváruni fair held at Hardwár in March 1892, though dispersed at its commencement, had unfortunate results. It has been surmised that the recent epidemic of cholera in Europe originated at Hardwár in 1891, but it is beyond dispute that the disease was widely prevalent in India previous to the date of the fair. It has been ascertained with some certainty that cholera was not disseminated to any great extent by the pilgrims returning from the fair of 1891, but, on the other hand in 1892 the disease appeared in the track of the dispersing pilgrims, and the invasion of the district of Dehra Dún and the hill tracts followed the outbreak at Hardwár. The figures given below relate to the cholera statistics of the month in which the fairs of 1891 and 1892 were held and the succeeding month :—

Years.	Number of deaths from cholera in North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		Chief days of the fair.	Population of fair.	Number of deaths from cholera at the fair.
	March.	April.			
1891	2,077	13,273	8th to 12th April,	About 800,000	...
1892	3,437	31,913	26th March ...	70,000	53

After the fair of 1891 the sudden, but comparatively moderate, increase in deaths from cholera occurred almost entirely in the districts in which the disease had previously been prevalent. In April 1892, on the other hand, the disease appeared in fifteen districts where it had not in the previous month been recorded. Though the mortality in the month of April in Oudh and a few other districts in the south of the North-Western Provinces may not have been, and probably was not to any appreciable extent, influenced by the Hardwár fair of 1892, it is certain that the fair was the cause of the mortality in the Kumaun hills and in Dehra Dún. The outbreak which commenced in April reached a maximum in May ; the mortality remained at a high figure in June, July, and August, and the disease did not disappear till the approach of the cold weather in October. There can be little doubt that if the assembling pilgrims had not been dispersed in 1892, the mortality at the fair and throughout the Provinces would have been far greater in the succeeding months than it actually was. Among the probable causes of the outbreak and spread of the disease were reckoned the pollution of the water in which the pilgrims bathe, an impure supply of drinking water, and overcrowding. Towards the close of the year a Committee of experts, assisted by native gentlemen, was appointed to advise the Government on the remedies to be applied to meet these evils and to make any other suggestions for the health, comfort, and convenience of the pilgrims at future fairs.

In contrast to the virulence of the epidemic in rural tracts, causing a death-rate of 4·31 of the population, in towns the rate only amounted to 1·99, which was considerably less than the urban ratio of the preceding year, 2·55. The extensive sanitary works undertaken of recent years are undoubtedly effecting a marked change for the good in the health of the urban areas. Where the water-supply is pure and protected against pollution and contamination, as is now the case with the piped water-supply of the large cities in the Provinces, where too unprotected well water is disused, it is expected that there will be no severe epidemic outbursts of cholera as in former times—a conclusion which is supported by the remarkable immunity from the disease enjoyed by such towns during 1892.

The death-rate per 1,000 of the population from the various causes recorded in districts and towns respectively is compared below :—

	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Diarrhœa and dysentery.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Total.
Districts	4·31	·17	24·93	·81	·53	3·31	34·06
Towns	1·99	·13	24·53	2·23	·42	5·48	34·78

The only definite ascertained cause of increased mortality in towns as compared with rural areas is bowel-complaints, the extreme prevalence of which in the towns of Káshipur, Budaun, Aligarh, Háthras, Kálpi, and Bara Banki raised the urban total. At Agra and Allahabad, where filtered water has been now supplied regularly for two years and one year respectively, the death-rate from the different registered causes was well below the average of the towns of the Provinces. It appeared, however, that the advantages of an improved water-supply at Allahabad and Agra were counteracted to a certain extent by indifferent conservancy or drainage. At the insanitary town of Benares the water-works were completed during the year, and the works in connection with an extensive drainage scheme were commenced : at Lucknow and Cawnpore, too, the construction of water-works was taken in hand. Steps were taken at Agra and Allahabad to systematically analyse the water of the public wells and to close all wells of which the water is unfit for drinking. Several important sanitary improvements which were carried out at Naini Tal, will it is hoped have a considerable influence on the health and popularity of that station.

Other projects are under consideration, notably those for a supply of water to Meerut and Dehra, and for the drainage of Cawnpore, Farukhabad, and Jhánsi. Though in the chief towns of the Provinces improvements in the conservancy system have no doubt been made of recent years, elsewhere the drainage and private conservancy arrangements are still defective, and require the close attention of the local authorities. It was proposed to deal with certain of the smaller towns under the Village Sanitation Act, which passed into law on 19th June 1893.

The general results of the registration of births and deaths in the United Provinces were on the whole satisfactory, the agreement between the deduced and the actual population indicating the comparative accuracy of registration generally: the proportion of error discovered by testing officers was not excessive, but the substantial variation from the average shown in the birth-rates of certain circles, and the large number of districts which have an excess of registered deaths over births proved that there was room for improvement in certain parts of the Provinces. At the instance of the Government of India the vaccination staff was authorized towards the close of the year to test the birth and death returns of villages as kept by chaukidárs, and rules were made for their guidance. A first step, too, was taken towards the collection of statistics of the causes of death by medical men throughout the Provinces. During the year a return of 12,453 deaths, the causes of which had been diagnosed by professional men, was received.

The question of the reconstitution of the Sanitary Board was before the Government during the year, but final orders had not been issued at its close. The Board has been engaged for some time past in compiling a list of the more urgent projects for the relief of certain tracts from obstructed drainage, and the important question of the method of carrying into effect the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Village Sanitation Act has been referred to them for consideration.

Mortality caused by wild animals and snakes.

The provincial totals for the last three years compare as follows:—

Year.	Deaths of persons—		Deaths of cattle—		Number of wild animals destroyed.	Number of snakes destroyed.
	Due to wild animals.	Due to snakes.	Due to wild animals.	Due to snakes.		
1890	228	5,798	5,941	247	3,939	24,083
1891	241	6,013	6,979	210	3,458	2,963
1892	233	4,788	6,573	189	2,723	1,240

There was a decrease in the number of persons killed, which is especially marked in the mortality from snake-bites.

Three deaths are attributable to wild elephants, one in the Rohilkhand and two in the Kumaun Division. Three deaths were also caused by elephants in the Fyzabad Division and one in the Benares Division, but these animals were not wild and the deaths are not shown in the provincial statement. The number of persons killed by tigers increased from 19 in 1891 to 34, of which the greatest mortality (12 deaths) occurred in the Benares Division, and are attributable largely, if not entirely, to the depredations of a man-eating tiger in the Dúdhi pargana, which was killed by the Magistrate of the district. The mortality from leopards, bears, wolves and hyænas exhibits little divergence from the figures for 1891, namely, 19, 14, 66 and 3 against 16, 8, 65 and 2 respectively. Of animals other than those above enumerated, jackals caused 66 deaths, crocodiles and wild boars 11 each, alligators 3, and in the case of three deaths the animals accountable were not specified.

The number of cattle shown as killed by wild animals was 6,573, or slightly less than the number (6,979) returned in the preceding year. Two were killed by elephants against 13, 882 by tigers against 772, 4,312 by leopards against 3,898; but, on the other hand, fewer ravages among cattle were reported by bears, wolves and hyænas than in 1891. "Other animals" killed 483 against 465; of the total, 56 deaths were caused by animals not known against only 7 in the preceding year. Only 189 cattle were killed by snakes against 210 in the preceding year.

The Government of India in reviewing the preceding year's returns drew special attention to the small number of cattle reported as having been killed by snakes in certain Provinces of the Empire as compared with the large human mortality caused by them. The majority of officers in these Provinces described the return under this head as quite unreliable: the Collector of Bijnor remarked that deaths from snake-bite are difficult to diagnose and may be confounded with death from disease; he also doubted whether the return of cattle killed (including those killed by wild animals) could ever be made sufficiently accurate to be worth retaining. The cowherds will not trouble to go to the police-station to report losses as they have nothing to gain and a great deal of time to lose by doing so.

By far the largest number of cattle killed was returned by the Kumaun Division; but the number (4,377) killed by wild animals shows little variation from last year's return. The next largest figure was returned by the Allahabad Division, which gives 1,286 against 1,596 in the preceding year (excluding those killed by snakes). The decrease occurred chiefly in the districts of Hamírpur and Jhánsi, where leopards are becoming gradually exterminated. Lucknow showed a decrease from 401 to 223. The Commissioner accepts the figures, and considers that they show a satisfactory decrease in the havoc wrought by wild animals. It is not clear, however, to what extent the element of neglected reporting affects the figures. The same remark might be applied to the Fyzabad return of 133 against 225 in 1891. The Fyzabad figures include 96 head of cattle said to have been killed by wild dogs in the Gonda district.

Last year it was observed that the figures of cattle killed were of little or no value, and this is confirmed by the returns of 1892. This remark, however, only applies to the value of the statistics as such; the returns have a certain value as directing attention to the particular kinds of animals which commit the most destruction in a particular year (*e.g.*, the wild dogs in Gonda), and for the extermination of which measures will be undertaken.

The number of wild animals destroyed during the year was 2,723, and the amount of rewards paid for their destruction was Rs. 8,758. In the previous year the corresponding figures were 3,458 and Rs. 11,725, respectively. The number of animals destroyed shows a decrease under each head with the exception of hyænas and "other" animals. The largest decreases are under tigers and bears.

No licenses for the destruction of dangerous carnivora were issued by Forest Officers in the Allahabad, Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions. In Kumaun two were issued; but no tigers or leopards were shot, and only one license appears to have been taken advantage of.

In the orders issued on the report of 1891, Commissioners were requested to specially notice the action taken by the Tahsíldárs who were empowered to disburse rewards in outlying parts for the destruction of wild animals. Rupees 13-8-0 were paid in rewards by the Tahsíldár of Haldwáni: but no report was made of the results at Rudarpur (Kumaun Tarái), Thákurdwára (Moradabad district), Puranpur (Pilibhít), and Nighasan and Muhamdi (Kheri).

The number of wolves destroyed fell from 1,928 in 1891 to 1,579 in 1892. It is believed that rewards have been paid on former occasions for jackal cubs, which are sometimes brought in and passed off as young wolves. District Magistrates appear to be alive to the fact that the people frequently try to commit this fraud. In the Agra Division the number for which rewards were paid was reduced from 859 to 387 by greater care in identification. In Cawnpore, where the Magistrate took the payment of rewards into his own hands, the number fell from 159 to 10. Jhánsi, on the other hand, showed an increase from 49 to 164; but the Magistrate gave an assurance that none but wolves were paid for. No rewards were paid for wolves in the Benares, Gorakhpur and Kumaun Divisions, although 18 deaths are ascribed to wolves in the Gorakhpur and two in the Benares Division.

The Agent of the Balrámpur Estate, who was specially authorized to grant rewards for the destruction of wild dogs, disbursed no rewards in the year 1892. This was because no dogs were brought in owing to the difficulty of killing them; but considerable damage to cattle was wrought by them, and the proposal that the grant of rewards should be continued was sanctioned. The total number of wild dogs destroyed in the United Provinces was 14, of which 12 were accounted for in Kumaun and two in the Lalitpur Sub-division of the Jhánsi district.

The number of snakes reported as having been killed (1,240) has no pretence to be complete. Apart from the want of inducement, in the absence of rewards, to report the killing of snakes, several districts entirely gave up keeping a record of the number killed, on the strength of the remarks in this Government's review of last year's returns. The wishes of the Government of India that the information should continue to be recorded, partly for purposes of comparison with other Provinces, and partly in view of a possible revival of the reward system in particular municipalities, were only received by Divisional and District Officers in December 1892, and the figures from districts, where the maintenance of a record of snakes killed had been abandoned, are necessarily incomplete. The orders are now known to all the local officers, and will be complied with as far as possible in the returns for 1893.

In the majority of districts efforts are being made to clear village sites from jungle and ruins, and in Saháranpur and the Fyzabad Division generally the measures taken have been attended with considerable success; this is corroborated by

the reduction in the number of deaths from snake-bite. The Magistrate of Bulandshahr doubts if the reduced mortality in his district has any connection with the orders issued for clearing village sites. In the following districts no attention was paid to the clearing of village sites:—

Bijnor,	Allahabad,	Ballia,
Budaun,	Bánda,	Basti,
Bareilly,	Jaunpur,	Azamgarh and
Sháhjahánpur,	Gházipur,	Lucknow.

In Cawnpore and the Rohilkhand Division generally very little was done. The Magistrate of Sháhjahánpur was unable to see his way to doing anything, as section 133 of the Criminal Procedure Code was of doubtful applicability to the subject. Some Magistrates have not hesitated to put this section in force when zamíndárs have neglected to take the necessary measures. Others have relied on persuasion and the agency of District Board members. Special attention will be paid to this matter in 1893 in those districts where nothing has as yet been done.

The number of licenses in force for the destruction of wild animals or the protection of crops increased from 15,858 in the preceding year to 16,431. The largest number (1,025) of new licenses was granted in the Allahabad Division. This number is partly accounted for by the Bánda district, where an unnecessarily large number of licenses appear to have been issued in Form XI, and partly by the Jhánsi district, where it is said that a careful and discriminating issue of licenses is being made since the disarmament of Lalitpur. In the Sitapur district the Deputy Commissioner refused to renew several licenses, as he thought they ought to be taken out in Form VIII. Kheri contains a larger amount of forest than Sitapur, but it is possible that the 468 licenses are capable of reduction in number.

7.—Vaccination.

The year ending March 31st, 1893, brought to a close a period of three years, at the close of which it became necessary for the Sanitary Commissioner to submit a triennial review. The period has been one of considerable activity, marked by substantial progress. The number of persons primarily vaccinated has risen from 785,957 in 1889-90 to 1,087,755 in 1892-93, and the number successfully vaccinated from 700,429 to 945,364, a rise of 38·3 per cent. in the former case and 34·9 in the latter. The number of vaccinators, the number of operations performed by each vaccinator, the ratio per mille of successful operations, and the expenditure on vaccination, have all largely increased, from 700 to 824, 1,143 to 1,349, 16·09 to 20·34, and Rs. 1,30,672 to Rs. 1,54,485 respectively.

Notwithstanding this advance, owing chiefly to the continued backwardness of Oudh, the ratio of deaths from small-pox in the United Provinces has not decreased, being 1·98 per mille for the years 1890, 1891 and 1892 and 1·84 per mille for the previous three years. If, however, individual districts be examined, the influence of vaccination in checking the ravages of small-pox is apparent. It will be seen from the statistics of the last five years relating to the six districts in which vaccination has been most and least successful, that a high ratio of protection is accompanied by a low ratio of mortality and *vice versâ*:—

District.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated per mille.	Average annual number of deaths from small-pox per mille.	District.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated per mille.	Average annual number of deaths from small-pox per mille.
Garhwál ...	47·5	·02	Partabgarh ...	3 4	1·0
Almora ...	35·6	·12	Gonda ...	5·6	·97
Naini Tal ...	33·2	·23	Kheri ...	5·8	1·6
Saháranpur ...	28·0	·05	Unao ...	6 9	2·4
Muttra ...	27·0	·09	Fyzabad ...	7·8	1·0
Dehra Dún ...	26·8	·03	Rae Bareli ...	8·0	6·1

The number of persons successfully vaccinated in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has reached 20·34 per 1,000 of the population. The advantages of vaccination are now far more widely appreciated by the people, and it is hoped that on an outbreak of small-pox the mortality will not again reach the high figures of 3·14 and 4·59 per mille as in the epidemics of 1883 and 1884. The ratio of deaths from this disease in 1892, ·16 per 1,000 of the population, is the lowest on record: in the large towns there were 428 deaths only in all, and many of them, including Lucknow and Cawnpore, were entirely free from the disease. It is an encouraging sign that in towns, where the proportion of persons successfully vaccinated nearly doubles that in districts, the death-rate from small-pox in 1892 was ·13 per mille as compared with ·17 in the rural tracts.

The more important statistics of the year 1892-93 are compared below with those of the previous year:—

	Average number of vaccinators employed.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Average number vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Persons successfully vaccinated per mille.	Average cost of each successful case.
					A. p.
1891-92	770	1,059,981	1,376·60	19·10	2 3
1892-93	824	1,112,117	1,349·65	20·84	2 7

In the 102 municipalities of the Provinces the number of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of the population rose to 36·89 and in the 19 cantonments to 54·42, although the Vaccination Act, 1880, had not been carried into effect fully in municipalities and cantonments before the close of the year. Action was taken during the year for the further extension of the Act and for the making of rules under the Act, with the result that only seventeen municipalities, of which eleven are in the Meerut Division, have not as yet adopted compulsory vaccination for children. Among these the most important are Háthras, Lalitpur, the headquarters of a sub-division, Deoband, Kairana, Hápur, Sikandrabad, Khurja, and Káshipur: the Municipal Boards concerned will be again addressed on the subject. In municipalities at headquarters of districts and in most cantonments the Civil Surgeon, who has undertaken under the orders of the Government the duties of superintendence for many years past, has been appointed Superintendent of Vaccination under the Act.

Judging from a comparison of the number of recorded births in municipalities in 1892 with the number of persons vaccinated during the year 1892-93, it would seem that in many cases the provisions of the Act were not properly carried into effect. Thus in the following municipalities at headquarters of districts—Bulandshahr, Farukhabad, Agra, Etáwah, Cawnpore and Benares, in which the Act was in force throughout the year—the births exceeded in number the vaccinations of persons of all ages: this was also the case in a large number of outlying municipalities.

The statistics relating to vaccination in the different districts are unfortunately characterised, as usual, by startling variety. Thus, excluding hill districts, the average number of operations performed by each vaccinator varies from 857 in Bánda to 1,943 in Gházipur, and the persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of the population from 9·96 in Gonda to 30·46 in Muttra. For many years the statistics have invariably shown the backwardness of Oudh. There is happily a change in this respect. Though in 1892-93 the four districts with the lowest number of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of the population were districts in Oudh—Gonda (9·96), Unao (10·78), Bahraich (10·96), and Kheri (12·21)—there has been recently a considerable advance in that Province, and the ratio of five districts in Oudh (Lucknow, Bara Banki, Sitapur, Hardoi and Partábgarh) exceeded in 1892-93 the average ratio of the United Provinces. At the beginning of the vaccination season the Commissioners of the

Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions were addressed by the Government with reference to the discreditable state of vaccination in Unao, Kheri, Rae Bareli, Fyzabad and Gonda. Improvement is noticeable, but these districts, as well as Bahraich and Sultánpur, show results below the average. In two of the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces—Basti (12·29 per mille) and Azamgarh (12·65)—the record is exceptionally bad, approaching nearest to that of the worst districts in Oudh. In Azamgarh it was reported that the obstinacy of the people and the inefficiency of the vaccinators had defeated his attempts at improvement. In Basti, which was unfavourably noticed last year, the ratio of successful operations per 1,000 of the population fell from 16·42 to 12·29, in spite of an increase of eight in the average number of vaccinators employed, while the average number of operations performed by each vaccinator is among the lowest in the Provinces.

District Magistrates of all grades have been again enjoined to use all proper influence in assisting vaccinators, and since the close of the year the system in force in other Provinces of placing the Civil Surgeon in charge of district vaccination and requiring him to make short tours for the purpose of examining and testing the work of the vaccination staff has been introduced—a measure which will, it is hoped, lead to improvement in the quality and outturn of the work. Professional supervision on the spot, more especially with reference to the supply and distribution of lymph, seems urgently required.

8.—Lunatic Asylums.

The population of the four asylums at the beginning and close of the year 1892 is compared below with the average of the three preceding years. Ten lunatics transferred from Benares to Lucknow have been omitted from the figures for the former asylum:—

	Bareilly	Benares.	Agra.	Lucknow	Total.	Average of years 1889 to 1891.
On 1st January 1892	324	284	217	182	1,007	998
Admissions during the year ...	76	37	72	89	274	273
Total ...	400	321	289	271	1,281	1,271
Discharges and deaths during the year.	103	59	69	64	295	265
On 31st December 1892 ...	297	262	220	207	986	1,006

The year opened with a number of inmates above the average, the admissions during the year were normal; but the large number of discharges (202) and deaths (93) as compared with the average of 1889-1891 (179 and 86 respectively) reduced the population at the close of the year below that of any of the three preceding years. Of the lunatics confined during the period under report 960 were males and 321 females; the criminals numbered 194 to 1,087 non-criminals, and the Europeans and Eurasians 13 as compared with 1,268 natives.

It is interesting to compare the returns of the recent census with those of the Lunatic Asylums. According to the former, the persons of unsound mind in the whole of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh number 5,581 (3,847 males and 1,734 females), or 121 in each million of the population. The proportion of females is 31 per cent. of the total, the proportion of females in the asylums being 25 per cent. If 5,581 be regarded as the normal number of persons of unsound mind, 22·9

per cent. (1,281) of the total insane population were confined in asylums in 1892, 24·9 per cent. of the males and 18·5 per cent. of the females. The census statistics give the highest number of lunatics between the ages of 30 to 34: up to 30 the number increases during each quinquennial period :—

0 to 4		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 to 19		20 to 24		25 to 29		30 to 34		35 to 39		40 to 44		45 to 49		50 to 54		55 to 59		60 and over.		Total.	
M	F	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F	M.	F.	M	F	M.	F	M	F
57	24	146	58	257	118	310	133	419	205	521	187	550	212	343	142	427	190	271	104	245	156	96	51	225	154	3,847	1 734

It is curious that while only 5·6 per cent. of the total population of the United Provinces attain the age of 60, in the case of lunatics those of the age of 60 and over amount to 6·7 per cent.—a fact which may perhaps be attributed to the care bestowed in asylums on a considerable portion of the insane population.

Turning to the admissions of the year, 44 criminals and 230 non-criminals were received against corresponding averages of 39 and 234 for the three preceding years. Every endeavour is now made to reserve the asylum accommodation for criminals for men of a really dangerous class, harmless criminals being confined not, as previously, in the non-criminal wards of the asylums, but in Central Prisons. The number so confined during 1892 amounted to 64. At present there is no overcrowding in the asylums, while the existing margin of accommodation will be increased by the construction, in addition to those already existing, of 11 sets of quarters for Europeans and Eurasians at Bareilly, the proposals for which have been approved by the Government. A comparatively large number of Europeans and Eurasians (6) obtained admission: the Hindus (224), as usual, far exceeded the Muhammadans (46): the proportion of one Muhammadan to (nearly) five Hindus being somewhat greater than the corresponding proportion among the population of the Provinces, one Muhammadan to 6½ Hindus. Of the total number admitted, 73·5 per cent. were between the ages of 20 to 40, and 21 per cent. were females. It is somewhat curious that according to the return of occupations "public servants" form nearly one-sixth (13) of those admitted at the Bareilly Asylum.

Of the 202 lunatics discharged, an unusually large proportion was released as cured (132)—of which Bareilly accounts for 59—or made over on the recommendation of the Visitors to their friends (66): three were transferred to Central Prisons and one to a Leper Institution. No less than 93 died; the year was somewhat unhealthy, the death-rate per mille of average strength amounting to 90·8 as compared with 85·7 in the three preceding years. The percentage of deaths to daily average strength stands as follows :—

	1892.	Average of three preceding years.
Bareilly	8 60	8 46
Benares	8 51	7 28
Agra	9·30	8 17
Lucknow...	10·41	11 24
Total ...	36 82	35·15

The Bareilly Asylum, the inmates of which unfortunately suffered from an epidemic of influenza, shows a far higher death-rate than in the previous healthy year, when it was unusually low, 5·96: the largest number of deaths (10) during 1892 were due to pneumonia. At Agra, where fever prevailed to an unusual extent in the autumn, the death-rate compares unfavourably with that of previous years. The Lucknow death-rate shows an improvement on the high figure for 1891 (14·67); but exceeds, as usual, that of the other asylums. Here also pneumonia proved the most fatal disease, causing five deaths. The Government trusts that the health of the inmates of this asylum will be substantially benefited by the works of improvement now decided upon.

Assuming that the alleged causes in the case of toxic insanity represent fairly the actual causes, the total cases due to toxic insanity amount to 262, or 20·2 per cent. of the total: the statistics stand as follows:—

	Use of *gánja bhang*, and *charas*.	Use of opium.	Spirit drinking	All other intoxicants.	Total.
Treated	205	14	36	7	262
Recovered	39	2	8	1	50
Improved	11	2	2	0	15
Died	16	0	0	0	16

The large proportion of cases attributed to the use of *gánja, bhang,* and *charas* and the small proportion said to be due to opium, less even than to spirits, are noticeable facts. Thirteen out of the 16 deaths are entered against men alleged to have become insane from *gánja*-smoking. Dr. Rice, it may be noted, has placed on record the opinion that the abuse of drugs can never be little more than the exciting cause of insanity in persons otherwise predisposed. According to the medical diagnosis melancholia prevails at Lucknow to a far larger, and dementia to a less, extent than at the other three asylums.

The expenditure on maintenance amounted to Rs. 73,374, with the omission of certain small contingencies and the amount realized from paying patients Deducting the cost of construction and repair of buildings, Rs. 8,808, the cost of maintaining the asylums during the year amounted to Rs. 64,567, which falls at the rate of Rs. 63 per head of average strength. Against this expenditure may apparently be set Rs. 4,639, the total cash earnings of lunatics, and Rs. 798, the sum received from their friends, which reduces the cost chargeable to Government per head of average strength to Rs. 58. The corresponding rates for the jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the past year, *i.e.* the rate of maintenance per head and the net rate, after deducting the prisoners' earnings are Rs. 40-9-0 and Rs. 33-5-0. For Europeans and Eurasians alone the cost of maintenance in asylums amounted to Rs. 173 per head.

The rates per head of average strength at each asylum calculated on the above principles are—

	Bareilly.	Benares.	Agra.	Lucknow.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Gross cost	56 8 4	61 4 5	69 3 6	69 9 0	63
Net cost	51 8 0	57 14 9	62 2 6	62 14 3	58

The amount realized from patients' friends at each asylum varies to a great extent with the class of patients, European or native, confined: Rs. 500 having been contributed by the friends of the thirteen European or Eurasian patients, and Rs. 298 only realized on account of 1,087 non-criminal native lunatics. It is clear that the provisions of section 15, Act XXXVI of 1858 are seldom enforced.

The system of storage of grain, which was pressed on the attention of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals last year, has not yet been adopted in all the asylums but it is hoped that there will be no further delay, and that satisfactory arrangements will be made without fail before the close of the year 1893.

The cash earnings per head of the population amounted to Rs. 4-4-0 at Bareilly, Rs. 2 at Benares, Rs. 6-11-0 at Agra, and Rs. 6-5-0 at Lucknow, not allowing for

depreciation of machinery. The figures for Bareilly exclude the profits of the valuable dairy farm, which had at the close of the year a stock of one bull, 77 cows with 71 calves, eight buffaloes, and 11 buffalo calves. The full demand for milk of the Bareilly Station Hospital is met by the farm; and the messes at Bareilly, as well as the barracks, are supplied with milk and butter. The assets of the farm now exceed the few remaining liabilities (Rs. 1,132) by Rs. 6,980.

During the year the Agra Asylum was connected with the system of water-works at that town, and now receives a supply of pure water. Various other works of improvement were either projected or taken in hand at the other asylums, and by the close of 1893 it is hoped that the extensive buildings elaborated for Lucknow—an asylum which for some time past has given cause for anxiety—will be completed.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

1.—General System of Public Instruction.

The head of the Education Department is the Director of Public Instruction, who is responsible for the state of education in Government colleges and schools and for the general efficiency of the Department. Immediately under him are the Inspectors of Schools. There are at present four of these, and nine Assistant Inspectors. The circles of both Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors have been frequently changed of late, and the appointment of a fifth Inspector is in contemplation. At present the circles are thus divided. The first Inspector has the Meerut and Agra Revenue Divisions and the districts of Hamírpur, Bánda, Jalaun, and Jhánsi (including Lalitpur) in the Allahabad Division. The second Inspector has the 12 districts in Oudh and the inspection of Science and Drawing classes recently introduced in certain zila schools in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The third Inspector has the Benares and Gorakhpur Revenue Divisions and the districts of Cawnpore, Fatehpur and Allahabad in the Allahabad Division, and the fourth Inspector has the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Revenue Divisions and the inspection of European schools in the whole province.

The Inspectors visit and examine all aided colleges, and all high and middle schools for native boys; in particular they superintend the various zila schools, and the three normal schools at Allahabad, Lucknow and Agra. They are also by virtue of their office managers of all aided English schools. The Assistant Inspectors are the Inspectors of vernacular schools. All vernacular schools, middle and primary, are managed by the District Boards, who, save for being subject to certain rules as to qualifications, appoint the Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectors of the Schools and the teachers, allocate the schools, establish and maintain boarding-houses, regulate scholarships, and hold all endowments. The Assistant Inspectors merely inspect, advise, examine, and report. There are a few departures from these general principles in the financial control, rendered necessary in part by considerations of facility of audit. In purely tuitional matters the orders of the Director of Public Instruction are final, and a reference is required to be made to the departmental authorities before any middle school is opened or closed.

The courses of instruction are laid down by the Director of Public Instruction. Those in vernacular schools comprise lessons in—

A.—Compulsory—

I.—Language (Urdu or Hindi).

II.—Elementary mathematics (Euclid, Mensuration and Arithmetic).

III.—History and Geography (History of India and General Geography).

B.—Optional (any two)—

(*a*) Physical Geography and Sanitation.

(*b*) Elementary Physical Science.

(*c*) Geometrical Drawing.

(*d*) Agriculture.

And the final examination for schools of this class is the Vernacular Middle Class Examination, held annually at the end of March or beginning of April. In English schools the middle class course is in—

A.—Compulsory—

English ... (*a*) Text-book or Literary course.
(*b*) Grammar and general questions.
(*c*) Translation from Vernacular to English.

Mathematics. Arithmetic and Geometry.

History, Geography and Sanitation *or* Elementary Science, with a very brief outline in General Geography.

Vernacular. Urdu or Hindi.

B.—Compulsory (one or other of the following) :—

Classical Language.

Drawing.

Book-keeping by single and double entry.

And the English Middle Class Examination is held about the same time. After passing this from a Middle school, the student in the higher classes of certain zila schools has his choice of two alternative courses. The A course consists of English, History and Geography, Mathematics and a Classical Language, and leads up to the Entrance Examination proper of the Allahabad University. The B course consists of—

(*a*) *Compulsory*—

English, History and Geography, Mathematics, and Urdu or Hindi in the Nágri character ;

(*b*) *Optional*—

Drawing, Elementary Physics and Chemistry, Agriculture with surveying, Book-keeping by single and double entry, and Political Economy (one of these at least) ;

and leads up to a newly-established examination called the School Final Examination. This is intended to serve two ends: *firstly*, to give a more practical ending than the Entrance Examination to a boy's education if the education is then to end ; *secondly*, to lead up to the Science or Modern course in the University Examinations. The University education as described in the annual calendar issued by the Senate is continued in either one of the Government Colleges at Allahabad or Benares, or one of the aided Colleges at Agra, Aligarh, Lucknow, Bareilly and Meerut, or in one or two of the zila schools which have college classes.

For native girls there are a few State primary schools, and still fewer aided secondary ones.

The education of European and Eurasian children is governed by the Code of Regulations for European Schools.

In the preceding paragraphs aided colleges and schools have been referred to. These are established by private persons, and bodies such as Missionary Societies and receive grants-in-aid from the Government under certain conditions. The amount of the grants is regulated by (1) the kind of education given in the school, *i.e.*, by the class of school ; (2) the tuitional expenditure the managers are prepared to maintain, and (3) the average number of pupils under instruction: and the continuance of these grants is contingent on the reports of the Government Inspectors.

Similarly, sums of money are granted by the Government to aid local exertion in maintaining efficient schools for children of European descent who retain European habits and modes of life. The grants are made for buildings and maintenance to the managers, conditional upon the attendance and proficiency of the scholars, the qualifications of the teachers, and state of the schools.

Technical education is provided for in the Thomason Engineering College at Roorkee, in the Industrial School at Lucknow, and in Science and Drawing classes which have been established in the three High Schools at Bareilly, Fyzabad and Allahabad, and two aided schools at Meerut and Lucknow.

The Thomason College affords instruction in Surveying, Architecture and Civil Engineering generally. The Industrial School confines itself to the teaching of various handicrafts, such as smith's work and carpentry ; while the Science and Drawing classes at the High Schools are as yet in their infancy. Higher instruction in Physical Science is to be had at the various colleges.

2.—EDUCATION.

The Educational statistics of the general tables for 1892-93 are compared with the statistics for 1887-88, in the following abstracts which indicate the main changes of the past five years:—

(1) *Number of colleges and schools and of scholars.*

	Number of schools and colleges.			Number of scholars.			
	Public.	Private.	Total.	At public institutions.	At private institutions.	Total.	
1892-93 ...	4,958	5,910	10,868	221,022	68,394	* 289 416	* Includes 13,013 girls.
1887-88 ...	5,618	6,144	11,762	241,650	70,248	† 311,893	† Ditto 13,501 do.

There has been a decrease of 894 institutions and 22,477 scholars which is confined to the lower grades of education. During the five years many primary schools and not a few secondary classes attached to primary schools have been abolished on the ground of inefficiency, and the funds thus set free have been employed to improve the quality of instruction elsewhere. The "private" institutions shown in the above table are for the most part indigenous schools of a very elementary character and often ephemeral in duration. The "public" institutions include schools under private management, whether aided or not, which follow or attempt to follow the general educational system of the Province.

(2) *Classification of scholars in "public" schools and colleges.*

	University education.	High stage.	Middle stage.	Upper primary stage.	Lower primary stage.	Special schools.	Total scholars.
1892-93	2,641	2,458	11,865	36,252	163,930	3,876	221 022
1887-88	1,521	1,880	13,884	47,166	173,884	3,315	241,650

The expansion of University and high education during the five years is noticeable. It may be safely attributed to the influence of the Provincial University and to the policy of concentration and greater thoroughness pursued by the department. The point is further illustrated by the next table, which shows the number of persons who have presented themselves at the different public examinations for colleges and high schools.

(3) *Number of examinees at public high examinations.*

	Master of Arts.	Bachelor of Arts.	Bachelor of Laws.	Intermediate.	Matriculation.	Diplomas in oriental languages.
1892-93	26	244	51	571	1,778	338
1887-88	16	79	7	176	776	207

The next table shows that the expenditure on "public" schools and colleges has increased by 5½ lakhs, of which 3½ lakhs have been derived from fee income and over half a lakh from private sources. Table (5) shows that the large increase in expenditure has been pretty equally distributed over the several grades of education. And table (6) shows that the whole of the increased expenditure on University and secondary education has been more than met from improved fee receipts.

(4) *Amount and sources of expenditure on "public" schools and colleges.*

	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees	All other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	5,58,802	14,48,569	1,05,618	7,42,278	5,91,627	34,46,894
1887-88	5,37,706	13,43,092	1,07,407	3,75,215	5,32,512	28 95,932
Increase ...	21,096	1,05,477	—1,789	3,67 063	59,115	6,50,962

(5) *Classified objects of the above expenditure.*

	Direct.					Indirect.		
	University education.	Secondary education.	Primary education.	Special education.	Total.	Buildings and furniture.	Direction, inspection, scholarships, &c.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93 ...	4,29,500	12,82 825	7,14,984	1,12,145	25,39,454	3,78,712	5,28,728	9,07,440
1887-88 ...	3,47,758	10,91,310	6,90,537	92,120	22,22,725	2,27,025	4,47,182	6,74 207
Increase ...	81,742	1,91,515	24,447	20,025	3,17,729	1,51,687	81,546	2,33,233

(6) *Classified expenditure from fee receipts.*

	University.	Secondary.	Primary.	Special.	Indirect.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	74,276	5,14,522	44,487	12,732	96,261	7,42,278
1887-88	25,946	2,93,621	19,054	10,397	26,197	3,75,215
Increase ...	48,330	2,20,901	25,433	2,335	70,064	3,67,063

There is no reason to be dissatisfied with the result of this comparison between the general educational figures of 1887-88 and 1892-93. There has been a falling off in the total numbers of scholars returned as under instruction; but in all other respects progress and greater efficiency are observable. The growth of the fee receipts and the larger proportion of the expenditure on University and secondary education now met from this source are specially noteworthy. In 1887-88 only 7·4 per cent. of the total University expenditure and 26·9 per cent. of the total expenditure on secondary education were met from fee receipts: in 1892-93 the percentages have risen to 17·2 per cent. and 40·1 per cent. respectively.

According to the departmental statistics in 1892-93, 204,556 boys and girls were under instruction in 4,845 State and aided institutions under departmental control compared with 204,568 in 4,975 institutions in 1891-92. The total attendance was thus almost the same in the two years, though there was a slight increase in the number of boys and a corresponding decrease in the number of girls. The decrease in the number of schools was due to the closing of inefficient primary schools for boys and girls. The aggregate *direct* expenditure shows an increase on that for 1891-92, and the portion of that expenditure borne by the public revenues also increased. The *indirect* expenditure was Rs. 8,91,659 against Rs. 8,40,974 in 1891-92, showing an increase of Rs. 50,685. Of the indirect expenditure Rs. 6,09,804 was borne by public revenues against Rs. 6,07,087 in 1891-92. The large increase in these indirect charges was mainly on account of buildings and apparatus and was for the most part met from endowments. The subjoined table distributes the total departmental expenditure of the year over the several classes of education :—

	Direct expenditure.	
	1892-93. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Public revenues ...	12 32,022	12,06,681
Municipal revenues ...	90,880	90 479
Fees	5,68,411	5,71,978
Endowments ...	3,24,923	3 32,381
Total ...	22,16,236	22 01,519

Source of expenditure.	On University education.	On secondary education.	On primary education.	On special education.	Total direct expenditure.	Indirect expenditure.	Total expenditure in 1892-93.	Total expenditure in 1891-92.	Percentage.		
									Of increase or decrease.	To total expenditure. 1891-92.	To total expenditure. 1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Public Revenues.	1,30,227	4,95,917	5,49,150	56,728	12,32,022	6,09,804	18,41,826	18,13,588	+1·5	61	59
Municipal Funds.	5,164	57,190	28,107	419	90,880	11,698	1,02,578	97,985	+4·6	3	3
Fees ...	60,084	4,63,947	42,311	2,069	5,68,411	95,943	6,64,354	6,88,348	—3·4	22	21
Other sources,	66 914	1,64,053	85,275	8,681	3,24,923	1,74,214	4,99,137	4,42,572	+12·7	14	16
Total ...	2,62,389	11,21,107	7,05,843	67,897	22,16,236	8,91,659	31,07,895	30,42,493	+2·1	...	...

The proportion borne by the expenditure from public revenues to the whole direct expenditure on each of the main classes of education was—

	1892-93.	1891-92.
University	50	47
Secondary	45	40
Primary	79	78

Rupees 5,09,859 out of the total of Rs. 8,91,659 spent indirectly on institutions connected with the department was distributed over the various stages of education. The result of the distribution when combined with that of direct expenditure is as follows :—

Expenditure, direct and indirect, on each stage of instruction on institutions with which the Department is concerned.

	Rs.	Percentage to total.
University	3,67,530	13·4
Secondary	14 86,120	54·5
Primary	7,97,634	29·2
Special	74,811	2·7
Total ...	27,26,095	99 8

The corresponding total in 1891-92 was Rs. 26,84,284. The increase—Rs. 27,094—occurred solely under "secondary" education, and is chiefly due to larger expenditure on buildings and apparatus.

The number of students attending Arts Colleges and collegiate classes attached to certain high schools increased by 126. The subjoined table compares the figures for the last two years. The incidence of the expenditure from public revenues per scholar in the six colleges separately shown in the table averaged Rs. 88 for the year. In the two State colleges at Allahabad and Benares the incidence was respectively Rs. 119 and Rs. 135 per scholar: in the Canning Aided College, Rs. 80: in the aided colleges of Aligarh and Bareilly Rs. 70: and in the Agra Aided College only Rs. 30. The Muir Central College at Allahabad has now a more complete professorial staff than it ever had before: and the staff of the second State college (the Queen's College, Benares) was also strengthened during the year by the creation of a chair of English Literature and Logic:—

			1891-92.	1892-93.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Number of students on the rolls monthly attending collegiate classes (State, aided and unaided.)	Muir College	...	282	291	+ 3·19
	Queen's ditto, Benares	...	188	228	+ 22·5
	Canning ditto	...	227	254	+ 11·4
	Agra ditto	...	236	235	— ·42
	Aligarh ditto	...	96	103	+ 7·29
	Bareilly ditto	...	94	93	— ·99
	Other colleges	...	154	199	+ 7·75
	Total	...	1,277	1,403	...
			Rs.	Rs.	
Expenditure on University (English Arts) Education from	Provincial Funds	...	96,924	1,11,195	...
	Municipal ditto	...	5,920	5,140	...
	Fees	...	46,000	57,903	...
	Other sources	...	86,286	87,281	...
	Total	...	2,35,130	2,61,519	...
Percentage of total expenditure defrayed by	Public Funds	...	41	42	...
	Fees	...	19	22	...
Cost per cent.	Total	...	180	186	...
	To Public	...	74	79	...

The "other colleges" shown in the above table as having an aggregate enrolment of 199 scholars are the State College Department of the Fyzabad High Schools; the aided college at Meerut; and the unaided College Departments of St. John's, Agra; St. Peter's, Agra; Christ Church, Cawnpore; St. George's, Mussoorie; the Christian College, Lucknow; and the Women's College, Lucknow. Of these eight collegiate institutions the St. John's College, Agra, is the only one in which instruction is given beyond the Intermediate or First Arts stage.

The result of the University examinations is exhibited below :—

Examination.	Class of institution sending candidates.	1892.			1893.		
		Sent up.	Passed.	Percentage passed.	Sent up.	Passed.	Percentage passed.
M. A.	State	8	6	75	11	8	72
	Aided	5	3	60	9	6	66
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	13	9	69	20	14	70
B. A.	State	86	41	47	106	54	50
	Aided	122	66	54	116	75	64
	Unaided	6	2	33	5	4	80
	Total ...	214	109	50	227	183	58
Intermediate ...	State	196	51	26	224	112	50
	Aided	237	90	38	255	134	52
	Unaided	79	16	20	62	22	35
	Total ...	512	157	30	541	268	50

The increase in the number of candidates at all the examinations and in the number who passed is noticeable. In the Intermediate examination of 1891-92 failures were exceptionally numerous owing to the severity of the papers in English and Mathematics. This defect from the candidates' point of view was redressed in the examination of the year under report. The Canning College was remarkably successful in both the B. A. and the Intermediate examinations, passing 35 students in the former out of 53 sent up, and 50 in the latter out of 84. The corresponding figures for the Muir Central College were—37 passed out of 68 sent up for the B. A. exmination, and 54 passed out of 106 sent up for the Intermediate. The B or scientific course in the B. A. examination appears to be growing in favour in the larger colleges, the number of candidates being 43 against 36 in 1891-92. This tendency will be strengthened by the sub-division of the Intermediate examination in two similar courses,—a measure which took effect in March 1893: and no less than 174 students out of 459 who commenced their first year's collegiate course in July 1893 have taken the B course. In buildings, apparatus and Professors, the scientific equipment of the colleges is much better than it was a few years ago.

In the law departments of the different colleges 615 students were enrolled, and 24 obtained the degree of Bachelor of Law. Of the Oriental departments the chief are the Sanskrit College, Benares, and the Arabic Department of the Canning College, in both of which useful work was done during the year.

Turning to general schools for native boys, under the two main divisions of Anglo-vernacular or English teaching schools and vernacular schools, it may be remarked that Anglo-vernacular schools subdivide into the three classes of State secondary schools, aided secondary schools, and branch schools. In 1892-93 the State secondary schools, commonly known as zila schools, numbered 37 with an enrolment of 7,036 boys, and an expenditure of Rs. 37·7 per head, of which Rs. 23·2 was defrayed from public funds. The aided secondary schools numbered 76 with an enrolment

of 12,009 boys and an expenditure of only Rs. 26·2 per head, of which Rs. 11·6 was met from public grants-in-aid. The branch schools, which numbered 34 with an enrolment of 2,500 boys and an expenditure of Rs. 7·5 per head, are restricted to primary classes, and their object is to relieve the zila schools of the burden of teaching the primary classes. The average tuitional expenditure in State secondary schools is considerably greater than that in aided schools of the same character, but the higher tuitional expenditure results in a higher average standard of instruction. In 34 of the 37 State schools there is a high or matriculation section; but this is the case in 44 only of the 76 aided secondary schools. Again 50 per cent. of the scholars in the aided schools are in the lower primary section, while in the Government schools the proportion is only 20 per cent. The fact is that the aided Anglo-vernacular schools are so varied in character that a general average either of expenditure or of examination results is misleading. The expenditure of a first class aided school like the Jubilee High School in Lucknow is as great as that of a first class State school, and the efficiency is the same. At the other end of the scale is the lately opened aided school at Bilgram, which does not profess to teach the Anglo-vernacular course beyond the middle standard, and which has a staff barely sufficient for even this modest ambition. An important class of the aided Anglo-vernacular schools are those managed by the different Missionary Societies. No detailed information regarding them or the extent to which they are aided by the State is available, though it is within the knowledge of the Government that not a few of them are doing excellent work, which has been recognised by liberal grants.

The Anglo-vernacular schools are tested by the Matriculation and the Middle English examinations. The results of these two examinations for the year under report and for the previous year were as follows:—

Examination.	Class of institutions sending candidates.	1892.			1893.		
		Sent up.	Passed.	Percentage passed.	Sent up.	Passed.	Percentage passed.
Matriculation	State	673	344	51	600	332	55
	Aided	693	269	39	600	273	46
	Unaided	58	24	41	62	27	44
	Total	1,424	637	45	1,262	632	50
English, Middle	State	1,054	498	47	1,062	578	54
	Aided	1,209	406	34	1,223	546	45
	Unaided (including private candidates).	618	109	18	728	148	20
	Total	2,881	1,013	35	3,013	1,272	42

The decrease in the number of candidates at the Entrance examination of 1892-93 has not been explained. The number of successful candidates was about the same as in the previous years, the percentage of passes having risen from 45 to 50. In the Middle English examination both the number of candidates and of successful candidates showed a considerable increase. The schools have to a large extent succeeded in overcoming the difficulties caused by the change in 1891 made in the character of the Middle English standard, whereby all the special subjects were thenceforth taught through the medium of English and not of the vernacular.

The introduction of science and drawing teaching into five selected high schools with the object of enabling students to be prepared for the School Final examination was the chief event of the year. To Professor Murray of the Muir Central College the Government is indebted for the supervision which he voluntarily gave to the science

teaching at the outset. The drawing classes have from the first been under the superintendence of Mr. Crosse, Officiating Inspector for Oudh, and appear to be progressing satisfactorily. The science and drawing were well filled in four of the five schools, the Meerut Aided School being the exception. The revision of the Middle English curriculum which has lately been sanctioned has now brought the bifurcation of studies to as early a stage in a student's life as is possible. Under the revised scheme a boy on entering the middle section of an Anglo-vernacular school may take up elementary science and drawing instead of a classical language, and thus begin to specialize for the School Final examination or the B course of the University.

During the year the grant-in-aid code for Anglo-vernacular schools was revised, and is believed to be an improvement on former editions. A punishment code was experimentally introduced, which by defining the powers of head masters and specifying the punishments awardable for particular offences will, it is hoped, be of some disciplinary value. In the matter of outdoor games and gymnastics considerable progress is chronicled, and inter-school tournaments were held with success in every circle. Two concessions made by Government—the transfer of school fines to the recreation fund, and the grant to the fund of a sum equal to the subscriptions raised in its behalf in each district—have greatly improved the prospects of school sports in the Provinces.

The vernacular schools form the second division of general schools for native boys, and they again fall into the two classes of vernacular middle and vernacular primary schools. The vernacular middle or "town" schools are all maintained by the State. In 1892-93 they numbered 315, with an enrolment of 29,171 on the 31st March 1893 and an average monthly enrolment of 27,729. In 1891-92 the average monthly enrolment was 26,915. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 1,87,248 in 1892-93 against Rs. 1,79,643 in 1891-92, the portion met from fees in each year being respectively Rs. 39,658 and Rs. 36,595. The increased expenditure is due to raising the pay of teachers, increasing the tuitional staff, and the purchase of furniture and gymnastic appliances. Of the total number of enrolled scholars 5,631 were in the middle section, 5,950 in the upper primary, and 17,590 in the lower primary. Thus the schools classed as middle, as having classes which teach up to the vernacular middle examination, are really primary schools in respect of two-thirds of their attendance.

The results of the vernacular middle examination, which is the public test for these schools, compare for the two years as follows :—

		1892.			1893.		
		Sent up.	Passed.	Percentage passed.	Sent up.	Passed.	Percentage passed.
Vernacular Middle.	State schools ...	1,968	1,187	60	2,166	1,378	64
	Aided schools ...	158	51	32	135	59	44
	Unaided ...	1,229	234	19	1,112	243	22
	Total ...	3,355	1,472	44	3,413	1,680	49

There is an increase in the number of candidates and in the number who passed. The popularity of this examination lies in its being the obligatory educational qualification for appointment to inferior posts of Rs. 10 and upwards in the public service.

In the figures given above, the candidates shown under the class of "unaided" schools are, it is believed, for the most part persons privately prepared. Subordinate officials who have not passed the middle vernacular examination at schools not unfrequently present themselves in later life in order to obtain the qualifying certificate.

Of State vernacular primary schools there were 3,878, with an enrolment of 140,395 scholars on the 31st March 1893. On the corresponding date in 1892 there were 3,928 such schools, with an enrolment of 135,757 scholars. The policy which has been pursued for some years back of improving the village schools rather than of increasing their numbers has in the year under report been marked by an increased enrolment of scholars. The total expenditure on this class of scholars was Rs. 5,07,481 in 1893, of which Rs. 21,183 was met from fees, Rs. 1,367 from "other sources," and Rs. 4,84,931 from public funds. The average cost per scholar was something under Rs. 4 a year. The great majority of the pupils attending village schools are of the higher castes, and "the ultimate substratum, the actual tillers of the soil," are little affected. The number of boys under instruction in the vernacular primary schools is very small. Primary education does not keep up with the progress made in higher education.

Of aided primary schools for boys there are two classes, of which one class follows the course prescribed for State schools, and the other indigenous methods. The former, which are chiefly under missionary management, comprised 82 schools, with an enrolment of 4,428 scholars. The total cost was Rs. 42,716, of which Rs. 15,050 came from public funds, Rs. 4,157 from fees, and Rs. 23,509 from private sources. As only 109 boys passed the upper primary standard, and only 328 the lower primary, the teaching leaves much to be desired. The aided indigenous schools numbered 30 with an enrolment of 1,414 scholars and earned only Rs. 1,417 in grants.

The return of unaided indigenous schools is admittedly defective. The figures show 1,458 "advanced" schools with an enrolment of 15,844 scholars—presumably all boys—3,224 "elementary" schools for boys with an enrolment of 38,534, and 94 schools for girls with an enrolment of 1,572.

The "special" schools in these Provinces comprise the three normal schools at Agra, Lucknow and Allahabad, for the training of teachers in vernacular schools, and the Industrial School at Lucknow. In the three normal schools there were 322 pupils, being fewer by 26 than the average enrolment in 1891-92. At the final examination of 1892-93, 53 received the "upper grade" and 91 the "lower grade certificate. These results do not differ materially from those of the previous year. It would appear that the number of "upper grade" teachers turned out from the normal schools has been considerably in excess of the demand. The reduction of the course from two years to one year for students of both grades was sanctioned after the close of the year under report, and should result in an increased number of certificated teachers.

The Industrial School at Lucknow is the first attempt in these Provinces to combine manual training for native boys with elementary general education. So far as admissions are an evidence of success the school is succeeding. But the real test of success will be the extent to which the students on leaving the school prove able and willing to engage in handicraft trades: and this cannot be known for some years. In rigorously restricting admission to the sons and near relatives of artizans, and in insisting that most of the school hours shall be spent in the workshop and the drawing room, the Government has done what it can to prevent boys resorting to the school for the gratuitous instruction which it gives in English and vernacular. The progress reported to have been made by the pupils in carpentry and drawing is encouraging: and if the school proves able to turn out cheap and suitable apparatus for elementary science teaching and gymnastic appliances, it will be of material service.

The Province is lamentably backward in the education of native girls. There is no general wish for female education, and so long as that is the attitude of the popular mind, little can be done. For the progress that has been made the Government is indebted mainly to missionary efforts. In 1892-93 there were 128 vernacular primary schools for girls maintained by Government or by municipalities at a

cost of Rs. 16,285, and with an enrolment of 2,880 scholars, all but 162 of whom were in the lower primary classes. The progress made by these schools was as usual not encouraging, though the 10 schools maintained in the city of Lucknow by the Municipality are said, owing to the efforts of the Deputy Inspectress, Miss D'Abreu, to be an exception. There were also 128 aided vernacular schools for girls, with an enrolment of 4,417 scholars, and costing Rs. 59,412 a year, of which Rs. 16,730 was contributed by public funds. These schools are all the fruit of missionary enterprise. Many of the girls are said to be Native Christians, but little is known as to the quality of instruction, and grants-in-aid are given more on general repute than on hard-and-fast lines. Missionary Societies also support 16 Anglo-vernacular schools, with a total enrolment of 1,229 girls, at a total cost of Rs. 44,621, of which Rs. 13,956 is contributed by the State. These schools, which are attended exclusively by the daughters of Native Christians, are the most promising girls' schools in the Province. To inspect them, and to prepare for them a grant-in-aid code and a public middle examination an Inspectress of Schools has been provisionally appointed.

Next comes the education of special classes of the community. First in order come the schools for Europeans and Eurasians which, when aided by the State, are aided under a special grant-in-aid code. In 1892-93 there were 30 schools receiving aid under the code, of which 16 were for boys and 14 for girls. Of the boys' schools nine teach up to the High or Final Standard of the special code, the passing of which is recognised by the University as equivalent to the University Entrance examination : two teach up to the Middle Standard only : and five up to the Primary Standard. Of the girls' schools nine are high schools, two middle and three primary. The aggregate enrolment in these 30 schools was 1,329 boys and 942 girls, or 2,271 in all, against 2,271 in 1891-92. About one-half of this school-going population attended hill schools and one-half schools in the plains. The sum earned from Government by these schools was Rs. 90,346 in 1992-93, which, however, included Rs. 7,300 on account of school fees and boarding charges of indigent children placed by the orders of the Director of Public Instruction on the recommendations of District Magistrates on the Government list. In 1891-92 the sum earned was Rs. 83,678, of which only Rs. 3,949 was on account of indigent children. The above figures are exclusive of special building and furniture grants. They indicate that the State is not indifferent to the special claims of the European and Eurasian population domiciled in the Province. Of the necessity for State-aided schools for the poorest section of this population, such as the free schools in Allahabad, there can be no question. But it is doubtful whether the aid given to high class European schools is in all cases required, and whether it does not tend, by keeping the scale of tuitional fees and boarding charges extremely low, to drive unaided private enterprise out of the field. Some of the State-aided schools in the hills received the children of persons who might reasonably be expected to bear the entire cost of their children's education. Judging from one or two cases which recently came before the Lieutenant-Governor there appears to be a disposition on the part of persons or Societies interested in schools of this kind to think that their responsibility ends when the school has been started ; and that the existence of a building debt, the absence of all endowment or private support, and a scale of fees too low to pay, are good grounds for invoking the help of Government.

The results of the Primary, Middle and High or Final Standard examinations of 1892 held under the special code applicable to European schools were highly creditable to La Martinière College and the Girls' Diocesan School, Naini Tal. The La Martinière College for boys is not aided by the State, but the governing body have decided to adapt its curriculum to that prescribed for aided schools and to send up candidates to the public examinations framed on that curriculum. The successes won by its pupils in these examinations show that the school has nothing to fear from public competition with others. Certain changes have been made in the Middle and High

examinations with the view of adapting the latter to the requirements of the Thomason Engineering College at Roorkee and of the University Matriculation examination. The High examination is now recognised by the University as in all respects equivalent to the Matriculation examination, and it is indeed much harder than the latter.

There remain the special schools for the education of Muhammadans, and the special school at Lucknow for the education of the sons and relatives of Oudh talúqdárs. The latter, which is better known as the Colvin Institute, is still in the experimental stage, but is fortunate in having secured the services of an exceptionally qualified Principal. The wards are reported to have made satisfactory progress both in their studies and in riding and school sports. The list of special schools for Muhammadans shows 1,846 institutions attended by 22,731 scholars, of whom 20,691 were Muhammadans. Of a total enrolment of 2,21,022 scholars of all creeds in State, aided or unaided "public" schools and colleges in the Provinces on the 31st March 1893, 35,530 were Muhammadans. Of the 68,394 other scholars attending "private" schools, 31,144 were Muhammadans. Thus nearly one-half the Muhammadan school-going population is being instructed in private schools. It may be conjectured from the classified list of these schools, the greater number of which do not profess to take their pupils beyond the elementary stage, and many of which teach the Korán only, that their instructional value is small. Applying the test of the results of the public examinations held in 1892, the relative numbers of Muhammadans and Hindus among the passed candidates stand thus :—

		Hindus.	Muhammadans.
Master of Arts		16	2
Bachelor of Arts		105	24
Intermediate		213	52
Entrance		540	109
Middle		2,229	706
Thomason Engineering College.	Engineer	8	0
	Upper Subordinate	5	0
	Lower ditto	32	5
	College Entrance	52	8

As the Muhammadan population stands to the Hindu in the proportion of 1 to 6 in the Province, the above comparison of examination results is not unfavourable to it.

3.—Literature and the Press.

(a)—Literature.

Works in the English language.—There were 61 publications against 60 of last year and 86 of the year before last.

Of these the most noticeable works are the following :—

"Dr. Rollison's Dilemma."

"Felix Holt's Secundus."

"The Maid and the Idol."

"Queer Tales of our Station."

"Through the Eye of a Needle."

"The Wooing of Webster."

"A Yoshiwara Episode."

"The Khirad-Afroz" is a translation from the Urdu original into English.

"The Indian High School Grammar."

"The Indian Middle School Grammar."

"Barretto's Instructions in regard to Cholera Epidemic."

"The Indian Vegetable Garden" is on the cultivation of flowering annuals and gardening.

"The Hymns of the Rigveda," an English translation of the Hymns of the Rigveda, by Mr. R. T. H. Griffith, still continue to be published in parts.

No. 37—541 of the fourth quarter is "Arithmetic for Junior Classes," compiled by Balkrishn Lal, B.A., and revised by B. D. Gordon, Headmaster, Government High School, Allahabad.

Works in the Urdu Language.—Two hundred and ninety-five publications were registered against 301 of last year and 408 of the year before.

Of these, the following 15 works are the most worthy of notice :—

"Sirat-un-Numan, Parts I and II:" the biographies of the great Imam Abu Hanifa. "Police Natak," a drama on the work of police. "Fasána-i-Aládin and Laila," a translation of Reynolds' "Leila, or the Star of Mingreilia."

"Matli'-ul-Anwár," "Shams-un-Nahár," and "Tafrih-ul-Ahrár" are translations of the Persian book entitled Bostán-i-Khiyál, Volumes V, IV, and IX, and contain interesting moral and religious stories.

"Tilism-i-Hoshrubá," translated from the original Persian entitled "Dastán-i-Amir Hamza."

"Tarjuma-i-fasána-i-Wehr-Wolf," a translation of the novel "The Wehr-Wolf," by Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds.

"Armaghan-i-Awadh" the history of Fyzabad, Oudh.

"Civil Law Companion in Urdu."

"Risála-i-Rahan," a manual on the law of mortgage.

"Sharh-í-Act No. 19, san 1873 Iswi, Kanun-i-Málguzári, Mamálik Maghrabi wa Shímálí" contains notes on Act XIX of 1873, the North-Western Provinces Revenue Act.

"Sharh-í-Act Intikál Jaidád" a commentary on the Transfer of Property Act, by Munshi Rámprasád, Munsif, Partábgarh.

Works in the Hindi language.—Two hundred and eight publications were registered against 199 of last year and 213 of the year before last.

The following 10 deserve notice .—

"Kavi-Bhánubhakt ká Jívan Charitra," Nepálí, a biography of Bhánubhakt, the poet.

"Sálibáhan, Varishth" in Hindi, a life of Sálibáhan.

"Nyáya-sabhá Natak, part I," a drama.

"Homœopathic Chikitsá-tattva," a hand-book of homœopathic treatment.

"Válmikíya Rámáyana Bhásha Chhand Men," a Hindi metrical translation of Válmikí's Rámáyana, published by Babu Syámlal.

"Bíjak Srí Kabír Sáhib Trijyásahit, aur Bijak kí Kunjí," poetical pieces of Kabír with the gloss called Trijya.

"Chaitanya-chandrodaya, canto I, Arthát Bhásha Yoga-Vasishtha Padya," a metrical translation of Yoga-Vasíshtha.

"Janána-dípiká," a treatise on theology, psychology, ethics, and domestic economy.

"Sádhakaranjan," a treatise on Yoga Philosophy.

Mahábhárat Virat Parba, a translation in Nepalí from the original Sanskrit.

There was a decrease in the number of publications on history, language, law, science (mathematical and mechanical) and science (natural and others).

Works in the Sanskrit language.—Fify-seven publications were registered against 43 of last year and 38 of the year before.

The following 11 are noticeable:—

"Upákhyán Manjari and Upakhán Sangrah" are collections of Sanskrit stories full of wisdom and morality.

"Nyáyadarsanam Vrittisahitam," a work on Nyáya philosophy.

"Naiskarma Siddhirnáma Vedánta-Prakarnam-Chandriká khyayánugatam," treatises on Vedanta philosophy by Suresvaráchárya, with a commentary called Chandrika, by Jnánottáma Misra.

"The Pancha pádika of Padmapáda," also a Sanskrit text work on Vedanta philosophy.

"Shad-darsánam" contains the six schools of philosophy; the first part, the Purwa Mímánsa of Muni Jaimini, illustrating the practical part (the ritual) of religion and devotion, including also moral and legal obligations; the second part or Uttra Mímánsa, ascribed to Vyása, the same as the Vedánta founded on the Jnánakánda or theological portion of the Vedas, and treating of the spiritual worship of the Supreme Being.

"Tattvánusandhánmaddvaita-Kaustubhatíkopetam," the Vedánta philosophy with the commentary of Addvaitakanstubh.

"Sri Pitribhaktih Sri Gayásradhapaddhatih," on the ritual of the Sráddha at Gaya.

"Siddhánta Síromanih Vásana Bhashya Sahitah," a treatise on astronomy by Bháskaráchárrya with his own exposition, the Vásana Bháshya.

The monthly serial of the Benares College known as "The Pandit" still continues to be published. The Benares Sanskrit series, "A Collection of Sanskrit Works" edited by the Pandits of the Benares Sanskrit College, under the superintendence of Mr. R. T. H. Griffith and Dr. G. Thibaut, also continue to be published.

The Vizianagram Sanskrit series, "A Collection of Sanskrit Works" edited by an Assistant Professor, Sanskrit College, Benares, under the superintendence of Arthur Venis, M.A., Principal, Sanskrit College, Benares, also continue to be published.

There was an increase in works on fiction, language, poetry, philosophy and miscellaneous, and a decrease in law and religion.

Works in the Arabic language.—Fourteen publications were registered against 23 of last year and 38 of the year before.

The decrease was due to a fall in the number of books on language, medicine, religion and miscellaneous.

The only book noticeable is "Sunan-uddár Kutni-at-Táhik-ul-Mughni," containing the traditional sayings of Muhammad, which have the force of law.

Works in the Persian language.—Fifty-four publications were registered against 75 of last year and 75 of the year before.

There is also a fall in the number of works on fiction, language, law, medicine, poetry, philosophy and religion.

"Bostán-i-Awadh," a history of the Kings of Oudh, by Kunwar Durga Prasad, is the most noticeable book on history.

Polyglot works.—Two hundred and thirteen publications were registered against 258 of last year and 249 of the year before.

The noticeable works are four of biography, one of fiction, nine on language, two on law, one on medicine, two miscellaneous, one poetical, two on politics, two on philosophy and nine religious.

They are—

"The Life and Times of Háfiz of Shíráz" and "The Biographical Memoirs of the Travels of Sayyid Muhammad Kádirí of Bagdád."

"Sánihát-i-'Umrí wa Kulliyát-i-Sháirí, Rai Munshi Parmeshvarí Sahai," in Urdu and Hindi, contain the personal history and complete poetical works of Rái Munshi Parmeshvarí Sahái.

"Sarguzasht-i-Bu'alísená" in Urdu and Arabic, contains the memoirs of Hakim Bu'alísená.

"The Dasha-Kumára Charitra or the Adventures of Ten Princes of Dandí" is a translation in Hindi and Kumauní from Sanskrit, and is a book of fiction, giving the substance of Dandí's Dasha Kumara Charita.

"The Ashtádhyáyí of Pánini, in Sanskrit and English, is an English translation of the sutras of Pánini.

"Sárasvatam Vyákaranam, Bháshatíka Sahitam" in Sanskrit and Hindi is a work on Sanskrit Grammar with a Hindi commentary.

"Farhang-i-Anandráj, Volume I," is a complete dictionary of the Persian, Turkish and Arabic languages.

"Kámini Kalpadrum," in Hindí, Sanskrit and Vaidic, are educational books for women.

"Stridharma-Sár," in Hindí and Sanskrit, contains useful lessons for the women of India.

"Tauki'át-i-Kisrawayya" in Persian and English, contains the wisdom of Nausherwan "The Just," King of Irán, commonly called Tauki'át-i-Kisrawayya, transliterated in the Roman character and translated into English.

"Mánava-dharma Sástra, in Sanskrit and Hindí, is an edition of Manu's Code.

"Srí Mádhava Hidán Bháshá Tiká Sahit," in Sanskrit and Hindí, is the treatise on pathology by Mádhava, together with a Hindí commentary, translated from Sanskrit.

"Náráyaní Siksha" in Hindi and Sanskrit, is a treatise on household duties, containing ordinances and instructions as given in the Vedas and Sástras.

"Risála-i-Aina-i-Dril, Ma' Farhangwa Tasáwir," in Urdu and English, is a manual of drill together with a vocabulary of technical terms and illustrations.

"Sisúpála Badha," in Sanskrit and Hindi, is an epic poem by Mágha on the subject of Sisúpála's death by the hand of Krishna.

"Rája Dharmárka Mandalam," in Hindi, Sanskrit and Vaidic, contains a description of Hindu politics.

Pairáhan-i-Yúsufi," in Persian and Urdu, is a translation of Volumes I, II, III, IV, V and VI of the Masnawí Ma'nawi by Maulána Rúm.

"Lokadváyopadesa," in Sanskrit, English, Hindi and Hill dialects, contains philosophical precepts for this world and the next.

"Mantrártha dípika" in Vaidic, Sanskrit, explains the meanings of mantras or sacred texts.

"Matsya Purána Satík," in Sanskrit and Hindi, is the Matsya Purána with a commentary translated from the original Sanskrit.

Tasanif-i-Ahmadayya, Volume VII, Part I, in Arabic and Urdu, contains some religious works, together with certain interpretations of the Kurán.

"Sri Sáma Vedasya Brahma Bháshyam, Nos. 11, 12, for 1891, 1, 2, 3, and 4 for 1892" in Vaidic, Sanskrit and Hindi, contain the commentary called Bráhma Bháshya on the Sáma Veda.

The decrease is due to a falling off in the number of publications on fiction, poetry and philosophy.

The following new periodicals were started during the year:—

"Gulchín," "Guldasta-i-dáman-i-bahár," "Naghma-i-Andalíb" are monthly periodicals in Urdu on poetry.

"Theosophical Society," monthly periodicals in Urdu on theosophy and morality.

"Tuhfa-i-Muhammadayya," a monthly religious periodical in Urdu, "Guldasta-i-fazáil," a monthly periodical in polyglot (Urdu and Persian) on religious odes.

The following periodicals still continue to be published: "Tafríh-ul-Ulma" (Urdu); "Nazára" (Urdu); "The Allahabad Review" (in English and Urdu); "Brahman Samáchar, Muzzaffarnagar" (Urdu); "Arya Siddhánt" (in Hindi, Vaidic and Sanskrit); "Parcha-i-dharma Sabhá, Farrukhabad" (in Hindi, Sanskrit and Vaidic).

There were 902 publications in all the subjects during the year as against 959 of the last year. The decline in the number was mainly in publications in Arabic, Persian and Polyglot.

(b)—The Vernacular Press.

The following statement gives details of those vernacular papers published in Upper India, excluding the Panjáb, which were reported on during the year:—

I.—Statement showing the number of Vernacular Newspapers published and reported on in 1892.

Province.	Quarterly.	Monthlies.	Bi-monthlies.	Tri-monthlies.	Weeklies.	Bi-weeklies.	Dailies.	Total.	Number of newspapers started during 1892.	Number of newspapers stopped during 1892.	Number of newspapers that remained on the register at the end of the year.
North Western Provinces and Oudh.	1	32	6	7	56	1	2	105	23	27	78
Central Provinces...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3
Native States in Rájputána.	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	2
Total ...	1	32	6	7	60	2	2	110	23	27	83

Of the 110 papers reported on during the year 105 are published in North-Western Provinces and Oudh, three in the Central Provinces, and two in Rájputána. Eighty-seven newspapers remained on the register at the end of 1891; the publication of 27 papers ceased during 1892, while 23 new papers were started, leaving 83 on the register at the close of the year. Of the newspapers, the *Intikhab-i-Alam*, the *Latif-ul-Akbár*, the *Riáz-i-Hind*, the *Sahet Jíwan*, the *Sarkhail Punch*, the *Vyapar Hitaishi*, and the *Vyapari* were discontinued after a short existence. The *Agra Punch*, the *Brahma Vatra*, the *Rám Patáka*, the *Shula-i-Tur* and the *Waqaya-Alam* are old papers which were restarted in 1892. The *Shula-i-Tur* was started in February 1892, but ceased to exist in June of that year. The entirely new papers were the *Alwaqt*, the *Anís-i-Hind*, the *Bhárat Bánu*, the *Bhárat Pratap*, the *Budaun Gazette*, the *Goscwak*, the *Ittibad*, the *Khialát-i-Hamidí*, the *Nágiri Nirad*, the *Soldier*, and the *Urdu Akhbár*. The publication of the following newspapers was stopped during the year: the *Akhbár-ul-Momin*, the *Bhártendu*, the *Bhárat Hitaishi*, the *Brájvási*, the *Chamanistán-i-Sadáqat*, the *Dharm Sajivan*, the *Jagan Mittra*, the *Ját Sámachár*, the *Káyasth Akhbár*, the *Káyasth Reformer*, the *Khichri Sámachár*, the *Khurshid-i-Afaq*, the *Kshattriya Hitopdeshak*, the *Najm-ul-Hind*, the *Nazm Akhbár*, the *Rozánah*, the *Saraswati Prakásh*, the *Tamannái*, and the *Tarrár*.

The *Kavi-va-Chitrakár* is the only quarterly publication: it is devoted solely to the interests of native poetry, art and industries. The principal monthly papers are the *Arya Darpan* and *Bhárat Pratáp*, which advocate religious and social reform, the *Bhárat Sudasha Pravartak*, an Arya Samáj journal; the *Devanagri*

Gazette, which advocates the use of the Devanagri alphabet in preference to the Urdu character; the *Godharm Prakásh* and *Gosewak*, organs of the anti-kine-killing agitators; and the *Káyasth Sámachár*, which is devoted to the interests of the Káyasth community. The majority of the newspapers are weekly publications. Those which support the Congress movement are the *Arya Darpan*, the *Cawnpore Gazette*, the *Hindustán*, the *Hindustáni*, the *Indian Graphic*, the *Nasím-i-Hind*, and the *Rahbar*. The papers opposing the Congress are the *Alaqm-i-Taswír*, the *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, the *Ázád*, the *Ittihad*, the *Najm-ul-Akhbár* the *Najm-ul-Hind*, and the *Oudh Akhbár*. Two papers, the *Akhbár-i-Imámia*, and the *Akhbár-ul-Momin*, are chiefly concerned with Muhammadan religious topics, and are published by the Shia sect. Twenty-two papers are published in Lucknow, 16 in Moradabad, 14 in Agra, 11 in Cawnpore, eight in Benares, six in Fatehgarh, and five in Allahabad. The *Bhárat Jíwan* has the largest circulation, *viz.* for the general public 1,500 copies, and for the Gurkhas exclusively 2,000 copies. Then follow the *Khattri Hitkári* (640), the *Alwaqt* (625); the *Anís-i-Hind*, the *Arya Darpan*, the *Cawnpore Gazette*, the *Fitnah*, the *Káshi Patrika*, the *Kavi-va-Chitrakár*, the *Oudh Akhbár*, and the *Prayág Sámachár*, with a circulation of 500 each.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, the *Najm-ul-Akhbár*, and the *Oudh Akhbár* are papers which may be said to be conducted with most intelligence and independence. The *Ázád*, the *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari*, the *Hindustán*, the *Hindustáni*, and the *Indian Graphic* are the papers which deal chiefly with politics. Very many papers are devoted to religion or to the interests of a particular community: others concern themselves with local events, while not a few persistently attack and libel the conduct and character of Government officials. Among the latter may be mentioned the *Anís-i-Hind*, the *Cawnpore Gazette*, the *Hálat-i-Hind*, the *Hámid-ul-Akhbár*, the *Jám-i-Jamshed*, the *Khichri Sámachár*, the *Rahbar*, and the *Sitára-i-Hind*.

Four papers, the *Arya Darpan*, the *Riáz-i-Hind*, the *Saraswati Prakásh*, and the *Tohfa-i-Hind*, have been before the Courts during the year for publishing obscene advertisements. The *Arya Darpan* was fined Rs. 25, it having been previously warned, though without effect; a prosecution was instituted against the *Riáz-i-Hind*, but it was subsequently withdrawn on an apology being tendered by the publisher, and a fine of Rs. 50 was imposed on the *Saraswati Prakásh*. The *Tohfa-i-Hind* was twice prosecuted.

The following table shows the linguistic classification of the papers which were reported on :—

II.—*Linguistic Classification of Vernacular Newspapers reported on in* 1891.

Language.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Central Provinces.	Native States and Rájputána.	Total.
Urdu	73	1	...	74
Urdu-English	1	...	...	1
Hindi	26	...	1	27
Hindi-Urdu	4	...	1	5
Gurkha	1	...	...	1
Marathi	...	1	...	1
Marathi-English	...	1	...	1
Total ...	105	3	2	110

L.—Political and Foreign.

The untimely death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale was largely referred to by the Press. Several newspapers went into mourning and expressed sorrow at the sad event. Others sent telegrams of condolence to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress; and in many places public meetings were held and public offices and Courts were closed in respect to the deceased's memory. Short accounts of the late Duke's life and in praise of his good qualities were also published.

The general elections in Great Britain attracted much attention, and the result was looked forward to with great anxiety by all shades of the Press, which were jubilant at the return of the Liberals to power. Mr. Dadhabai Naraoji's election as a member of the Imperial Parliament evoked much enthusiasm, and was held to be a matter for national joy and congratulation. It was remarked by the *Hindustáni* and other papers that India would now have a voice, however weak it might be, in the deliberations of that august assembly which governed the destinies of millions in this country, and that the admission of a leader of the National Congress would, moreover, give a great impetus to the exertions of that political party. In the opinion of the *Almora Akhbár* the admission of some natives to the British Parliament was necessary to strengthen the foundations of British rule in India, and a hope was expressed that others would be able to enter Parliament also.

On the other hand, the *Hindustán* was not sanguine that Mr. Naoroji's return to Parliament would result in any good to this country. While always ready to advocate the cause of India, he would be nowhere in a House composed of so many members: indeed he would only be a drop in the ocean. Parliament could not be expected to devote much of its time to Indian affairs, and it was necessary, in order to promote the interests of this country, to procure the extension of the elective principle to the Indian Legislative Councils; to give political training to the people; and to enlist the sympathies of the English nation.

While several papers commented on the proceedings of the Congress, less interest seems to have been evinced in the movement than in previous years. The meeting held at Nágpur in December 1891 was considered by the *Hindustáni* and *Subodh Sindhu* to have been as great a success as its predecessors, and the Chief Commissioner was praised for having placed no obstacles in the way of the Congress, and for having granted free permission to Government servants to be present as visitors. The *Hindustán* appealed to all classes of the people to contribute liberally to the Congress funds, and expressed regret that men who uselessly expended large sums on marriages and other such occasions should be so lukewarm in helping an association which aimed at improving their political, social, and material condition, and raising them in the scale of civilized nations. The *Hindustáni* remarked that there was a time when a wild clamour was raised against the Congress by its opponents; but the storm had blown over, and not a voice was now to be heard against it. The fact was that the higher authorities themselves had directly or indirectly admitted the justness of the principal recommendations of the Congress.

It was observed by the *Rahbar* that trees which supplied valuable wood grew up in many years and required a great deal of care, and that similarly a great national movement like the Congress, which was intended to strengthen the foundations of British rule and to procure important political rights for the natives, could not be expected to be successful in its efforts in a day. The expenditure incurred at the annual meetings was not great compared with the benefits the movement was calculated to bestow on Government as well as the people. Hence it was the duty of all classes to contribute the necessary funds.

The death of Pandit Ajudhia Nath was represented as a national calamity. His talents, independence, patriotism, and advocacy of the rights of the people were duly extolled, and it was suggested that every man who sincerely regretted his death should promote the cause of the National Congress.

Several papers also referred in terms of regret to the death of Mr. G. Yule, who was a staunch supporter of the Congress, and described his demise as a severe loss to the country.

The anti-Congress section of the Press published articles in condemnation of the Congress. The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* observed in one of its issues that the movement

appeared to have died with Pandit Ajudhia Nath; that the next annual gathering would be the last meeting; that it was a matter for satisfaction that the foolish movement had at last come to an end; that the enthusiasm of the Congressionists had entirely evaporated; that the money spent in promoting the Congress by men who posed as patriots had been simply thrown away; that much harm had been done to the country; and that educated natives should in future devote their energies to more useful pursuits. The advice given by the *Akhbár-i-Alam* was to the effect that instead of wasting their energies in agitating for the acquisition of political privileges, the Congressionists had better promote unity between the Hindus and Musalmáns, and arrange for the settlement of all disputes by arbitration, so that the people might be spared the heavy cost of litigation.

The circulars issued by Mr. Hume to the National Congress Committees seem to have attracted much attention, and articles on the subject appeared in several papers. There was some conflict of opinion as to whether the circulars were seditious or not. The Anglo-Indian newspapers were taken to task for suggesting that the circulars were seditious. According to the *Hindustáni* no sane person could deny the existence of widespread poverty and dissatisfaction in the country, though there might be some difference of opinion as to the results to which the general distress and dissatisfaction might lead, and many men must concur with Mr. Hume that in course of time the poor would lose their patience and commit riot and other excesses. The opposition elicited by Mr. Hume's circulars had in no way damped his enthusiasm; he continued to be firm and resolute in furthering the cause of the National Congress as ever. No unprejudiced individual after reading the circulars could accuse him of treason or sedition, and the duty of all patriotic natives should be to support him through thick and thin, in utter disregard of the threats and frowns of narrow-minded Anglo-Indian officials.

On the other hand, Mr. Hume was denounced by the *Ázád* as an enemy to natives as well as to Government, inasmuch as he had created dissatisfaction between them. The growth of mutual ill-feeling must result in Government receiving with suspicion even the most reasonable requests of the people. Mr. Hume's conduct in retiring to England after creating a powerful agitation in this country was noticed with disapproval; and the Congressionists were advised that it was a mistake to think that the concessions which had been made by Government were due to their efforts; as people made progress, Government voluntarily granted new rights and privileges to them.

The steady advance of Russia towards the Indian frontier was made the subject of a series of articles in several papers. According to the *Hámid-ul-Akhbár* this advance was viewed with deep concern and dismay by the people, as they had lost all their martial instincts, and their condition had been rendered very unsatisfactory by the frequent recurrence of famines and heavy taxation. The Government were advised to prepare for the impending struggle and not to fritter away its strength on frontier wars, to place no dependence on the Amír of Kábul, but to endeavour to conciliate the inhabitants of the country. It was suggested by the *Bhárat Jíwan* that prayers should be offered up to God for the aversion of the impending calamity. The *Hálat-i-Hind* observed that discontent among the people owing to their unsatisfactory condition was the only cause which was likely to encourage Russia to undertake an invasion and that it behoved the Government to pursue a conciliatory policy, and to abolish the invidious distinctions at present made between Europeans and natives. The *Oudh Akhbár* and *Sitára-i-Hind* approved the action of the Government in taking measures to fortify the frontier, and the former paper urged the appointment of a commission to demarcate the Russian boundary in the direction of the valley of the Oxus and the Pamírs, as otherwise the Russians would continue their aggression and bring about an outbreak of hostilities. A similar suggestion was made by the *Ázád;* and the *Sitára-i-Hind* remarked that the Russian Government was oppressive and tyrannical, while all classes of Her Majesty's subjects

were happy and contented, and never enjoyed such peace and security of life and prosperity as now under British rule.

The *Hindustán* and *Dabdaba-i Qaisari* commented on the severe famine which had raged in Russia during the past two years, and on the tyranny and oppression practised by the Czar on his subjects, especially the Jews. While the people were dying of starvation, the Russian Government was making preparations for war and freely spending money on them; and although there were close on three million roubles in the Imperial treasury, the Government were reluctant to render any help to the sufferers. All this showed that British rule was a thousand times better than Russian rule, and the natives prayed earnestly that such a Government as that of Russia should never be permitted to set foot on Indian soil.

Several papers suggested that it would be well if the Amír of Kábul carried out his intention of paying a visit to England, as such a visit would convince him of the strength and resources of the British Government, and strengthen the ties of union between him and the Government of India. The *Ázád* expressed regret that Anglo-Indian newspapers were giving publicity to false rumours regarding the loyalty of the Amír, with a view of inducing the Government to discontinue his annual subsidy. The Amir's policy was doubtless a tyrannical one, but it was well suited to the semi-barbarous country over which he ruled. Interference with the internal affairs of Afghanistan would surely lead to war, and the Amír would in the end throw himself into the arms of Russia.

The *Hindustán* in referring to the pamphlet circulated by the Amír among his subjects, with a view to excite religious enthusiasm, and to his recent interference with Bajour, argued that such action on his part went to show that he was desirous of severing his alliance with the Government. It suggested that the Amír was a secret enemy, and that the Government of India should make a point of weakening him. The *Túti-i-Hind* also condemned the cruel and tyrannical policy pursued by the Amír towards his subjects, and suggested that he looked upon the payment of the annual subsidy as a sign of weakness on the part of the British Government, which could hardly expect any help from him in a crisis. The same paper expressed regret that the Amír had driven the Hazáras and other tribes into rebellion by cruelty and oppression, and observed that he would find it difficult to maintain his rule if he adhered to his present policy. The Government of India were advised to induce the Amír to conciliate the rebellious tribes.

The *Oudh Punch* published a cartoon in which the Government of India was represented as a strong and stout Englishman, riding hard and carrying a pistol, and the Amír as a fox coming from the opposite direction and checking further progress. The letter-press was "The interference of the Afghan fox with our frontier policy."

The proposal of the Government of India to send a mission to Kábul was approved by the *Akhbár-i Alam*, the *Ázád* and the *Riáz-ul-Akhbár*. A hope was expressed that the Amír would raise no objection to receive Lord Roberts at Jallalabad; and it was suggested that he (the Amír) should be proud that the Government of India had offered to depute the Commander-in-Chief to Afghánistán. The Amír was warned that if he foolishly rejected the mission he would have himself to blame for all the misfortunes that might befal him.

The *Ázád* particularly urged on the Amír to concert measures with Lord Roberts for the protection of his kingdom from Russian oppression. It also suggested that the services of some able British officers should be lent to him with a view to improve the efficiency of his army, and to advise him in all important matters.

In noticing the comments of the European newspapers on the action of the Bulgarian Government in expelling a French newspaper correspondent from its territories on a charge of publishing seditious articles, the *Oudh Punch* observed that cases of ill-treatment of such correspondents frequently occurred in Native States in this country. Letters addressed to newspapers were intercepted at the post-offices, and inquiries made to identify the writers. Men suspected to be the writers were at once arrested and put into prison for indefinite periods of time. If the proceedings of the State continued to be criticised in newspapers, the men were accused of secretly corresponding with the papers and were tortured. The Residents at Native Courts viewed these things with indifference and refrained from interference.

While admitting that the inhabitants of Native States were sometimes exposed to hardship through the neglect of the ruling chief or the misconduct of his ministers, the *Najm-ul-Hind* expressed the opinion that the condition of the people in Native States was far better than that of the people in British India, inasmuch as taxation was not so heavy in such States, and the chiefs readily granted remissions of revenue in time of famine. The case of the recently-established representative assembly at Mysore was instanced, as also the action taken by the Rája of Nandgaon in the Central Provinces, who on his installation remitted the tax levied on cattle grazing on State pastures, and pledged himself to improve the condition of his subjects by carrying out certain sanitary works without imposing any burden on his people. This treatment was contrasted with that received by people in British territory, where the inhabitants of the towns were heavily taxed to provide water-works, the pure water supplied being mixed as it were with their blood.

The *Hindustán* and *Túti-i-Hind* published articles commenting on Lord Cross' speech at Henley with reference to the attitude of the Government towards Native Chiefs. The former paper, while admitting that British rule was founded on justice and that the Government had no desire to annex Native States, was of opinion that Government was bound to interfere when maladministration prevailed in any State. Intelligent rules might be framed for a chief's guidance, but the administration of a State could not be conducted satisfactorily without the help of the subjects of that State; and it behoved the Government to encourage the establishment of assemblies of the representatives of the people in all Native States on the principles on which an assembly had already been formed in Mysore.

The *Túti-i-Hind* remarked that the power of Native Princes depended entirely on the sweet will of Political Agents. If a Prince had gained the good-will of the Political Agent he could practice more tyranny and oppression than Chengiz Khán and Nadir Sháh with perfect impunity; and if the subjects of a Native Chief were compelled to leave their homes to escape persecution, they were apprehended and surrendered to him by the British Government. On the other hand, a State might incur the displeasure of the Political Agent, and then nothing could save it from ruin. The chiefs were generally represented as having empty treasuries and discontented subjects, and quite unable to render aid to Government in any emergency. The cost of the Imperial defence force was said to press heavily on them.

The *Hindustán*, while opposed to the education of Native Princes being exclusively of an English character, on the ground that they were likely to lose all sympathy with their subjects and to contract a dislike for their old social and religious customs, was of opinion that it should not be entirely oriental; and observed that the signs of progress visible in some States were chiefly due to the fact that the chiefs of those States had received a sound English education.

The *Rahbar* complained that all classes of people in Alwar, including the officials, were dissatisfied with the Political Agent's administration; and it urged on the Government of India to take measures that no State was ruined during the minority of the chief.

The administration of the Rámpur State continued to attract much attention from the Native Press. The *Rahbar* was particularly caustic in its comments on the trial of those implicated in the murder of the late General Azim-ud-din Khán, and did not hesitate to express disapproval of a procedure which debarred the convicted persons from preferring an appeal against the sentence passed on them by the special tribunal composed of two English Judges. The *Oudh Punch* observed that the results of the trial had added greatly to the reputation of the Local Government and the Government of India; that the proceedings in the case from beginning to end were unprecedented; and that the hands of men of high rank and position had been stained with the blood of innocent persons. The *Hindustán* expressed a hope that infliction of capital punishment on four of the men convicted would deter other people from committing such murders in future. The attention of the Government was drawn by the *Rahbar* to the steadily increasing dissatisfaction of the people with the President and Secretary of the Council of Regency; and it was said that if no steps were taken to check the growth of this dissatisfaction, bad results would follow. The persecution and banishment of certain subjects of the State owing to their suspected complicity in the murder of the late Vice-President were severely commented on; and the *Riyáz-ul-Akhbár* went so far as to declare that it was idle to hope for any mercy from the Local Government towards the accused in the case.

Articles appeared in many other papers on the unsatisfactory condition of affairs in Rámpur. It was noticed by the *Rahbar* that one cause of dissatisfaction was the exclusion of Hindus from posts of trust and responsibility. Hindus and Musalmáns had always lived on most friendly terms with each other; and former rulers of the State had always employed competent Hindus, who conducted their duties satisfactorily, and were popular with both classes of the community. The appointment of a Hindu to the Council of Regency was suggested, in order to promote the interests of the Hindus.

On the other hand, a portion of the Press was warm in its commendation of the manner in which the administration of the State was at present conducted. The *Nizám-ul-Mulk* expressed satisfaction that Colonel Vincent had succeeded in putting everything to rights at Rámpur with the help of Sáhibzáda Hamiduzzafar Khán, Secretary to the Council of Regency. The latter was said to have great sympathy with a lawless and turbulent people, who had now been taught to respect law and authority, and to have done much for the amelioration of the agricultural classes. According to the *Soldier*, all classes of people, except evil-minded men, were entirely satisfied with the administration of the State, and the capital, which was formerly a dirty and unhealthy town, had been improved considerably.

The young Nawáb's proposed visit to Europe was favourably noticed by the *Hindustán*, which remarked that Indian Chiefs were now expected to adopt measures to promote the welfare of their subjects, and that a great deal of useful information could be obtained from visiting European countries.

Several papers published articles commenting on English rule in India. The *Hálat-i-Hind* observed that all classes of people were smarting under the severity of existing laws and high-handed proceedings of Courts, and that a change of rule was desired. Landholders had lost all their lands; artisans had been ruined by European competition; and respectable classes who gained a livelihood by pursuing the learned professions had lost their employment owing to education having been made general and thrown open to all men. The natives had been reduced to poverty under British rule, and they could not be expected to be very fond of it; they had no confidence in Englishmen, as they thought the words and actions of the latter were characterised by duplicity. The existence of such ideas among the people was fraught with danger, and effectual steps should be taken to remove them and to enlist the sympathies of the people on behalf of the Government. The criticisms of the *Vyapári* were much to the same effect, and the cause of dissatisfaction was

attributed to the fact that the Government treated the natives as a conquered people. A suggestion was made by this paper that the import of English cloth should be prohibited; but if this could not be done, that Government should send natives to England to learn different trades and industries, and that technical colleges should be established in the country. While acknowledging that the principles of British rule were excellent and calculated to promote the welfare of the people, the *Nasím-i-Agra* expressed its opinion that it was a misfortune that these principles were not carried out by the officials. The revenue instalments were realized with undue severity; the officials were indifferent to the miseries of the peasantry; a purely literary education was given to the people; the cost of litigation was heavy; crimes were as prevalent as in Native States, owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the Police; and no relief was provided for poverty-stricken men belonging to the respectable classes. It was suggested that the district authorities should have frequent interviews with intelligent natives, seeking the advice of the latter with a view to improve matters.

In an article headed "The effect of British rule in India" the *Dabír-i-Hind* complained that since the transfer of the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown, the country had been reduced to great straits by crushing taxation, by the ruin of trades and industries, and by the scarcity of food-grains and other necessaries of life.

Several other papers published articles similar to those mentioned above. On the other hand, the *Hindustán* was of opinion that natives should congratulate themselves that Providence had placed them under the beneficent rule of the British Government, which had afforded them good opportunities of making every kind of progress. The growth of mutual sympathy and friendship was essential to the furtherance of the interests of both natives and Englishmen, and to the permanence of British rule in the country. The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* considered that the English ruled the country with great ability; that the people who previously suffered great hardships under native rulers had now all sorts of comforts provided for them; that although there was such an abnormal rise in prices, even the poorer classes were able to support themselves without any aid from Government; and that the wealth which formerly remained in the possession of a small number of persons had under British rule been distributed among all classes of the people. The *Bhárat Jíwan* remarked that the natives of all classes should pray that British rule might last for ever.

Much disappointment was expressed by the Press at the results of the recommendations made by the Public Service Commission, so far as the employment of natives in higher offices was concerned. The *Hindustáni* complained that natives had been deprived of some 156 appointments which they should have received when the Statutory Service was established. There was no use whatever in trusting to promises, for it was well known how far Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1858 had been carried out. And yet if the natives were to use strong language in an unguarded moment they would be accused of disloyalty. The offer of a few high appointments to natives was attributed by the *Prayág Sámachár* to the agitation of the National Congress; but it was remarked that full justice had not up to this been done to their claims and aspirations, although something was better than nothing. It was added that the maintenance of the Congress and the furtherance of English education would result in the Government employing natives more largely in the higher ranks of the service.

The *Ázád* was of opinion that natives should congratulate themselves that Government was ready to accede to their wishes, and was affording them higher employment. The Musalmáns were advised to be up and doing, and to acquire a sound education if they wished to benefit by Government patronage.

The *Hindustán* advocated the revival of *panchávet*, on the ground that in ancient times Hindus were accustomed to settle not only their private and social disputes,

but also political and religious questions with the aid of *panchâyets*. Regret was expressed that under British rule the *panchâyet* had already ceased to exist among the higher classes, and that even the lower castes, among which it still survived, were gradually abandoning it. The referring of most trivial disputes to Courts of justice increased litigation and put the people to great expense and trouble, which could not be too highly condemned.

The same paper, in noticing the last annual report of the Walter Krit Rájput Hitkarni Sabha, expressed satisfaction that social reform in the matter of reducing marriage expenses was making steady progress among the Rájputs of Rájputána. Other classes of the community were invited to follow the noble example of the Rájputs, and to put a stop to the bad social customs which now prevailed among the natives.

A few papers had articles on the subject of kine-killing. The *Gosewak* remarked that the wholesale slaughter of kine which was being carried on in the country had largely diminished the number of cattle, causing a scarcity of grain and cows' milk on which Hindus almost entirely lived, and it suggested that a memorial should be presented to the Queen praying for the prohibition of cow-slaughter.

II.—General Administration.

The *Hálat-i-Hind* noticed the dissatisfaction caused to the people by the perfunctory manner in which appeals were disposed of by the appellate Courts. There was a general complaint that hardly 10 per cent. of revenue appeals and 5 per cent. of criminal appeals received due attention, the remainder being summarily dismissed, with the result that the appellants were put to much unnecessary expense. The Government were advised to exercise a strict supervision over the proceedings of the Courts and to permit appeals to be presented on unstamped paper, the appellants being allowed to pay the Court fee within a fixed time only when the appellate Court decided to interfere with the orders of the lower Courts. It was suggested by the *Nasím-i-Agra* that publicity should be given to the orders of the higher appellate Courts reversing or modifying the decisions of the lower Courts; and that the High Court especially should supply the principal newspapers with its judgments in cases where Judges and Magistrates were censured for irregular or high-handed proceedings. Such a measure would have a good effect on Magistrates and Judges, would result in an improvement in the dispensation of justice, and would tend to popularize British rule. The same paper urged that Her Majesty the Queen should herself enquire into the cases of those men who were unjustly punished by Judges or Magistrates through enmity, with a view of making a few examples of such officers: this would deter others from abusing their powers and extend Her Majesty's reputation for justice.

In a leader on the administration of criminal justice, the *Sitára-i-Hind* pointed out that sufficient safeguards had not been provided to prevent the conviction of the innocent, the result being, according to popular belief, that at least 25 per cent. of convictions were unjust. The administration of justice with undue severity was not only injurious to the people, but also tended to harden the hearts of officers. The same paper suggested the establishment of an association like the Howard Association in England, to see that offenders where leniently dealt with by criminal courts.

Several papers commented in strong terms on the failure of justice in mixed cases. Referring to the acquittal of four Europeans charged with the murder of a native at Meerut, the *Najm-ul-Akhbár* remarked that there was no need to comment on the case at any length, as Europeans implicated in the murder of natives always get off on one pretext or another. According to the *Hindustáni*, natives were frequently killed by Europeans by accident or otherwise, but somehow they managed to escape punishment. The fact was that Europeans did not consider the

lives of natives to be more valuable than those of ants and flies. It was sarcastically remarked by the *Rahbar* that Europeans were allowed to kill natives with impunity, as the latter had lost all spirit, and there was no union among them; and that the Government was just because it treated the different classes of its subjects according to their deserts.

The *Sitára-i-Hind* observed that justice was dear to Englishmen, but that the life of a countryman was still dearer to them. The introduction of shooting passes for soldiers on sporting excursions had not resulted in preventing collisions between natives and Europeans: on the contrary, several cases of accidental death and injury to natives had occurred since the system of passes was established.

Much surprise was expressed by the Press at the decision of the Government of India in the case of Mr. P. C. Wheeler, Judge of Jaunpur. It was a matter for regret that the Government at times yielded to race feelings. In order that he might not lose his claim to pension, Mr. Wheeler's dismissal was not ordered. Had he been a native no such indulgence would have been shown to him.

The action of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in withdrawing the jury system from those districts in Bengal in which it was in force was viewed by the Press with general alarm and disapprobation. The *Bhárat Jíwan* observed that the abolition of the system had caused extreme grief to the people; that former rulers of Bengal and High Court Judges were well satisfied with its working; that the sudden change of front on the part of the authorities was quite unintelligible; and that the retrograde measure resembled the fall of a thunderbolt from a clear sky and had shaken the confidence of the people in British justice. The *Rahbar* expressed the opinion that the sudden withdrawal of the privilege so long enjoyed by the Bengális ought to convince the natives that Government could deprive them of their most cherished privileges at its sweet will; and it was suggested by the *Subodh Sindhu* that if the Bengális courageously maintained a powerful agitation and went up to Parliament, their efforts were sure to be successful. The *Mehr-i-Nimroz* advised the Lieutenant-Governor to himself reconsider his orders, otherwise the Bengális, who had thoroughly learned the English methods of agitation, would move heaven and earth to get these orders cancelled by Parliament. The *Sitára-i-Hind* remarked that as Englishmen considered trial by jury to be the great palladium of their liberty, the natives also set a very high value on it, both because it best protected their liberty, and was calculated to give them political education. The *Tohfa-i-Hind* pointed out that if trial by jury had proved a failure in this country the fault lay not in the system, but in the selection of jurors; and it suggested that an independent commission should be appointed to enquire into the working of the system.

Several papers, notably the *Hindu* ones, commented in terms of indignation on the action of the Local Government in ordering the dispersal of the Hardwár Fair. Complaints were made of the ill-treatment of the pilgrims by the police, and the *Hindustáni* argued that their dispersion might have been effected without treating them with undue severity. According to the same paper, the publication of the Government Resolution on the results of the official inquiry had not tended to diminish the popular dissatisfaction with the high-handed proceedings of the police; and it was not to be expected that the Government, which was both the accused and the judge in the case, would pass censure on its own actions. The comments in the *Rahbar* were much to the same effect; and the conclusion drawn was that the Government were reluctant to allow any religious fairs to be held on a large scale in future. The *Colonel* advised the Hindus not to allow the matter to rest where it was, but to appeal to Parliament with a view of showing that the people could not be oppressed and Her Majesty's Proclamation trampled underfoot with impunity. If the people remained quiet, they would in course of time lose all their religious liberty.

On the other hand, such papers as the *Hindustán*, the *Nizám-ul-Mulk* and the *Latíf-ul-Akhbár* express approval of the orders of the Government in suspending the fair, which was done simply to prevent cholera from spreading and playing havoc among the people.

In connection with the discussion of the Indian budget in Parliament, the *Hindustáni* characterised the indifference of that assembly to India as simply disgraceful. It was admitted by the Secretary of State that the salt tax pressed heavily on the people; but it was feared that no relief would be granted, and that the agitation for a gold currency would lead to the imposition of a new tax. The *Hindustán* urged that one of the causes of the growing unpopularity of British rule was the salt tax, and suggested that it should be abolished and a tax on tobacco substituted. The latter article was said to be largely used by all classes of people, and was a luxury and not a necessary of life like salt.

In noticing the anti-opium agitation which was being carried on in England, the *Hindustáni* observed that in the course of time the efforts of the Anti-Opium Society were sure to be attended with complete success, and that if so great perseverance and expenditure of money were required to get the opium traffic abolished, they must be required in a still greater degree to improve the condition of the starving millions in this country who were dying like pariah dogs. The *Bhárat Jíwan* expressed the opinion that the use of opium was spreading rapidly in India and demoralizing the people; that the traffic in this drug was a dark stain on the fair fame of the British Government; that its stoppage would cause a heavy loss to the treasury; but that this loss would soon be recouped by bringing new waste lands under cultivation and by developing the mineral resources of the country. The Government were advised by the *Oudh Akhbár* to take effective steps to check the increased consumption of opium and *gánja*, and to exclude from the public service persons who were addicted to the use of either drug.

On the other hand, the *Najm-ul-Hind* disapproved the anti-opium agitation, and remarked that if the Government abandoned the opium traffic private individuals would cultivate and sell opium more largely than at present; that the use of opium would be increased and not diminished; and that the consequent loss of revenue to the State would necessitate an increase of taxation. With reference to the pamphlet issued by the Temperance Association of London in condemnation of the Indian opium trade, the *Azád* observed that the attacks made on the Government of India were unnecessary and unjust. While that paper did not approve the use of opium, it was opposed to a sudden stoppage of the drug, as such a measure would be productive of great hardship to millions of people who have long been accustomed to it.

The subject of Indian currency and depreciation of the rupee received due attention from the Press. The *Hindustáni* argued that the depreciation of the rupee was really a divine scourge on Anglo-Indian officials for their indifference to the miseries of the native population; that the fall in exchange was not an unmixed evil; and that it tended to check the import of European goods and weakened the desire of hungry Europeans for service in this country. The Civilians were advised, in order to escape loss by exchange, to make India their permanent home; and it was suggested that Government should reduce the number of Civilians, availing themselves more largely of the services of natives and increasing the allowances of those Civilians who might be retained. The same paper remarked that the only effectual remedy for the present state of things was the stoppage of the enormous drain of wealth to England; and that unless the authorities recognised the magnitude of the evil, some serious disaster would occur. The Anglo-Indians who had set on foot a strong movement to escape the loss by fall of exchange, and had established powerful associations at various centres, were characterized as selfish and indifferent to the widespread distress prevailing among the native population owing to the

scarcity of grain. The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* advised natives to keep aloof from the Indian Currency Association, on the ground that Europeans, and not they, would benefit by the introduction of a gold currency; and it suggested that one way of escaping the exchange difficulty was for Government to pay the pensions of retired European officials in silver. The *Rahbar* was of opinion that a gold currency would not suit this country, inasmuch as it was deeply sunk in poverty and the majority of the population used only copper coins and shells, that Englishmen would always promote their own interests to the ruin of natives; and that the Government would rather be insolvent and cruelly impose additional burdens on the people than allow its countrymen to suffer any loss.

The *Rahbar* published a series of articles on the unsatisfactory condition of cultivators and landholders, and attributed this to the high assessments of revenue, the periodical revision of settlements, the levy of multitudinous taxes, and the ruinous cost of litigation. A suggestion was made that the law should be amended with a view to restore friendly relations between landlords and cultivators who at present expended much money in litigation for the settlement of their disputes. The same paper, in referring to the Viceroy's speech at Calcutta that the canal and railway systems had removed all fear of famine, remarked that this might be true as regards England, but that in India matters were becoming worse; that there had been a steady rise in the prices of food-grains; that famines had been more frequent; that a comparison of the present prices with those which prevailed 10 years ago would clearly exhibit their upward tendency; and that the dearth of grain followed in the train of British rule everywhere. In the opinion of the *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari*, the Government were not well-advised in allowing full freedom to the grain trade and placing the lives of the people at the tender mercies of heartless grain-dealers. The sale of cattle at very low prices was chiefly due to the scarcity of fodder; but this evil could be remedied if sufficiently large pieces of waste land were reserved for grazing purposes, as used to be done by native rulers. The *Bhárat Jíwan* expressed regret that the people were daily sinking deeper and deeper into poverty, and that there was wide spread distress in almost all parts of the country owing to the scarcity of grain, due to the heavy exports.

The *Brajvási* in a lengthy article discussed the causes of the alleged poverty of India, and attributed the hardships and miseries the natives were called upon to endure to their own imprudent action in using European goods and allowing Indian industries to decline. The natives depended now on England for the supply of all their wants, and this country in consequence was drained of its wealth by the enormous imports of articles manufactured in Europe. Many other papers commented on this subject in similar terms. The *Oudh Punch* published a cartoon in which the natives were represented as being attacked by wolves, the leader of which was marked "Military Charges," and the others "Litigation," "Poverty," "Grain Exports," &c. The natives were appealing for help to the Queen.

The *Hindustáni* expressed satisfaction that the attention of Government had been drawn to the question of improving the condition of the agricultural classes, and that Dr. Voelcker, the agricultural chemist from England, had visited every province in India and made a thorough inquiry into the state of cultivation. It was hopeful that measures would be adopted by the Government to promote the welfare of the cultivators in accordance with Dr. Voelcker's recommendations.

The *Nizám-ul-Mulk* suggested that if the export of grain could not be entirely prohibited, the export duty on it should at least be increased, as this would to some extent check the outgoings and bring in an increased revenue.

Several papers commented on the appointment of the Land Indebtedness Commission, and observed that if the Commission were successful in making landholders independent of money-lenders, and saving them from ruin, it will have earned the gratitude of the people.

The Press was, as usual, severe in its condemnation of the proceedings of the police. The *Tohfa-i-Hind* remarked that it was an open secret that the police officials were chiefly responsible for the existence of serious crime : they generally colluded with thieves and robbers, sharing the booty obtained by the latter, and received promotion by getting innocent men punished. The *Hálat-i-Hind* accused the police of high-handedness and illegal proceedings, and expressed surprise that constables and head constables, whose pay was only Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 a month, were empowered to enquire into criminal offences. It suggested that all police officials should be required to give security with a view to check bribery and corruption among them.

Approval was expressed by the *Hindustáni* and the *Ázád* of some of the recommendations made by the Police Committee for the reform of the force, and it was suggested that the best way of checking the corruption and other evils which prevailed to a large extent among police officials was to grant the people general permission to expose those officials who misbehave themselves in the newspapers, or to report them to the proper authorities. If on inquiry any reports turned out to be unfounded, the men making them should not be liable to punishment.

The *Túti-i-Hind* was of opinion that an increase in the power of the police would be a most ill-advised measure : they already possessed unduly great power and were able to disgrace respectable persons and to practice extortion with almost perfect impunity. No attempt in the direction of reform would be successful until the European officers mended their ways, as no corrupt officer could insist on his subordinates having clean hands.

Several papers commented in caustic terms on the action of the Local Government in introducing a water-supply into the city of Lucknow against the wishes of the people. The want of sympathy exhibited by the members of the Municipal Board with their starving countrymen was strongly condemned by the *Riyáz-ul-Akhbár*, which remarked that nothing could be more reprehensible than to provide pure water by depriving the people of a portion of their bread : they could do without water-works, the water supplied by their tears being sufficient for all their requirements. The *Hindustáni* expressed a hope that both the members of the Municipal Board and the citizens of Lucknow would take a keen interest in the water-works question and not allow themselves to be ruined like the inhabitants of Benares, and to be burdened for life with additional heavy taxation without their knowledge.

It was observed by the *Rahbar* that the way in which the Local Government had forced water-supply schemes on Municipal Boards against their will showed that the British Government was more despotic than the old Indian rulers ; and that the new water-works, being springs of the water of life, all hospitals and dispensaries might now be abolished, and European druggists told to return to their homes.

While admitting that a supply of pure water was a very desirable thing, the *Hindi Pradip* considered that the Government should have provided the necessary works in the larger towns at its own expense. The new taxes which were imposed on account of the water-works pressed severely on the people already groaning under heavy burdens, and nothing could be more unjustifiable than that the rate should be levied from those who did not care to take the water. It was true that the average rate of taxation in this country was not so high as that in England, but it should be remembered that there was a vast difference in the income of the people in the two countries.

It was remarked by the *Núr-ul-Anwar* that the system of education, far from being a blessing, was a curse to the country. The sons of cultivators and artisans having received a purely literary education, looked down with contempt on their hereditary professions and sought admission into the public service. The Government could not possibly provide employment for all the candidates, and the result

was that a majority of educated men suffered from want of employment, and the country had been reduced to poverty. Matters would have been different had schools of agriculture and other industrial arts been largely established, and each boy taught his own hereditary art or profession, and the sons of the upper classes only allowed to acquire higher education. The conclusion come to by this paper was that the present system of education had led to the decline of arts and industries; that the spread of Western civilization had affected religion; and that the people had been reduced to indigence by taxes and court fees.

The *Oudh Akhbár* complained that the cost of education in Government colleges and schools had so largely increased of late that men of the middle class found it difficult to give education to their sons. Schools and colleges were, it was said, closed for six months in the year, and during long holidays the boys forgot what they had learnt, while some of them fell into bad company. Besides which books were too frequently changed, and in some institutions students were charged more than the proper price for the books. Similar remarks appeared in the *Indian Graphic*, and it was observed that frequent changes in school-books tended to increase the cost of education. Formerly a school-book purchased by a student for his own use was also used by his younger brother, but now a book became quite useless in six months or so, and had to be sold as waste paper.

In the opinion of the *Túti-i-Hind* the affairs of the Allahabad University were not managed as satisfactorily as they should be. The course of studies fixed by the University greatly taxed the energies of the students, and there was a general complaint that the questions set at the annual examinations were very stiff.

The *Tohfa-i-Hind* expressed regret that the real objects of the winter tours of District Officers were generally lost sight of, and that officers passed the greater part of their time in shooting and witnessing the illuminations and pyrotechnic displays held in honor of their visits, while their chaprásis and other servants practised downright extortion. A similar article appeared in the *Hamíd-ul-Akhbár*, in which it was said that these tours were considered a misfortune by the people. The Moghal Emperors during their progress through the country used to distribute money with a free hand; but Government officers did not help a poor beggar with alms, nor did they enquire into the grievances of the people.

The *Colonel* published an article in the form of an Act passed by itself with the view of exposing the alleged objectionable practices of the subordinate local officials and the private servants of District Officers in connection with the annual winter tours. A Tahsíldár was defined as the official who, on hearing of the approaching visit of the District Officer to his tahsíl, at once whitewashed his office, the cattle pound, and other public buildings; repaired the roads, and collected considerably larger quantities of butter, milk, grass, gram, wood and other things than were actually required.

The Bill for the amendment of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, elicited much comment from the Native Press. The *Hindustán* regarded the Bill as a half-hearted measure which in its present shape was not calculated to remove popular dissatisfaction nor to stop further agitation. The *Subodh Sindhu* observed that the measure, far from introducing any reforms, would make things still worse, and would not be acceptable to the natives. It was true that the right of interpellation to members had been conceded in some matters, but the restrictions imposed on such right would render it useless for all practical purposes. The *Hindi Pradip* referred to the Bill in an article headed "Bread was asked for, but a stone has been given," and remarked that the Government had only increased the number of members who would still continue to be nominated by itself; that subservience must be the principal recommendation of such members, who would be devoid of sympathy with the people; and that Legislative Councils would continue to be a sham until the

representatives of the people were admitted to them. The *Oudh Punch* published a cartoon in which Her Majesty the Queen was represented as holding in her arms a roll of paper marked India Councils Bill and kissing it. The letter-press was a Persian proverb, which meant that every man had a high opinion of his own son. On the other hand, the *Azád* observed that every reasonable man should be satisfied with the Bill, and that Government would not be well-advised in granting any new rights to the people until they were well qualified to exercise those rights.

The proposed Lodging-houses Bill, which was introduced into the Provincial Legislative Council with a view to limit the number of inmates of houses and prevent overcrowding, was regarded by the *Prayág Sámachár* and *Hamíd-ul-Akhbár* as a measure which would do more harm than good, inasmuch as it would interfere with the joint family system which still largely prevailed in the country, and would tend to increase the expenses of such families. The suggestion was made that, if the Government desired to introduce sanitary reforms, it should first prohibit those customs and practices which were far more injurious to public health than the overcrowding of people in houses, and the discontinuance of which would involve no hardship; but, on the contrary, would be very acceptable to the general community. The *Hindustáni* expressed a fear that the Bill, if passed in its present shape, would expose the middle classes to considerable hardships, and render it almost impossible for the poorer people to reside within municipal limits. The paper then criticised the details of the Bill, and suggested that the time had not yet arrived for the introduction into India, where the people were very backward both in civilization and wealth, of such sanitary laws as were in force in the great municipal towns of Europe inhabited by most civilized and wealthy persons.

The *Hindustán* expressed approval of the Bill, regarding the levy of a rate on private estates under the management of Government to meet the cost of superior supervision, and observed that the Government were justified in levying a rate on such estates, as their supervision doubtless took up a portion of the valuable time of its officers.

Referring to the Bill introduced into the Imperial Legislature for the amendment of the Land Acquisition Act (1870), the *Alwaqt* suggested that when it was considered desirable to take up land for public purposes the proprietor should be given the opportunity of making objections if he had any. At present the selection of the land to be acquired generally rested with petty officials, and the proprietor had no intimation of the fact until he saw the necessary notice published in the *Gazette* when it was too late to put forward any representation.

The papers which commented on the Village Sanitation Bill were of opinion that it would prove a new engine of oppression and extortion in the hands of corrupt police officials, inasmuch as they would have the power to condemn old wells and insist on the construction of new ones. The *Oudh Punch* sarcastically remarked that the Bill was really the acme of perfection, and deserved to be placed in a glass case at the London Museum; and that every new Act tended to add to the miseries of the people and to increase the powers of the police.

The Bill for the establishment of Village Courts, which had been introduced into the Provincial Legislative Council was generally regarded with approval by the Press. The *Hindustáni* observed that the Local Government was entitled to the gratitude of the people for such a beneficial measure which would prove a great boon to the rural population and tend to check the increase of hungry legal practitioners who encouraged litigation from selfish motives. The Government was advised by the *Prayág Sámachár* to be careful in selecting officers to preside over these Village Courts. The appointment of landholders of the middle class, a large portion of whom were unprincipled and litigious men, would result in the Courts proving a great misfortune to the rural population.

IV.—Miscellaneous.

In referring to the arrangements made by the Government of India with Messrs. T. Cook & Sons for the transport of pilgrims to Mecca, the *Najm-ul-Akhbár* remarked that the only advantage which the pilgrims had in dealing with this firm was that they were charged for passages at uniform rates. But little had been done to promote the convenience and comfort of the pilgrims, who were unable to get a supply of cooked food during the voyage. The *Mufid-i-Ám* pointed out that there was much overcrowding of people in pilgrim vessels; that no effectual measures had been adopted for improving matters; that thousands fell victims to cholera; and that the Government should insist on something being done for the improvement of the sanitary condition of these vessels.

It was suggested by the *Brajvásí* that, in view of the near approach of Russia to the frontier, the Government should increase its military strength by repealing the Arms Act and encouraging volunteering among natives. In the opinion of the *Azád* the formation of native volunteer corps was very desirable; such corps would cost little and be very useful in maintaining peace and order in times of war. There was no reason why Government should doubt the loyalty of natives, especially as the different tribes which inhabited this country themselves desired the maintenance of British rule, which held the balance evenly between them. The *Oudh Punch* remarked that although British rule had existed in this country for a long time, the Government and the people were not yet able to trust each other, and that the existence of such mutual distrust reflected no credit on the system of administration: a more loyal and obedient people than the natives were not to be found in any other country, and there was no reason why the prohibition against their enlistment as Volunteers should not be withdrawn.

The proposal made to the Volunteer Commission to exempt Volunteers from the income tax was viewed with disfavour by the *Hindustáni*, on the ground that it would create a new invidious distinction of race or religion, and produce a bad effect on the minds of natives.

The *Akhbár-i-Alam* commented on the distinction made between natives and Europeans in the matter of granting return tickets on railways to first and second class passengers at single rates during the Christmas holidays, and suggested that the same concession should at least be extended to the intermediate class. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* complained of overcrowded carriages; unsatisfactory arrangements for supply of water to passengers; high rates of fare; want of closets in the lower classes of carriages, and ill-treatment at the hands of Railway officials. Yet third class passengers contributed a very large portion of the railway revenues.

In noticing the frequency of railway accidents, the *Najm-ul-Akhbár* suggested that as such accidents occurred through the negligence of railway officials, the companies should be required to pay damage to the passengers who were wounded and to the heirs of those who were killed.

4.—Literary and Scientific Societies.

Most of the districts in the Provinces have one or more Societies answering more or less nearly to the above description; but the scientific element is very rarely anything more than nominal, and the literary element is generally associated with aims of a religious or social character. In some the chief aim is to encourage the study of some particular language and the religious books pertaining to it, as Arabic and Persian, or Sanskrit and Hindi. Others are little more than newspaper or reading clubs. In others the chief, if not the only, aim is to provide opportunities for practice in public speaking, English being almost the only language permitted for such purposes. The number of members in any Society rarely comes up to 300, and still more rarely to 400. In many of them the number of members varies from 15 to 20 or 30.

In districts or cities, of which no mention is made in the following remarks, it must be understood that no Literary Society exists. Such Societies are often of an ephemeral nature, liable to flag and eventually to disappear, unless some European officer in the station takes an interest in it. In Budaun, for example, since the year 1871, there have been no less than four such Societies, but all of them have now virtually disappeared, having no existence except in name. No caste in the Hindu community is so active as that of the Káyasths in starting debating clubs for the discussion of social reform and for promoting intellectual activity. The following is a brief account of the Clubs or Societies that were in existence in 1892-93:—

Meerut.—There is a small branch of the *Theosophical Society*, consisting of 18 members, which endeavours to promote the study of Aryan (chiefly Sanskrit) literature and religious science, to investigate the occult laws of nature, and to form a universal brotherhood of man. In the same city the *Deva Nágri Association* tries to popularize the Nágri character as against the Urdu or Persian. This Society has more than 200 members, and it has established one girls' and one boys' school for the encouragement of Hindi, and publishes a monthly newspaper. The *Meerut Association*, which receives some aid from the municipality, seeks to help in the formation of a healthy public opinion on all questions of importance, and to promote by every legitimate means "the political, social, moral, intellectual and material advancement of the people."

Aligarh.—The *Scientific Society* of this district translates English scientific books into Urdu, publishes the *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, and maintains a small botanical garden. Most of its members are Muhammadans. The *Bhart Varshiya* or *Indian National Association* aims at encouraging high education, supports the cause of female education, has established a library, and translates into Hindi the scientific books of the East and West. It is said to have nearly 250 members. The *Bhasha Sambardháni Sabha* or *Hindi Improvement Society* endeavours to improve Hindi literature by awarding prizes and medals to those who write, compile and translate useful books into that form of the vernacular. The number of members is somewhat below 200.

Farukhabad.—The *Káyasth Samáj* publishes four newspapers with a view to improving knowledge: the *Viddya Dharma Vardhani* seeks to improve knowledge, and especially sacred knowledge or religion. It has very few members, all of whom are Bráhmans. The *Arya Samáj* is a literary as well as a religious Society, it aims at the encouragement of the Sanskrit and English languages.

Etáwah.—The Society called *Bichar Sabha*, consisting of over 200 members, is almost an entirely educational Society and maintains a school or two in the city. Its aim is the revival of Sanskrit literature and science. The *Káyasth Social Club* helps students in writing essays and gives lectures on moral and social subjects. The *Sanskrit Sabha*, consisting of less than 20 members, endeavours to promote the study of Sanskrit. The *Anjuman Islámia*, consisting of over 60 members, all of whom are Muhammadans, maintains an Anglo-Oriental school. Its objects are educational and religious, rather than literary, and besides maintaining a school it contributes towards the interment of poor Muhammadans and the repairing of mosques.

Jhánsi.—There is a *Bengali Book Club*, with a circulating library and 38 subscribers, who are mostly employés of the Indian Midland Railway.

Cawnpore.—In the city of Cawnpore there is the *Christ Church Literary Institute*, founded in December 1892 by the Reverend G. H. Westcott. Books are supplied by the College Library, and about a dozen newspapers, English or vernacular, are subscribed for. A meeting is held every Thursday, when papers are read on purely secular subjects, chiefly of a literary nature: political subjects are avoided. It contains some 90 members, Hindus, Muhammadans, and Christians. The other Societies in this city are the *Arya Samáj* for the promotion of Sanskrit literature

and social reform; *Majlis-i-Akhwan-us-Safa* for promoting the study of Persian and Arabic; and the *Cawnpore Literary Society* for the discussion of social and literary topics by means of debates, essays, &c.

Fatehpur.—There are two principal Societies in this city. The *Anjuman Islámia*, established some 10 years ago, is chiefly a religious body of some 30 members; but it also maintains a school, in which, besides the Korán, something of English, Persian, Urdu, and arithmetic is taught. The *Káyasth Sabha* is a small Society in the city of Fatehpur, which endeavours to spread education among the rising generation of Káyasths, to put down the use of alcohol, and to reduce marriage expenses.

Allahabad.—The *Bhárat Bhawan Library* was started in the year 1889 by Bábu Brij Mohan Lál, a banker. Its primary object is to collect ancient Sanskrit and Hindi books, and to encourage the composition of useful books in these languages. The number of books in the library is 676; and 46 newspapers (26 in Hindi and 20 in English) are regularly subscribed for and kept on the library table. The *Literary Institute* (an offshoot from the *Allahabad Institute*, which now no longer exists), is maintained for two objects, to give opportunities to its members of practising the art of public speaking, and to publish from time to time pamphlets on social and moral subjects in the vernacular for the benefit of the people. Besides 116 resident members it has 217 non-resident ones. Attached to the Muir Central College there is the *Friends' Debating Society*, the object of which is evident from the name it bears. The *Káyastha Literary Association* aims at criticising and reviewing current publications, and especially at raising a higher moral tone in contemporary literature. Besides the Societies above named there is the *Banga Sahitya Sahaini Sabha*, which is devoted to the encouragement of Bengali literature, and the *Muhammadan Union.*

Mirzapur.—The *Mirzapur Institute*, where essays are delivered and newspapers subscribed for, ceased to exist last year. The *Sanatan Dharm Rakshani Sabha* is now eight years old. Its objects are religious more than literary, and aim at the promotion of Vedic learning and the rehabilitation of the Hindu faith. It supports a school, in which the Vedas, Sanskrit grammar, and Hindu astrology are taught. The *Káyasth Sabha*, consisting of some 20 members, has for its object the promotion of education and reform among the Káyasth brotherhood.

Benares.—The *Carmichael Library Association* in this city was established in 1872. Its object is to supply current literature in the English and Oriental languages. The library contains 8,458 volumes, of which 3,538 are in English, 2,865 in Arabic, Persian or Urdu, 1,810 in Sanskrit or Hindi, 171 in Bengali, 14 in Gujrati, and 60 in Gurmukhi. The library is open to the public; but only subscribers can take away books to read. The *Káshi Tatwa Sabha* is the Benares branch of the Theosophic Society. It was established in 1883, and is intended, as its patrons say, "to promote the study of Aryan and other Eastern literature, religious, philosophic and scientific; to form the nucleus of a universal brotherhood; and to investigate the psychic forces latent in man." The *Union Club, Benares*, was established in 1888. "The general progress of the educated classes, especially in speaking and writing good English, and the promotion of a healthy spirit of union among them," are the objects of this Club. The *Káshi Arya Samáj* was founded in 1887, and is now held in a building of its own. Its declared objects are "to make the Vedic religion popular; to check early marriage and intemperance; to raise the social and religious status of the Indian people; to take measures to give a liberal education to the people without any distinction of caste or creed; and to advise people to keep from idol worship." The *Brahmamrit Varshni Sabha* or the *Literary Society of Benares Pandits* has been in existence for the last 20 years, and is engaged in publishing ancient tracts and commentaries on the Hindu systems of philosophy. It has 200 members resident in Benares and 100 non-residents. The Government Age of

Consent Bill received the support of this Society at the time of the agitation: this Society published a tract on Hindu marriages, which silenced or at least refuted those Pandits from Benares, Nuddea and elsewhere, who tried to prove from the *Shastras* that the Government measure was unjustifiable. The *Káshi Sujan Samáj* is said to be the most active of all the Societies. It has taken considerable interest in municipal proceedings and (as the Collector reports), is very forward with its advice. There is probably no city in the Province so full of Clubs of various kinds as Benares. Besides those that have been described already, the names of 17 more have been given. Two of these are maintained by the Christian communities of the city. One is a Total Abstinence Society, established about four years ago, and consisting of about 70 members, of all creeds. This Society receives an annual grant of £40 from the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association in England, and sends out men to preach temperance in other cities.

Basti.—In this district there is an *Arya Samáj* and a *Káyasth Sabha* similar to those already described. At old Basti there is also a Sanskrit Literary Society called *Viddya Dharma Vardhani Sabha.*

Gorakhpur.—The *Friends' Association* was started in 1884. Persons of all creeds and races are eligible for membership. This Society has been instrumental in establishing the Jubilee High School, an animal hospital, and the City Library with a lecturing hall. The *Sarwa Hit Karni Sabha* is chiefly interested in the proceedings of the Theosophic Society. The *Anjuman Islámia* consists of 60 members holding a high social position in the Muhammadan community. Its aims are similar to those of the other *Anjumans* already described.

Ballia.—The creation of Ballia into an independent district brought together a large number of educated native gentlemen from different parts of the Province, and the establishment of the *Ballia Institute* was the result. Its aims were declared to be "the improvement of the social and moral status of the residents of the district and the promotion of its interests." It is aided by the municipality to the extent of Rs. 10 a month. In 1885 it established a library.

Azamgarh.—The Azamgarh *Jubilee Library* was built and furnished from the surplus of the illumination fund in the jubilee year. The members (who may belong to the Christian, Hindu or Muhammadan religion) pay a small subscription for the loan of the books.

Lucknow.—The *Jalsa-i-Tahzib*, founded in 1868, is the oldest of the Literary Societies in this city, and has long enjoyed a monthly grant from the Government and from the municipality. Its members are Hindus and Muhammadans, Government officials, pleaders, merchants, bankers, landowners, &c. It has a library and circulates periodicals; and is the trustee of the Handford Scholarship founded in memory of the first Director of Public Instruction in Oudh. The *Ri'ah-i-Ám Association* was started in 1877. It is divided into three branches: *(a)* Educational and Literary; *(b)* Social and Moral; *(c)* Political. In 1889 a fine public hall was built for its accommodation. The *Lucknow Institute* was founded in 1882. Its object is to foster reading habits and promote social fellowship among all classes of the native community. It circulates newspapers and maintains a small library.

Bara Banki.—At Bara Banki there is a Society called the *Colvin Library*, which was originally founded in 1876 under the name of *Jalsa-i-Tahzib*, but reopened under its present name in 1888 by Sir Auckland Colvin. It has a very good library and circulates newspapers. The Civil officers of the station are among its members.

Unao.—The *Unao Reading Club* has 21 members, both European and native. It was established in 1880. It has a good building of its own, and a small endowment.

Kheri.—The *Kheri Institute* was established in 1887. Hindus, Muhammadans and Christians are among its members. The Institute has a library and circulates English and vernacular periodicals.

Fyzabad.—The *Anjuman-i-Tahzib, Fyzabad,* was established in 1875. Its aims are very similar to those of the Societies at Bara Banki, Unao and Kheri, already described.

Gonda.—The *Anjuman-i-Rifah* has a fine building of its own and a well-stocked library. It was founded in 1870. It has an annual income of about Rs. 1,400, which is raised by subscriptions and donations. It is provided by Government with the *Gazette,* the Indian Law Reports, the Quarterly Civil List, the *Journal of Indian Arts* and various other publications and books.

Bahraich.—At Bahraich there is a *Reading Union,* founded in 1891. It circulates periodicals, both English and vernacular, but its objects are educational no less than literary.

Rae Bareli.—The *Reform Club* was established in 1877 with a view to literary and social improvement among its members. The club has a library of its own, and circulates English and vernacular newspapers among its members. Lately it has received from the Deputy Commissioner the use of a nazúl building in the premises of the Rae Bareli Town Hall.

Sultánpur.—The object of the *Sultánpur Institute* is the intellectual, social and general advancement of its members by the circulation of newspapers, maintenance of a library, occasional reading of essays or delivery of lectures on literary, social and moral subjects. It was established in 1871 and has a library attached to it.

Partábgarh.—The *Reading Club* at Partábgarh was established in 1873 for literary and social advancement. It has 42 members on the rolls, containing the European officers of the district, some talúqdárs and native gentry, Hindu and Muhammadan.

Pilibhít.—In this town there is the *Pilibhít Institute,* similar to the station institutes already described, and attended by the European officers as well as by the principal native residents.

Sháhjahánpur.—There are two Societies in this station of a semi-literary character, the *Káyasth Debating Club* and the *Bell Club.* The latter aims at physical as well as intellectual improvement, and keeps up a lawn-tennis branch, besides subscribing for newspapers and purchasing books.

Bareilly.—The *Bareilly Institute,* also called the *Anjuman-i-Bareilly,* was founded in 1861. Its aims are the same as those of the institutes at other stations already described, partly literary and partly social and moral It has long enjoyed aid from the municipality. Connected with the Bareilly College there are two debating clubs, one of which has lately developed into a literary association with a library of its own. The other derives some of its income from fines exacted from any speaker who uses any language but English in the course of his remarks.

Moradabad.—In this city there are two literary Societies: one is called *Anjuman-i-Ahbab,* and is patronized by Muhammadans of the Sunni sect; the other is called the *Káyasth Literary Club,* under the patronage of Rai Murli Manohar of Haidarabad. The number of members in both is small.

Almora.—The *Almora Literary* and *Fraternal Society* was established in 1892 by the Principal of the Ramsay Collegiate School. The Club or Society meets weekly in the public library, and spends an evening in discussion and conversation. There is no restriction in the matter of subjects except that current politics are excluded. The debates are usually in English, though occasionally the Hindi language is used.

5.—Arts and Sciences.

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CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

In order to appreciate the work done during the past ten years (1882-83 to 1892-93) in the matter of Archæological research and conservation in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the part taken by Government, the following brief retrospect of the history of antiquarian exploration in India so far as it concerns these Provinces will be found useful.

The first definite move on the part of Government in the direction of the exploration and systematic record of the ancient monuments and remains of India were taken in 1862, when Colonel A. Cunningham was appointed Archæological Surveyor to the Government of India with a view to collecting and placing on record authentic information regarding the ancient ruins scattered over the plains of India, and which, in the almost total absence of any written history, form the only reliable sources of information as to the early condition of the country.

All that had hitherto been done towards the illustration of ancient Indian History was due to the efforts of private individuals. These researches were consequently desultory and lacking in continuity and frequently incomplete. The aim of the new system as described by Lord Canning in his minute dated the 22nd January 1862, was to secure an "accurate description illustrated by plans, measurements or photographs and by copies of inscriptions, of such remains as most deserve notice with the history of them so far as it may be traceable and a record of the traditions that are preserved regarding them."

The task could not have been entrusted to abler hands than those of Colonel Cunningham, whose previous researches in the field of archæology had deservedly gained him the reputation of a careful and able explorer, and whose intimate acquaintance with India, from Burma to Kashmir, and attainments in ethnology, history, geography, architecture, sculpture, epigraphy, and numismatics, combined with great personal vigour and enthusiasm, peculiarly fitted him for the work required of him. He carefully explored the Panjáb and Hindustan during the years 1862—65, following in his investigations the footsteps of the Chinese pilgrim, Hiuen Tsiang, who, in the seventh century of our era, traversed India, from west to east, visiting all the famous sites of Buddhist history and tradition. These places Colonel Cunningham very successfully identified, and described in the first two volumes of the old series of Archæological Reports, in which he also traced the course of Alexander the Great's invasion across the Indus, noting the landmarks still existing.

In 1868 the Secretary of State ordered, at the instance of the Science and Art Department of London, which offered to defray part of the expense, a renewal of the Archæological Survey in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Lieutenant H. H. Cole was entrusted with the work, and drawings, casts, and photographs were prepared under his direction. Lists were made of the most notable monuments and measures taken for their proper custody and conservation. The beautiful casts of the Sanshi gateway and other sculptures now in the South Kensington Museum were prepared under Lieutenant Cole's direction.

In 1871 Lord Mayo ordered the establishment of a regular Archæological Department under General Cunningham as Director-General, with the aid of two Assistants, Messrs. Beglar and Carlleyle, who were "to collect the results of former investigations, and to direct and systematize the various efforts and inquiries made by local bodies

and private persons as well as by the Government itself." The work of General Cunningham and his Assistants is recorded in the 23 volumes of the old series of Archæological Reports. Their researches extend over the whole of Northern India including the Panjáb, North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Bengal, Rájputána, Central India, and the Central Provinces, all of which have been explored, and much valuable information collected. To Mr. Vincent Smith of the Civil Service of these Provinces is due a carefully prepared alphabetical index forming a separate volume, and adding greatly to the value of the publications.

In the Bombay Presidency Dr. Burgess was appointed Archæological Reporter in 1873, and in 1881 he was entrusted with the Archæological Survey of Madras.

In appointing General Cunningham and establishing an Archæological Survey Department, the sole aim had been to explore and obtain authentic records of all Architectural and other remains, remarkable either for their antiquity, beauty or historical interest, and but little was attempted in the way of conservation or restoration which as Lord Canning considered "would in many cases require an expenditure of labour and money far greater than any Government of India could reasonably bestow upon it."

In November 1880, however, the Secretary of State sanctioned the appointment of Major H. H Cole as "Curator of Ancient Monuments" for a term of three years, in view to the settlement within that period by each local Government of a complete scheme of conservation for each province. Major Cole's duties were independent of the Archæological Survey Department, and consisted in visiting the various provinces to prepare lists of all objects of antiquarian interests, and suggesting the general direction which measures of conservation should follow.

In addition to this sanction was accorded in September 1882 to the temporary appointment of Mr. J. F. Fleet, of the Bombay Civil Service, as Government Epigraphist, with a view to the preparation and editing with historical comments and indexes of texts and translations of all ancient inscriptions discovered either on copperplate grants or stones.

There were thus at one time three separate parties employed on antiquarian researches, *viz.*—

(1) the Archæological Survey;

(2) conservation of Ancient Monuments;

(3) the Epigraphical Survey.

Of these the last two were duly continued for a period of three each, and on the retirement of Sir Alexander Cunningham in 1885, were amalgamated with the Archæological Survey.

Dr. Burgess succeeded General Cunningham in 1885 as the "Director of Archæological Survey" in India, but remained in immediate charge of the operations in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies according to the then existing arrangements. The Northern Provinces were divided into three charges, each under its own Surveyor with a suitable establishment, *viz.*—

(1) the Panjáb with Sindh and Rájputána;

(2) the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with the Central India Agency and Central Provinces;

(3) Bengal with Assam and Chhota Nágpur.

These arrangements were sanctioned and remained in force for a period of five years beginning from 1st October 1885. Major Kieth was appointed Archæological Surveyor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle, Dr. A. Führer, Assistant Surveyor, and Bábu P. C. Mukarji, Draftsman. As there was, however, some delay in Major Kieth's joining, Mr. E. W. Smith was provisionally attached to the party as Architectural

Assistant. On Major Kieth's arrival from England at the end of 1885, the establishment was reduced and the services of Mukarji dispensed with. During his direction of the operations in these Provinces Major Kieth devoted his energies mainly to the inspection and conservation of Architectural remains, the survey work proper being carried on by his Assistants. Ill-health obliged him to retire at the end of 1887, when Dr. Führer succeeded to the direction of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle.

In October 1890 the five years period for which the Government of India had agreed to support the Archæological Survey Department from Imperial revenues expired, and Dr. Burgess retired from its direction, but undertook to edit and publish all the available materials under a private arrangement. It was resolved not to renew the appointment, but to place the different survey parties directly under the orders and control of the Local Government. At the same time the Department was reduced in strength, the two parties in the Panjáb and Bengal being abolished. At present there remain three survey parties: one in Bombay, under Mr. H. Cousens; one in Madras, under Mr. A. Rea; and one in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, under Dr. Führer and Mr. Smith. In addition to this a special officer, Dr. Haltzsch, is employed by the Madras Government solely for epigraphical research. Under the orders of this Government, Mr. Smith, who is a trained architect, is in immediate charge of the survey operations, in which work he is assisted by nine draftsmen and a photographic assistant.

Since the North-Western Provinces circle commenced operations in 1885-86 drawings and photographs have been prepared to illustrate the Pathan and Chandela architecture of Bundelkhand, the Sharqi architecture of Jaunpur, and the early Moghal architecture of Fatehpur-Sikri, besides illustrations for monographs on the great Chaturbhuj temple of Orchha, the ancient Jaina establishment at the Kankâlî Tîlâ, Mathura, and the ruins of ancient Ahichhatra (Rámnagar, Bareilly district). In addition to this many plates have been furnished for the Technical Art Series and the Indian Art Journal. Casts have also been made of the finest specimens of ornamental carving at Fatehpur-Sikri of which copies have been supplied to Museums and Art Schools in India and elsewhere. The whole series of drawings have been carefully prepared, and when published will doubtless be appreciated by architects as well as archæologists. So far only the volume on the Sharqi architecture of Jaunpur has appeared; but the others are under preparation, and it is hoped will soon be out.

The survey party under the Architectural Surveyor, Mr. Smith, is at present engâged near Agra in reproducing the delicately-coloured tile ornament or Kashânî work of the Chini-ka-Rauza, a domed tomb of the 17th century, which together with coloured details from other buildings is intended to form a portfolio of Moghal decoration. This work will probably employ the party till the expiration of the period to which the survey operations in these Provinces are to be restricted as ordered by the Government of India, *viz.* up to October 1895, when the survey party will have been 10 years at work. Should any time remain available (which is little likely), it will be utilized in preparing drawings and photographs of Akbar's tomb at Sikandra and of the so-called Jehângiri Mahal or red sandstone palace in the Fort at Agra. But in any case much interesting work will have to be left undone in the prescribed time not only at Agra, but also in other parts of the province, such as at the sacred Hindu towns of Brindaban and Benares and in the hill districts of Kumaun and Garhwál. These two districts have not yet been surveyed, but are known to contain many ancient Buddhist and Hindu remains which from their secure position in the retired recesses of the Himálayas have escaped destruction at the hands of the bigotted Muhammadan conquerors, and which will no doubt shed some light on the period of Indian Art history prior to the Muhammadan conquest, of which now unfortunately so little remains.

Dr. Führer, who is a Pali and Sanskrit scholar, has been in great part employed on epigraphical work, and during his extended tours through these Provinces and the Rájputána and Central India Agencies has discovered many new and important inscriptions, transcripts, and translations of which he is publishing in the "Epigraphia Indica." He has also brought to light many interesting relics and inscriptions during his excavations at the Kankâlî Tîlâ at Mathura and at the site of the ancient city of Ahichhatra near Rámnagar in the Bareilly district, once the capital of a powerful kingdom, mentioned by Ptolemy and the Chinese traveller, Hiuen Tsiang. Monographs on the results of these excavations are ready for press, and will give some interesting information about the ancient cults of Buddhism and Jainism and their monastic systems. Among other things an ancient Jaina brick stupa was unearthed at Mathura, which from the evidence discovered would appear to be as old as the oldest known Buddhist tope, and proves the ancient existence of the Jaina sect, which together with Buddhism is an offspring of the older cult of Brahminism.

These provinces abound with ancient historical sites now marked by low, jungle-covered mounds rising from the plains of the Jumna and the Ganges, the sacred rivers of the Hindus, and a rich harvest awaits the spade of future explorers who are destined to turn up the treasures of ancient Indian civilization. As yet but little has been done in this direction, but enough to indicate what may be expected from patient and careful exploration of these undergound remains, all the more valuable since so little has been left of ancient art and records after the destructive waves of conquering hordes which have swept over the country.

The Archæological Surveyor, Dr. Führer, has prepared a carefully-compiled and comprehensive descriptive list of "Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh," a work forming Volume II of the new series of Archæological Reports. A similar work is under preparation for Rájputána and the Central India Agencies, and the Government of India has ordered Dr. Führer to undertake extended tours in the Panjáb and Burma during the cold season of 1893-94, to collect and verify information for like lists of the ancient remains in these two Provinces. On his tour through Burma he will be accompanied, at the desire of the Government of India, by Mr. F. O. Oertel, Assistant Engineer of these Provinces, who has recently made some researches in that country and written an interesting note on ancient Burmese remains and architecture.

All epigraphical matter at the disposal of Government has hitherto been published in the "Epigraphia Indica," a journal founded by Dr. Burgess for this purpose when he was Director of the Archæological Department, and of which Dr. Führer is the sub-editor. The second volume of this publication is now approaching completion and contains many transcripts and translations of interesting and valuable inscriptions. According to the latest ruling of the Government of India, however, all epigraphical matter will in future be published in the "Quarterly Supplement to the Indian Antiquary" under Dr. Haltzsch's editorship. Brief preliminary notices of their character may appear in European and other journals.

In addition to his archæological duties, Dr. Fuhrer holds charge of the Provincial Museum at Lucknow which under his care has been enriched with many valuable sculptures and inscriptions on images, stoneslabs, and copperplate grants. The collection of Buddhist and Jaina images and carvings from Mathura, Rámnagar, and other parts of these Provinces is particularly fine, as also the specimens of ancient ornamental brick and terra-cotta work.

The above is a brief outline of the history of archæological research in Northern India and of the work done by the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Archæological Survey circle since its establishment in 1885-86. The work now under progress consists of a very detailed survey of the finest examples of the buildings already described by General Cunningham. At Fatehpur-Sikri alone the survey

parties have been employed for four working seasons; and although the buildings there are of very great interest, exhibiting that happy blending of Moghal and Hindu forms which characterized all branches of Akbar's liberal administration, still there are many more buildings in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh of equal importance and beauty, and it is doubtful whether the survey can be continued on the same minute scale for the whole Province if it is ever to be completed. The present orders of the Government of India, as already stated, are that the survey operations in these Provinces are to cease in October 1895, when such well-known buildings as the Táj, the Itmad-ud-Daulah, Akbar's tomb, and many others at Agra and elsewhere will not even have been touched.

The following reports have been prepared since the commencement of operations in these Provinces in 1885-86:—

(1) The Sharqi Architecture of Jaunpur (published as Volume I, new series, Archæological Reports).

(2) Monumental Inscriptions and Antiquities, North-Western Provinces and Oudh (published as Volume II, new series).

(3) The Moghal Architecture of Fatehpur-Sikri (being printed in four volumes).

(4) Brick Architecture of the Middle Ages in Upper Burma (not yet published).

(5) The Chandela Architecture of Bundelkhand (not yet published).

(6) The Pathán Architecture of Budaun, Kálpi, and Irich (not yet published).

(7) The great Chatarbhuj Temple of Orchha (not yet published).

The following reports are under preparation:—

(8) Monograph on the great Jaina establishment at the Kankâlî Tîlâ, Mathura.

(9) Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in Central India and Rájputána.

(10) Monograph on the ruins of ancient Ahichhatra.

The duty of conservation and maintenance of ancient monuments and buildings of historical and archæological interest rests with the Public Works Department in the "Buildings and Roads Branch," and the Architectural Surveyor, Mr. E. W. Smith, is the professional adviser of the Local Government in this respect.

Dr. Führer has drawn up a carefully-compiled list of ancient buildings and monuments in these Provinces, forming Volume II of the new series of Archæological reports. But as this list is too comprehensive for practical purposes, and as many of the buildings in it are already cared for privately or by local bodies and funds, a new abridged list is now under preparation containing a limited number of buildings which will be brought on to the books of the Public Works Department for repair and conservation.

The sums expended from time to time afford a good indication of the progress that has been made up to the present time in the restoration of buildings of archæological interest.

In 1808 during the administration of the Earl of Minto more than one lakh of rupees was spent, under the superintendence of Lieutenant Taylor, upon the Táj at Agra.

From 1872 to 1875 Rs. 40,000 were expended by the Public Works Department at Agra.

In 1876 a special Archæological Division of Public Works was established at Agra by Sir John Strachey, under Mr. Heath, Executive Engineer, and extensive restorations were undertaken on the Táj, the Fort, the tomb of Akbar at Sikandra, the Itmad-ud-Daulah, and other buildings at Agra, Fatehpur-Sikri, Brindaban, Benares, Jaunpur, and elsewhere. Eight lakhs of rupees were expended on these works between 1878 and 1885, of which Rs. 3,75,000 were contributed by the Government of India.

The measures of preservation planned by Sir John Strachey were completed in 1885 and the Archæological Division closed.

Since 1885 the work has been mainly confined to conservation, the sums expended being comparatively small; but in 1890-91 Rs. 12,500 was expended on restoration work at Agra.

During the present year no restoration has been undertaken, and restricted finances have obliged attention to be almost entirely confined to conservation. The Rs. 2,000 annually provided in the budget for this purpose barely suffices to arrest decay, and it is proposed to increase this grant so as to enable all important archæological buildings in the Provinces to be kept in thorough repair.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1.—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

By the Statute 53, George III, Chapter 155, provision was made for the appointment of a single Bishop for the whole of India, and the Sovereign was empowered to grant to the Bishop such ecclesiastical jurisdiction and the exercise of such episcopal functions as might be thought necessary.

Under the authority of this Statute, Letters Patent for the Bishopric of Calcutta were issued under date the 2nd of May 1814. By Letters Patent, dated 7th day of September 1892, the province of Oudh and the districts of Jhánsi and Jalaun were erected into an independent episcopal see taking its title from Lucknow, and provision was made for the exercise of authority by the Bishop of Lucknow over the remaining portion of the North-Western Provinces under the terms of a commission to be issued by the Bishop of Calcutta: and such commission was issued under date June 21st, 1893. Accordingly the Bishop of Lucknow has independent ecclesiastical jurisdiction over all members of the Church of England in Oudh and the districts of Jhánsi and Jalaun by virtue of his Letters Patent; and has deputed ecclesiastical jurisdiction over all the members of the Church of England in the remaining portions of the North-Western Provinces by virtue of the above commission.

The see of Lucknow is subject to the metropolitan jurisdiction of the Bishop of Calcutta, and the sees of Lucknow and Calcutta are both subordinate to the archiepiscopal see of the Province of Canterbury.

Up to 1886 the Roman Catholic Church was represented in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh by the Apostolic Vicariate of Hindustan which was erected in 1822 by Pope Pius VII. The headquarters of the Vicar Apostolic were at Agra, and he exercised Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction over Roman Catholics throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Panjáb. The Vicariate Apostolic of Patna was founded in 1845 and included the eastern portion of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

By a concordat concluded in 1886 between the Crown of Portugal and the Vatican for the regulation of ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the East Indies, the patronage of the Roman Catholic establishment, formerly vested in the King of Portugal, was placed directly in the hands of the Holy See, so that whereas the Roman Catholic Bishops were previously Vicars Apostolic, they were thenceforward appointed directly to the dioceses of Agra and Allahabad (Patna), the former being at the same time raised to the dignity of an Archiepiscopate.

Appeals from the Kirk Sessions of the Scottish Church lie to the Presbyterial Body of Upper India, consisting of the ministers and elders of that Church in these Provinces. Higher authority is exercised in ascending order by the Edinburgh Presbytery, the Synod of Lothian and Berwick, and the general assembly of representative ministers and elders of the Established Church of Scotland.

2.—Ecclesiastical. | 3.—Stationery.

(For standard sections, see page 199 of Administration Report for 1874-75.)

4.—Wards' Institution.

(See Court of Wards.)

5.—Government Press.

The cash expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 3,39,051, and the value of the stock received from the Superintendent of Stationery, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,57,558. If to these amounts be added Rs. 59,066, the estimated value of the depreciation of dead stock and interest on raw materials, &c., the expenses of the year reach a total of Rs. 5,55,675. The cash receipts amounted to Rs. 58,730, and this reduced the net cost of the Press to Government to Rs. 4,96,945.

The estimated value of the outturn was Rs. 5,77,746, of which Rs. 1,06,374 was remunerative and Rs. 4,71,372 administrative. The result of the year's working was therefore a profit to Government estimated at Rs. 22,071 or less than 4 per cent. on the outlay.

The Camp Press secured a nominal profit of 33 per cent. by turning out at a cost of Rs. 14,448 work to the assumed value of Rs. 19,203.

The outstanding accounts of the Press increased from Rs. 2,232 to Rs. 2,340.

6.—Government Book Depôt.

The maintenance of the Book Depôt cost Rs. 15,462, and the realizations amounted to Rs. 14,320. The value of stock received during the year was Rs. 9,945, and the estimated value of the books in hand on 31st March 1893 was Rs. 2,17,396.

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I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

1.—*Physical Geography of the Territories under the control of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.*

	Latitude.	Longitude.	Remarks.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh,	Between 23° 51′ and 30° 7′ north,	Between 77° 4′ and 84° 40′ east,	The territories commonly called the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are bounded on the north by the snowy range of the Kumaun Himálayas and Nepál, on the south by the Ságar District of the Central Provinces and the Native States of Bundelkhand and Rewah, on the west by the river Tons until its junction with the Jumna, thence by the Jumna to the 28th degree of latitude on the south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholpur and Bharatpur, and on the east and south-east by the Sáran, Shahabad, Behar, and Palamau districts of Lower Bengal. The non-regulation-portions of the North-Western Provinces are Kumaun and Garhwál to the extreme north and Jhánsi to the south-west.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

2.—*Character of the Surface.*

Nature of different tracts.	Names, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated, in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
Mountains and elevated tracts.	The mountainous portion of the North-Western Provinces is comprised in the Kumaun, Garhwál and Dehra Dún districts, with portions of Bundelkhand and Mirzapur. The mountainous regions of the first named districts include some of the wildest and most magnificent country in the whole range of the Himálayas. Several of the higher peaks attain a height exceeding 20,000 feet, while Nandi Devi, on the borders of British Garhwál and Kumaun, rises to 25,661 feet above the sea level. The economic value of the mountains is almost entirely confined to the growth of tea in Kumaun and the export of forest produce to the plains.	Partly British and partly Native territory.	Mines of iron, copper, gypsum, lead and asbestos exist, but can seldom be profitably worked. The products are tea grown in Kumaun and timber exported from the forests.
	The Himálayan tracts under the North-Western Provinces Government form in themselves only a small portion of the immense geological regions to which they belong. The exterior ranges rise sometimes abruptly and sometimes gradually to a height of 7,000 or 8,000 feet. After passing a second range, the elevation increases till 10,000 and 11,000 feet are attained.		
	There are no mountains or other elevated tracts in the province of Oudh. In the Gonda and part of the Bahraich District the boundary is at the foot of the first range of hills, which are rather abrupt and not high.	Wholly British territory ...	No minerals of any marketable value except kankar have yet been discovered in Oudh.
	They are said to be destitute of water and are not cultivated. Some of the slopes are grassy towards the top and some wooded all the way up; at the bottom they change into a slope where the forest begins; elsewhere the boundary is in the plain.		
Plains ...	The North-Western Provinces and Oudh occupy, roughly speaking, the whole of the basins of the Ganges and the Jumna. The tracts comprising the valleys of the Gogra and the Gumti has long been artificially separated from the remainder of the great plain as the province of Oudh. With this exception the North-Western Provinces includes the whole upper portion of the wide Gangetic basin, from the Himálayas and the Panjáb plain to the Vindhya plateau and the rice-fields of Behár. Taken as a whole the province consists of the richest wheat-bearing country in India, irrigated both naturally by the rivers, which take their rise in the northern mountains, and artificially by the system of canals and distributaries originated by the British. Except during the hot weather months, when the crops are off the fields, the general aspect is that of a verdant and	Partly British and partly Native territory.	*Soils.*—Every variety, from the rich black cotton soil to the finest sand. Products— *Food crops.*—Wheat, rice, barley, gram, maize, millets and pulses, comprising juár, bájra and moth. *Non-food crops.*—Cotton, oil-seeds, comprising rape, mustard, linseed and til, and sugar-cane.

well-tilled, but very monotonous plain, only merging into hilly or mountainous country at the extreme edges of the basin on the south and north. The course of the great rivers marks the prevailing south-east slope of the land, which falls away from the Himálayas, the Rájputána uplands and the Vindhya plateau, south-eastwards towards the Bay of Bengal.

The extreme north-western or Himálayan tract comprises the Native State of Tehri or independent Garhwál, together with the British districts of Dehra Dún, Garhwál and Kumaun. South of the Himálayas and the Bhábar and Tarái tracts the Siválik range slopes downwards to the plain of the Doáb. It runs parallel to, and is separated from the Himálayas by, the valleys known as the Eastern and Western *Dún* (Dehra Dún District), which, taken together, have a length of about 45 miles and an average breadth of about 11 miles. Under the name of Doáb is included the whole wedge of land enclosed between the confluent streams of the Ganges and the Jumna, comprising the districts of Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, part of Muttra and Agra, Mainpuri, Etah, Farukhabad, Etawáh, Cawnpore, Fatehpur and part of Allahabad. The irregular horn-shaped tongue of country thus enclosed runs in a sweeping south-eastwards course, following the general direction of the Ganges, from the Siváliks to Allahabad. On either side the great rivers flow through low-lying valleys fertilized by their overflow or percolation, while a high bank leads to the central upland, which consists of the older deposits. The western and southern portion of this central plateau, though naturally dry and unproductive, except when irrigated by wells, has been transferred into an almost unbroken sheet of cultivation by the great systems of irrigation work, consisting of the Upper and Lower Ganges and the Eastern Jumna Canal. The East Indian, the North-Western, the Oudh and Rohilkhand, and the recently constructed State railways pass through the Doáb in several directions, and afford an outlet for its surplus agricultural produce.

North of the Ganges, and closed in between that river, the Garhwál and Kumaun Himálayas and the Chief Commissionership of Oudh, lies the triangular plain of Rohilkhand. This Division presents the general level features of the Gangetic valley only slightly varied by the submontane tract on the north-east.

South of the Jumna the poor and irregular region known as Bundelkhand rises upwards from the river bank to the edge of the Vindhyan plateau. This part of the province is intersected by Native States, and isolated portions of the surrounding principalities lie in many places in the midst of British territory. The soil is generally rocky and unfertile, but considerable patches of rich black cotton soil are interspersed; the population is impoverished, scanty and ignorant; the crops mainly depend on the amount and distribution of the annual rainfall; well water lies far below the surface; and as a whole Bundelkhand may rank as the poorest and most backward region of the North-Western Provinces. It comprises the British districts of Jalaun, Jhánsi, Lalitpur, Hamírpur and Bánda. The southernmost portion is much cut up by three spurs of sandstone and granite hills running down from the Vindhyan system; but the northern half near the bank of the great river possesses a somewhat richer soil, and approximates more nearly in character to the opposite plain of the Doáb.

Below the junction of the Jumna and Ganges at Allahabad the country begins to put on somewhat the appearance of the Bengal plains, and it also once more expands northward, east of the intervening block of Oudh, to the foot of the Nepál Himálayas. This tract may be conveniently considered under three portions, respectively separated by the Ganges and the Gogra.

The tract south of the Ganges comprises part of Allahabad, Benares and Gházipur districts, together with the extensive district of Mirzapur.

Special crops.—Tea, tobacco and opium.
Minerals.—None.

A.—Physical Geography.

2.—*Character of the Surface*—(continued).

Nature of different tracts.	Names, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated, in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
	The general features of trans-Gangetic Allahabad and Mirzapur somewhat resemble those of Bundelkhand; but the lowlands along the river bank are more fertile, while the hill country is more mountainous and of great extent.		
	The triangle between the Ganges, the Gogra and the boundary of Oudh includes part of Allahabad, Jaunpur, half Benares, part of Gházipur and the whole of Azamgarh. This fertile corner of the Gangetic plain lying wholly along the course of great rivers possesses the densest population of the North-Western Provinces, and consists of an almost unbroken sheet of cultivation, spreading from the alluvial lowlands over the wide upland which rises from the river banks. Numerous towns and villages cover its surface.		
	The trans-Gogra region, comprising the districts of Basti and Gorakhpur, presents a somewhat wilder and submontane appearance, especially in its northern portion.	Wholly British territory ...	*Soils.*—Sandy, with a covering of turf only a few inches thick. *Products.*—Rice, masúr, linseed, hemp, arhar, barley, tobacco, wheat, peas, jowár, gram, mustard, Indian corn, sugar, cotton, opium, bájra and kodon. *Minerals.*—None.
	The province of Oudh forms the central portion of the level Gangetic plain, stretching from the Ganges in the south-west to the foot of the Nepálese Himálayas on its north-eastern boundary. It thus intervenes between two sections of the previously acquired North-Western Provinces, cutting off the Rohilkhand Division from the densely populated country round Benares. Oudh presents throughout the monotonous features of a vast alluvial plain. In the extreme east alone the British frontier extends close up to the lower slopes of the Himálayan system, embracing a portion of the damp and unhealthy submontane region known as the Tarái. For 60 miles along the northern border of Gonda and Bahraich districts the British boundary line skirts the foot of the hills; but westward of that point it recedes a little from the mountain tract, and the Tarái in this portion of the range has been ceded for the most part to the Native State of Nepál. A narrow belt of Government forest skirts the northern frontier, but all the rest of the province consists of a fertile and densely peopled plain.		
	No striking features anywhere break the dead level of the horizon. Rivers form the only obstacles to the direct line of communication. Their course is determined by the prevailing slope of the		

	country, which falls away gradually from the Himálayan border towards the Ganges and the sea. The general direction of the incline is thus from the north-west, where the greatest elevation attained amounts to 600 feet, while the extreme south-eastern frontier is only 230 feet above sea level. A country so unifrom in its physical features can hardly possess any natural subdivisions. The north-eastern angle, comprising the Gonda and Bahraich districts, is traversed by the river Rapti, and slopes southward to the deeper channal of the Gogra. Along the southern bank of the latter stream stretches the thickly inhabited district of Fyzabad. The north-western portion, comprising the three districts of Kheri, Sitapur and Hardoi, extends from the Khairigarh jungles on the north, across the valleys of the Sarda and the Gumti to the banks of the Ganges opposite Kanauj. The central portion spreads from the Gogra also to the Ganges, and includes the three populous districts of Bara Banki on the east, Lucknow in the middle, and Unao on the west. The south-eastern portion likewise contains three districts: Rae Bareli and Partábgarh along the left bank of the Ganges, and Sultánpur on either side of the Gumti. The soil of Oudh consists of a rich alluvial deposit washed down into the Ganges valley by ages of fluvial action. Usually a light loam, it passes here and there into pure clay or degenerates occasionally into barren sand. Water may be reached at an average depth of 25 feet with a minimum of four or five feet in the Tarái tract, and a maximum of 60 feet south of the Gogra. The narrow margin of uncultivable land consists chiefly of extensive *úsar* plains, found in the southern and western districts, which are covered by the deleterious saline efflorescence known as *reh*. The general aspect of the province is that of a rich expanse of waving and very varied crops, interspersed by numerous ponds or lakes, mango groves and bamboo clumps. The villages lie thickly scattered, consisting of low, thatched cottages, surrounded by patches of garden land or groves of trees.		
Forests ...	The forests of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are divided into three circles, *viz.* the Central, School and Oudh Circles. The Central Circle comprises the following tracts: (1) the Kumaun sub-Himálayan reserved forests, extending over outer slopes and the base of the hills from the Sarda to the Kosi river, area 697 square miles; (2) Garhwál and Bijnor sub-Himálayan reserved forests, extending along outer hills and the base of the hills from the west of the Kosi to the Ganges river, area 679 square miles; (3) Kumaun Hill reserved and protected forests in vicinity of Naini Tal, Almora and Ránikhet, area 151 square miles; (4) Garhwál hill reserved forests in the vicinity of Lansdowne, area 24 square miles; (5) the reserved and protected forests of Bundelkhand, area 310 square miles. The School Circle is also comprised of five tracts as follows: (1) Dehra Dún forests, on the northern slopes of the Siváliks and in scattered places in the Dún valley, consisting chiefly of sál with some sissú and khair along rivers and some mixed forests on lower Himálayan slopes, area 276 square miles; (2) Saháranpur forests, on the southern slopes of the Siváliks and in the open country below them, consisting chiefly of mixed forests with sál in places and chír (pine) towards the hill crest, area 295 square miles; (3) Jaunsár forests on the range between the Jumna and Tons rivers, with a small portion between the Tons, consisting chiefly of deodár firs, blue pine and oaks, with areas along the valleys on lower slopes consisting chiefly of chír (pine) with one piece of mixed forest over the plains, area 150 square miles; (4) Tehri-Garhwál forests, consisting of deodár and firs on the range between the Tons and Pábar rivers, area 67 square miles; (5) Raiengarh and Dádi forests, consisting of deodár, firs and oaks on the range west of the Tons and Pábar, area 11 square miles. In the Oudh Circle there are altogether 10	Wholly British territory ...	SCHOOL CIRCLE— *Soil.*—Alluvial, partly sand and partly clay. OUDH CIRCLE— Generally a porous sandy or clayey loam of varying depth. CENTRAL CIRCLE— Surface soil very varied from light sandy shaly soil to stiff clay, the former predominating. *Products.*—Timber and forest produce, grass, gum, myrabolans, resin, lac, wood, oil and tar, bamboos, fibres and dyes. *Minerals.*—Limestone, iron and iron ore, gold in small quantities found in the Garhwál and Bijnor sub-Himálayan reserved forests of the Central Circle.

A.—Physical Geography.

2.—*Character of the Surface*—(concluded).

Nature of different tracts.	Names, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated, in British or native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
	tracts. The Kheri trans-Sarda and the forests of the Bhira Range are situated on alluvial soil—the result of changing river beds. The country is level, with a somewhat sluggish drainage to the south and east. The depth of soil above spring level varies from 50 feet to five feet, the tracts being traversed by high ridges of varying breadth formed by the action of water. The area of the first tract is 284 square miles and that of the second about 151 square miles. The next tracts are the Motipur, Chakia, Charda and Bhinga forests. These tracts cover an area of about 250 square miles in four detached blocks. They stand on soil slightly raised above the surrounding country, with a gentle slope to the south and east. The first named forest, Motipur, is in its physical features more similar to the Kheri trans-Sarda and the forests of the Bhinga range, whilst in the remaining three the action of water is not so apparent. The forests appear to stand on the extreme end of an alluvial deposit, which in Nepál towards the north must have a very considerable depth. The water level is never, except on the ridges which mark the banks of former water-courses, at a greater depth than 15 feet or thereabouts. The next two tracts are the Sohelwa and Gonda forests, which cover an area of about 190 square miles and are situated at the base of the foot hills which form the boundary of Nepál. The physical features of the soils are those usual in such tracts. The country is intersected by stony ravines which carry off the drainage in a southerly direction, the action of the drainage being to wash down the surface soil and to form water-courses with stone covered beds. Into the main water-courses numerous smaller ravines carry off the drainage of the plateaux, which thus present extremely broken edges. The next tract, the Gorakhpur forests, extends over an area of about 170 square miles, of which about one-half consists of raised plateaux; the remainder of low-lying land which is liable to flooding during the monsoon months. The general slope of the country is towards the south and east, and there are numerous shallow depressions of considerable area in which water lies all the year round. The last tract, the Pilibhít forests, is about 155 square miles. It extends in a horse-shoe form over the north of the district, and consists of plateaux elevated a few feet above the level of the surrounding country and crossed from north to south by a few streams which carry off the drainage to the south and east.		
Rivers ...	The principal rivers are the Ganges, the Jumna, the Gogra the Gumti, and the Rámganga. The Ganges rises in Garhwál and flows with a south-easterly course in these provinces to its junction with the Gogra in the extreme east of Ballia, where it enters the plains of Bengal. All the drainage of these provinces falls directly, or indirectly, into it. The Ganges Canal is drained off from the river	Wholly British territory ...	*Products*—Fish.

	near Hardwár and the Lower Ganges Canal at Narora in the Bulandshahr District. Since the construction of railways the trade carried on in the boats that navigate the Ganges consists only of heavy and bulky articles, timber and bamboos forming the most important items in the upper part of its course, and stone, grain and cotton in the lower part.			
	The Jumna also rises in Garhwál and flows almost parallel with the Ganges to Etáwah; from here it begins gradually to approach the Ganges till it falls into it three miles east of Allahabad. The Jumna after issuing from the hills has a longer course in these provinces than the Ganges; but it is not so large or so important a river, above Agra dwindling to quite a small stream in the hot weather. The trade borne on it now is inconsiderable.			
	The Gogra vies with the Ganges itself in volume, while it surpasses it in velocity. It rises in the Himálayas, and, after receiving the waters of the Suheli, Sarju, Chauka, Dahawar, Muchora and Rapti, empties itself into the Ganges at Chupra. The Gumti rises in Pilibhít District, and passing the city of Lucknow and the towns of Sultánpur and Jaunpur flows into the Ganges near Saiyidpur in the Gházipur District. The Rámganga rises in the Dudutoli Range of Garhwál, and, passing the town of Moradabad, falls into the Ganges opposite Kanauj.			
	Four great rivers traverse or skirt the plain of Oudh in converging courses: the Ganges, the Gumti, the Gogra and the Rapti. Numerous smaller channels seam the whole face of the country, carrying off the surplus drainage in the rains, but drying up in the hot season.			
Lakes ...	Kumaun has several mountain lakes. In the Doáb, in Oudh, and especially in the Benares Division, jhíls are numerous, but none are of sufficient importance to deserve mention, except perhaps the Suraha Tál in Ballia. Of the many jhíls in Oudh, only two, *viz.* those of Behti in Partábgarh District (10 square miles) and Sandi in Hardoi (14 square miles) deserve the name of lakes.	Wholly British territory ...	*Products.*—Wild rice, wild ducks and geese, and in some fish.	
Marshes ...	Close below the feet of the Kumaun hills stretches the pestilential region of the Tarái, which extends into the neighbouring districts. The Tarái is a tract of marshy forest about 10 miles wide, overrun with jungle and luxuriant undergrowth. The air ceases to be malarious only during the coldest parts of winter and while the rains are in progress. From the *Tarái* the plains gradually decrease in slope to three or four inches per mile in the Doáb. The Bhábar, which separates the *Tarái* from the hills, is formed of the boulders and *débris* on the lower ranges of the Himálayas. In Rohilkhand the Bhábar is about 10 miles wide with a fall of from 17 to 50 feet per mile, and is unsupplied with water except in the rainy season. Wells cannot be dug, but crops are raised by means of canal irrigation.			

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows ending 30th*

North-Western Provinces.	Dehra Dún.	Saháran-pur.	Muzaffar-nagar.	Meerut.	Buland-shahr.
	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A.-1.—Total acreage—					
1. Area according to professional survey	763,520	1,425,920	1,054,080	1,511,680	1,214,080
2. Deduct, (*a*) Feudatory States	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Net area by professional survey	763,520	1,425,920	1,054,080	1,511,680	1,214,080
4. Corresponding area by village papers	763,962	1,434,572	1,061,683	1,513,461	1,225,055
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-I—					
1. Forests	465,036	252,699	...	...	...
2. Not available for cultivation	104,670	148,139	161,080	177,984	137,400
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	87,317	145,996	159,877	207,426	200,384
4. Current fallows	10,392	47,970	53,677	47,722	36,976
5. Net area cropped during the year	96,547	839,768	687,049	1,080,329	850,295
6. Irrigated during the year from— (*a*) Government Canals	15,128	92,771	176,485	252,007	167,214
(*b*) Private Canals	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Tanks (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...
(*d*) Wells	13	31,836	61,032	129,330	168,549
(*e*) Other sources (*a*)	9,475	4,236	3,511	5,090	12,519
Total area irrigated ...	24,616	128,843	241,028	386,427	348,282
7. Crops irrigated. (*a*) Wheat	9,270	59,125	122,777	147,305	104,802
(*b*) Other cereals and pulses ...	18,262	50,934	58,153	101,618	185 320
(*c*) Miscellaneous food crops ...	1,124	2,861	3,536	7,875	11,667
(*d*) ,, non-food crops ...	4,430	28,099	78,186	155,939	101,927
A.-3.—Acreage under crops— *English or Vernacular names.*					
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	22,095	167,119	64,681	28,382	4,812
2. Wheat	29,394	248,746	199,175	265,601	145,861
3. Barley	9,858	50,303	28,371	55,214	66,394
4. Cholum or jawár (millet) ...	1	9,343	18,177	64,625	31,475
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	76	32,554	12,517	19,506	28,225
6. Ragi or mandua	15,843	1,730	1,024	162	34
7. Maize	3,545	49,203	22,451	71,141	73,871
8. Gram (pulse)...	3,202	167,542	158,931	175,372	66,147
9. Other food grains, including pulses	16,546	177,652	124,862	320,267	441,941
Oilseeds ... 10. Linseed	109	1,549	152	12	1
11. Til or gingelly	...	68	59	14	3
12. Others	2,070	6,518	2,395	4,937	7,812
13. Condiments and spices	...	394	...	2,621	12,952
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	1,403	45,968	74,212	127,924	28,539
15. Others	...	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	343	30,171	12,181	39,253	63,639
17. Jute	...	...	...	...	...
18. Others	184	502	402	367	188
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	5	466	2,463	13,297	32,456
20. Others	...	1	...	7	4,617
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	226	...	...	...	...
22. Coffee	...	...	...	...	...
23. Tea	5,440	...	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	306	219	188	2,237	2,811
25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Others	...	...	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops	2,002	74,850	84,580	126,408	29,009
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	2,036	4,608	4,061	10,694	14,712
30. Miscellaneous crops { Food ...	7,223	1,046	452	2,051	623
{ Non-food ...	7,253	5,418	3,687	9,176	2,825
31. Total ...	129,160	1,075,970	815,021	1,339,268	1,058,947
32. Area cropped more than once ...	32,613	236,202	127,972	258,939	208,652
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year.	96,547	839,768	687,049	1,080,329	850,295
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks...	27,130	212,030	155,457	236,561	177,888
2. Cows	52,449	117,568	87,938	136,154	85,079
3. Male buffaloes	582	4,183	1,151	8,447	8,221
4. Cow buffaloes	5,885	61,007	57,444	117,499	92,712
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) ...	12,377	62,927	57,732	145,572	75,016
6. Sheep	25,256	59,475	34,579	64,741	44,154
7. Goats	44,568	27,354	28,632	41,191	37,088
8. Horses and ponies...	1,921	13,270	9,042	13,063	10,062
9. Mules and donkeys	348	10,130	13,504	20,927	14,213
10. Camels	...	53	136	602	392
11. Ploughs	14,506	56,854	48,215	97,305	79,662
12. Carts	2,295	17,203	18,896	31,658	12,423

(*a*) The area irrigated from tanks is included in

TICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

and stock in each District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Agricultural year June 1892.

Aligarh.	TOTAL, MEERUT DIVISION.	Muttra.	Agra.	Farukhabad.	Mainpuri.	Etáwah.	Etah.	TOTAL, AGRA DIVISION.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,252,480	7,221,760	932,480	1,187,840	1,100,160	1,086,080	1,084,160	1,110,918	6,501,638
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,252,480	7,221,760	932,480	1,187,840	1,100,160	1,086,080	1,084,160	1,110,918	6,501,638
1,248,524	7,247,257	921,569	1,181,092	1,100,780	1,086,553	1,082,372	1,114,288	6,486,654
...	717,735	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205,689	934,962	60,754	219,917	242,430	321,576	243,244	221,683	1,309,604
116,052	917,052	137,154	161,289	213,894	161,201	264,584	252,340	1,190,462
34,877	231,114	30 071	30,725	82,307	42,771	36,087	67,654	289,615
892,406	4,446,394	693,590	769,161	562,149	561,005	538,457	572,611	3,696,973
122,807	826,412	52,872	22,370	52,545	117,960	144,783	83,646	474,376
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
310,948	701,708	144,046	199,726	120,201	155,488	54,673	154,249	828,383
14,130	49,261	408	2,581	43,112	41,696	15,385	33,716	136,848
448,185	1,577,381	197,326	224,877	215,858	315,094	214,791	271,611	1,439,557
171,557	614,836	69,802	81,402	53,112	102,446	71,424	101,176	479,362
244,927	659,214	121,846	128,904	122,200	191,546	124,518	153,745	842,759
20,549	47,612	5,912	7,826	13,309	7,296	4,919	7,846	47,108
66,035	434,616	28,140	13,384	47,213	43,528	47,967	34,086	214,318
5,018	292,107	35	396	39,917	40,015	27,746	20,548	128,657
177,556	1,066,333	71,207	86,004	79,629	108,928	76,589	121,583	543,940
44,928	255,068	39,989	33,055	40,534	16,537	4,427	35,801	169,743
22,912	146,533	99,380	2,473	3,557	3,959	619	6,854	116,842
23,282	116,160	20,099	16,280	6,441	6,844	829	11,069	61,562
79	18,872	3	82	3,414	4,039	1,910	1,345	10,793
67,876	288,087	4,901	5,865	51,662	41,571	23,747	51,524	179,270
72 521	643,715	86,856	68,880	25,625	12,477	15,917	28,533	238,288
459,760	1,541,028	302,749	481,773	323,261	348,935	363,884	308,307	2,128,909
2	1,825	...	8	89	...	28	52	177
50	191	127	300	14	25	78	781	1,225
11,562	35,294	13,422	27	1,006	512	590	402	15,959
1,374	17,341	211	2,074	1,430	1,458	211	1,313	6,757
3,125	281,171	490	2,813	18,730	11,007	11,857	11,691	56,588
...	..	...	...	...	.	..	...	..
122,438	268,025	75,339	96,596	34,250	40,030	52,083	48,019	346,317
..	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	
1,179	2,822	1,362	869	2,583	2,751	2,526	1,059	11,153
26,886	77,573	3,241	2,912	10,907	16,657	27,819	16,593	78,129
754	5,379	254	5	..	..	...	...	259
.	226	...	...	14,227	9,850	6,149	2,724	32,950
..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..
...	5,440	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
2,361	8,122	325	425	5,700	632	638	675	8,390
..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
..	...	..	...	281	..	...	...	281
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
34,612	351,461	39,050	19,351	2,126	5,498	1,423	7,199	74,647
22,318	58,129	7,027	8,904	18,490	8,195	5,554	9,469	57,639
552	11,917	489	657	4,063	2,828	817	1,155	10,009
1,186	29,545	352	7,506	285	1,720	593	2,016	12,472
1,104,331	5,522,697	766,338	837,255	688,221	684,471	626,029	688,742	4,291,056
211,925	1,076,303	72,718	68,094	126,072	123,466	87,572	116,131	594,083
892,406	4,446,394	693,590	769,161	562,149	561,005	538,457	572,611	3,696,973
No	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
176,672	985,738	90,643	134,791	160,182	151,083	142,992	150,244	829,935
57,856	536,544	68,200	75,815	75 541	60,558	72,094	61,653	416,861
21,257	43,841	14,515	35,216	18 241	31,540	21,418	23,401	144,331
85,235	419,782	53,790	65,290	59,484	85,268	59,052	60,847	383,731
65,716	419,340	61,143	70,465	81,603	51,338	59,109	48,758	372,416
49,483	277,688	60,200	42,158	36,374	27,571	23,143	32,819	222,265
52,480	231,263	40,589	68,837	57,882	47,504	75,506	33,986	324,304
12,794	60,152	6,640	11,779	11,387	22,787	12,917	9,072	74,582
18,166	77,288	12,496	14,015	5,025	7,964	6,375	8,529	54,404
813	1,936	1,056	1,228	157	385	532	124	3,482
76,741	373,283	46,733	69,456	72,003	67,809	68,589	64,286	388,876
8,154	90,629	4,645	4,488	9,028	7,093	6,716	11,764	43,684

the area irrigated from "other sources."

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and*
ending 30th June

North-Western Provinces.	Bareilly.	Bijnor.	Budaun.	Morad-abad.	Sháhja-hánpur.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A.-1.—Total acreage—					
1. Area according to professional survey	1,622,856	1,196,902	1,271,550	1,473,920	1,116,412
2. Deduct, (a) Feudatory States	604,800	...	...	...	...
2. Deduct, (b) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Net area by professional survey	1,018,056	1,196,902	1,271,550	1,473,920	1,116,412
4. Corresponding area by village papers	1,021,228	1,214,762	1,286,616	1,460,690	1,118,124
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-I—					
1. Forests	...	58,261	...	...	...
2. Not available for cultivation	115,322	126,530	120,245	114,944	108,424
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	99,607	288,203	224,659	245,116	203,926
4. Current fallows	41,304	92,763	90,147	103,948	71,051
5. Net area cropped during the year	764,995	649,005	851,565	996,682	734,723
6. Irrigated during the year from— (a) Government Canals	63,737	9,655	...	...	...
6. Irrigated during the year from— (b) Private Canals	...	...	...	...	...
6. Irrigated during the year from— (c) Tanks (a)	...	...	...	...	...
6. Irrigated during the year from— (d) Wells	40,438	16,644	92,105	67,782	90,854
6. Irrigated during the year from— (e) Other sources (a)	69,564	5,766	69,331	27,760	100,851
Total area irrigated ...	173,739	32,065	161,436	95,542	191,705
7. Crops irrigated. (a) Wheat	59,479	5,139	75,269	27,060	90,640
7. Crops irrigated. (b) Other cereals and pulses ...	67,763	6,302	52,200	11,625	49,206
7. Crops irrigated. (c) Miscellaneous food crops ...	5,875	1,431	11,983	6,293	9,112
7. Crops irrigated. (d) „ non-food crops ...	44,944	21,340	30,030	52,221	52,998
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—					
English or Vernacular names.					
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	230,099	213,833	70,294	176,156	136,971
2. Wheat	131,874	95,832	207,529	235,207	176,406
3. Barley	26,179	37,142	75,395	58,358	38,161
4. Cholum or jawár (millet) ...	8,816	196	27,930	16,652	4,651
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	16,316	38,344	39,127	47,584	19,727
6. Ragi or mandua	4,708	2,887	879	3,485	7,834
7. Maize	51,681	5,366	29,072	17,572	2,699
8. Gram (pulse)...	137,269	57,569	92,265	98,174	147,539
9. Other food grains, including pulses	269,244	184,541	334,986	348,292	221,260
Oilseeds ... 10. Linseed	13,580	3,674	269	2,629	4,057
Oilseeds ... 11. Til or gingelly	11	25	25	865	20
Oilseeds ... 12. Others	1,254	16,570	6,368	12,084	311
13. Condiments and spices	1,317	192	745	227	621
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	55,745	75,281	21,801	66,813	55,954
Sugar ... 15. Others	...	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	19,212	31,783	48,792	38,620	8,266
Fibres ... 17. Jute	...	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 18. Others	3,744	670	1,739	583	2,624
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	2,113	18	6,553	220	2,988
Dyes ... 20. Others	...	85	19	121	42
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	4,581	...	11,176	...	8,314
Drugs and narcotics. 22. Coffee	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 23. Tea	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 24. Tobacco	1,591	911	1,069	287	1,203
Drugs and narcotics. 25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 26. Indian hemp...	...	13	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 27. Others	...	...	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops	17,267	15,279	15,377	36,553	16,524
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	10,819	4,476	17,006	10,616	10,573
30. Miscellaneous crops { Food ...	1,866	674	523	3,370	5,031
30. Miscellaneous crops { Non-food ...	1,817	167	683	1,675	587
31. Total ...	1,011,103	785,528	1,009,622	1,176,143	872,363
32. Area cropped more than once ...	246,108	136,523	158,057	179,461	137,640
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year.	764,995	649,005	851,565	996,682	734,723
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks	211,870	202,408	212,091	308,364	240,716
2. Cows	12,179	134,505	99,532	132,069	130,620
3. Male buffaloes	47,533	15,669	20,282	30,795	39,812
4. Cow buffaloes	44,592	33,597	88,744	69,617	43,130
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) ...	66,409	69,410	99,145	86,061	63,605
6. Sheep	46,227	36,887	58,127	45,030	45,849
7. Goats	62,303	29,963	67,905	39,030	91,670
8. Horses and ponies	9,716	7,627	10,711	14,288	12,510
9. Mules and donkeys	4,728	7,915	7,968	12,811	2,463
10. Camels	12	24	123	62	59
11. Ploughs	94,508	70,491	88,355	116,382	101,817
12. Carts	20,358	27,430	19,792	33,610	20,834

(a) The area irrigated from tanks is included

TICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

stock in each District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the Agricultural year 1892—(continued).

Pilibhit.	TOTAL, ROHILKHAND DIVISION	Cawnpore.	Fatehpur.	Bánda.	Hamírpur.	Allahabad.	Jhánsi.	Jalaun.	TOTAL, ALLAHABAD DIVISION.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
878,904	7,560,544	1,514,368	1,043,840	2,129,152	1,751,680	1,813,184	2,295,870	1,000,212	11,548,306
...	604,800	...	...	169,984	286,976	...	...	54,528	511,488
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	97,920	...	97,920
878,904	6 955,744	1,514,368	1,043,840	1,959,168	1,464,704	1,813,184	2,197,950	945,684	10,938,898
878,560	6,979,980	1,516,229	1,048,455	1,958,457	1,464,714	1,825,201	2,190,060	947,478	10,950,624
97,015	155,306	...	...	75,454	6,610	...	116,193	...	198,257
72,651	658,116	407 753	273,710	290,871	232,833	411,399	397,062	175,323	2,188 ,61
238,873	1,300 384	219 883	176,433	569,299	363,814	252,414	784,893	164,102	2,560,828
41,380	440,593	72,211	34,142	147,194	119,397	73,837	214,223	55,025	716,029
428,611	4,425,581	786,382	564,170	875,639	742,090	1,087,551	677,699	553,028	5,286,559
9,232	82,624	175,213	...	...	2,151	...	2,087	23,008	202,489
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24,657	332 480	95,096	103,180	3,427	15,137	141,760	55,669	4,910	422,179
37,709	310,981	26,412	64,410	2,230	1,088	89,765	5,286	654	189,845
71,598	726,085	296,751	167,590	5,657	18,376	234,525	63,042	28,572	814,513
33,319	290,906	57,032	38,328	710	1,387	58,457	23,911	560	179,815
16,238	208,334	238,529	131 156	3,458	12,007	155,596	38,413	22,176	601,335
2,177	37,171	8,797	4,588	910	1,324	5,935	2,590	579	24,723
20,556	222,089	35,538	12,955	1,037	4,214	22,109	2,873	4,475	83,501
184,212	1,011,565	51,717	78,220	60,219	3,947	251,375	21,495	1,441	468,914
80,817	927,665	60,567	41,395	3,678	5,176	72,825	72,466	1,002	257,109
8,794	244,029	14,768	3,880	6,763	13,486	95,639	10,443	1,117	146,096
650	58,895	3,385	3,456	2,468	20,379	4,140	85,436	2,664	121,928
10,519	171,617	1,448	1,754	475	12,833	6,605	2,384	3,361	28,860
168	19,961	843	6,622	32,742	29,436	47,888	33,984	1,741	153,256
987	107,327	36,991	623	250	21	1,263	9,498	17	48,663
83,208	616,024	22,623	38,211	162,958	82,843	130 925	78,621	49,149	565,325
99,316	1,457,639	576,856	378,198	502,434	442,750	553,058	339,275	405,004	3,197,875
10,267	34,476	263	1,687	26,723	33,434	35,363	8,632	41,924	148,046
27	973	161	260	27,083	32,031	1,839	44,992	3,423	109,779
1,361	37,918	123	48	46	7	669	788	86	1,712
359	3,161	600	237	331	1,011	1,260	59	5,367	8,868
37,689	313,283	12,309	5,555	33	2,829	13,933	1,126	917	36,702
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,766	150 439	90,590	37,786	103,915	84,529	21,125	24,979	51,952	417,876
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,259	11,619	4,431	4,183	3,918	5,550	3,656	2,182	1,776	25,696
855	12,747	21,825	246	32	992	2,427	76	1,010	26,608
23	290	13	1	9	622	264	5	171	1,085
...	21,071	1,070	6,251	...	...	6,516	107	...	13,944
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
182	5,243	822	446	616	830	1,081	564	339	4,698
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
4,982	105,982	2,835	16 306	1,016	217	10,555	1,130	1,571	33,630
4,149	57,639	9,951	6,154	1,734	2,397	12,840	2,776	1,606	37,118
1,146	12,610	5,120	1,205	66	902	491	2,315	536	10,635
205	5,134	675	418	2,559	501	1,568	2,369	285	8,378
535,891	5,390,650	919,986	633,442	940,063	776,729	1,280,795	745,707	576,409	5,873,131
107,280	965,069	183,604	69,272	64,424	34,639	193 244	68,008	23,381	586,572
428,611	4,425,581	786,382	564,170	875,639	742,090	1,087,551	677,699	553,028	5,286,559
No.	No.	No.	No.	No	No	No	No	No.	No.
140,094	1,315,543	182,115	139,823	166,275	129,679	332,815	163,754	73,551	1,207,812
81,396	590,301	120,148	89,362	207,328	153,285	172,997	232.124	52,487	1,028,021
39,888	193,979	42,378	39,275	16,313	7,433	29 678	6,697	5,136	146,910
18,188	297,868	81,630	54,787	49 495	37,043	79,383	61,884	29,383	393,605
36,049	420,679	119,363	93,889	77,328	72,935	95,371	98,581	35,100	622,567
17,130	249,250	27,549	83,010	81,961	34,759	135,517	81,317	22,880	467,023
37,547	328,418	114,045	78,563	15,163	83,825	93,994	96 368	35,273	517,231
7,526	62,378	15,099	10,728	11,327	8,238	12,062	9,341	6,857	73,652
914	36,799	7,207	5,318	2,740	1,269	10,642	4,089	5,051	36,316
15	295	167	222	78	102	554	46	250	1,419
57,785	529,338	93,131	79,192	73,772	52,213	152,948	74,805	27,456	553,518
13,894	135,918	20,546	11,062	16,443	23,521	2,658	21,172	11,295	106,697

in the area irrigated from "other sources."

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and ending 30th June*

North-Western Provinces.	Benares	Mirza-pur.	Jaun-pur.	Ghazi-pur.	Ballia.	TOTAL, BENARES DIVISION.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.
A.-1.—Total acreage—						
1. Area according to professional survey	646,061	3,342,720	992,640	9,35,952	753,989	6,671,362
2. Deduct, (a) Feudatory States	75,680	554,000	...	...	..	629,680
2. Deduct, (b) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	1,174,590	...	..	6,531	1,181,121
3. Net area by professional survey	570 381	1,614,130	992,640	935,952	747,158	4,860,561
4. Corresponding area by village papers	569,217	1,614,130	991,866	936,121	742,591	4,853,925
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-1—						
1 Forests	...	78,848	...	...	..	78,848
2. Not available for cultivation	62,616	302,723	165,465	126,463	113,752	771,049
3. Cultivable waste, other than fallow	69,238	466,300	153,815	126,838	87,558	903 749
4. Current fallows	22,295	163,299	39,495	49,647	54,485	329,221
5. Net area cropped during the year	415,038	602,960	633,091	633,173	486 796	2,771,058
6 Irrigated during the year from— (a) Government Canals	...	..	.	...	...	...
6 Irrigated during the year from— (b) Private Canals	...	..	...	.	...	..
6 Irrigated during the year from— (c) Tanks (a)	.	..	...	..	..	..
6 Irrigated during the year from— (d) Wells	130 930	37,770	302,576	179,474	144,760	795,510
6 Irrigated during the year from— (e) Other sources (a)	14,438	15,839	56,103	40,878	31,117	161,375
Total area irrigated ...	145,368	53,609	358,679	220,352	178,877	956,885
7. Crops irrigated. (a) Wheat	15,658	5,026	34,599	9 718	3,314	68,345
7. Crops irrigated. (b) Other cereals and pulses ...	99,880	36,739	263,620	173,679	138,069	711,987
7. Crops irrigated. (c) Miscellaneous food crops ...	1,367	1,694	4,174	3,409	3,544	17,188
7. Crops irrigated. (d) „ non-food crops ...	26,718	11,533	62,289	51,499	29,793	191,832
A -3.—Acreage under crops— *English or Vernacular names.*						
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	100,677	163,414	155,724	119,693	97,277	636 785
Cereals and pulses. 2. Wheat	35,802	46 111	35,395	11.769	6,243	135,323
Cereals and pulses. 3 Barley	77,299	33,560	158,822	113,145	85,839	468,665
Cereals and pulses. 4. Cholum or jowár (millet) ...	1,450	534	5,648	3,747	996	12,275
Cereals and pulses. 5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ..	1,808	671	11,123	25,836	5,780	45,218
Cereals and pulses. 6. Ragi or mandua	2,848	30,256	10,504	5,416	9,683	58,737
Cereals and pulses. 7. Maize	8,165	8,163	62,736	5,603	32,653	117,320
Cereals and pulses. 8 Gram (pulse)...	14,862	32,432	21,902	17,380	28,852	115,128
Cereals and pulses. 9. Other food grains, including pulses	175,863	305,219	225,786	332,160	277,689	1,317,017
Oilseeds ... 10. Linseed	1,302	52,129	3,286	4,336	1,040	65,093
Oilseeds ... 11. Til or gingelly	9	8 874	45	21	...	8,949
Oilseeds ... 12. Others	108	1,493	81	123	376	2,181
13. Condiments and spices	164	7	505	271	..	947
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	23,190	11,200	58,673	38,503	36,357	168,123
Sugar ... 15. Others	..	...	..	..	..	..
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	54	1,214	392	118	3,029	4,807
Fibres ... 17. Jute	..	...	..	...	...	..
Fibres ... 18. Others	5 491	516	4,251	35	83	10 276
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	1,523	107	7,617	2,346	171	15,064
Dyes ... 20. Others	25	5	2	3	56	91
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	3,735	2,366	...	10,488	5,303	21,892
Drugs and narcotics. 22. Coffee	..	...	...	..	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 23. Tea	...	...	..	.	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 24. Tobacco	40	72	590	298	336	1,336
Drugs and narcotics. 25. Cinchona	.	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 26. Indian hemp	..	...	...	.	...	..
Drugs and narcotics. 27. Others	..	...	...		..	...
28. Fodder crops	4,102	1,039	1 952	5,216	578	10,887
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	8,012	3,554	6 854	9,168	7,808	35,696
30. Miscellaneous crops Food ..	1,789	4,641	101	2,352	3,282	12,168
30. Miscellaneous crops Non-food ...	93	215	135	652	1,043	2,138
31. Total ...	171,511	708,098	772,024	707 309	604,474	3,266,416
32. Area cropped more than once ...	59,173	105,138	138,933	74,136	117,678	495,358
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year.	415,038	602,960	633,091	633,173	486,796	2,771,058
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks...	150,152	211,631	256,847	216,625	133,588	968,836
2. Cows	60,735	207,429	110 491	117,673	92,652	588,980
3. Male buffaloes	3,913	3,046	11 425	2 910	1,955	23,249
4. Cow buffaloes	24,834	65 105	70,952	50,882	37,225	248,998
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) .	29,397	47,855	59,515	49 440	30,350	216,557
6. Sheep	79,780	90,259	91,892	47,314	35,419	344 664
7. Goats	28,428	56,548	59,958	39,154	22,159	201,542
8. Horses and ponies	3,360	4,038	4,852	2,620	3,495	18,365
9. Mules and donkeys	4,674	2,490	4,377	9,894	4,698	26,133
10. Camels	126	92	906	29	15	1,168
11. Ploughs	60,877	67,478	108,484	81,963	58,176	376,978
12. Carts	1,247	1,149	1,346	1,286	675	5,708

(a) The area irrigated from tanks is included

TICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

stock in each District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the Agricultural year 1892—(continued).

Gorakhpur.	Basti.	Azamgarh.	TOTAL, GORAKHPUR DIVISION.	Naini Tal.	Almora.	Garhwál.	TOTAL, KUMAUN DIVISION.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
2,941,440	1,761,792	1,374,080	6,077,312	1,705,406	3,461,954	6,277,760	11,445,120
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,675,200	2,675,200
...	...	...	...	384,841	3,458,451	301,840	4,145,232
2,941,440	1,761,792	1,374,080	6,077,312	1,320,565	3,503	3,300,720	4,624,788
2,929,883	1,781,687	1,375,526	6,087,096	1,345,719	3,503	3,300,886	4,650,108
104,192	...	...	104,192	793,071	...	3,165,040	3,958,111
259,118	187,468	326,512	773,098	44,697	...	...	44,697
429,191	310,594	162,806	902,591	203,939	...	...	203,939
97,340	34,131	67,520	198,991	28,933	...	16,981	45,914
2,040,042	1,249,494	818,688	4,108,224	275,079	3,503	118,865	397,447
...	...	...	...	109,282	...	...	109,282
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
251,500	179,005	326,113	756,618	45	...	...	45
380,053	362,464	193,437	935,954	207	...	2,560	2,767
631,553	541,469	519,550	1,692,572	109,534	...	2,560	112,094
108,719	156,835	20,362	285,916	33,953	...	640	34,593
447,292	314,012	400,106	1,161,410	97,873	...	2,560	100,433
25,109	6,361	16,688	48,158	345	...	...	345
56,646	66,118	108,281	231,045	18,534	...	...	18,534
998,301	632,934	292,317	1,923,552	157,128	...	32,000	189,128
160,744	172,181	20,624	353,549	66,054	...	42,240	108,294
167,216	28,381	162,892	358,489	15,555	...	...	15,555
431	357	597	1,385	2,918	...	...	2,918
4,639	112	2,723	7,474	213	...	...	213
43,254	7,088	924	51,266	4,230	...	...	4,230
81,124	40,023	22,899	144,046	13,153	...	...	13,153
89,640	42,488	15,221	147,349	27,720	...	...	27,720
680,147	539,625	346,396	1,566,168	49,357	...	89,600	138,957
158,559	60,745	5,162	224,466	10,505	...	...	10,505
5,548	788	24	6,360	5	...	...	5
14,058	9,340	377	23,775	25,109	...	3,200	28,309
1,559	1,307	508	3,374	1,107	...	...	1,107
74,731	46,394	84,920	206,045	5,385	...	...	5,385
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,579	375	805	3,759	4,763	...	...	4,763
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
718	169	1,871	2,758	108	...	2,560	2,668
16,248	111	15,755	32,114	...	...	...	...
8,932	119	29	9,080	3	...	...	3
17,417	18,582	7,101	43,100	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	125	3,253	556	3,934
348	135	516	999	446	...	640	1,086
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	30	...	30	...	250	...	250
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,922	9,703	1,424	14,049	1,003	...	...	1,003
16,702	7,632	4,815	29,149	1,550	...	...	1,550
126,550	11,449	1,891	139,890	169	...	...	169
9,757	154	228	10,139	126	...	2,004	2,130
2,682,124	1,630,222	990,019	5,302,365	386,732	3,503	172,800	563,035
642,082	380,728	171,331	1,194,141	111,653	...	53,935	165,588
2,040,042	1,249,494	818,688	4,108,224	275,079	3,503	118,865	397,447
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
591,025	504,054	335,892	1,530,971	87,426	110,813	83,500	281,739
1,016,971	345,513	214,566	1,577,050	137,990	127,043	111,300	376,333
33,689	13,870	22,664	70,223	22,868	2,958	6,900	32,726
163,548	127,525	100,397	391,470	25,922	47,948	18,500	92,370
238,676	141,102	125,687	505,465	44,832	48,464	58,100	151,396
74,991	57,680	78,228	210,899	11,493	62,519	82,900	156,912
186,353	85,394	91,885	363,632	17,698	96,489	124,300	238,487
24,086	11,848	4,417	40,351	8,115	4,181	724	13,020
24,510	10,060	6,549	41,119	778	115	85	978
34	90	108	232	...	...	...	...
260,946	213,904	159,170	634,020	41,493	62,665	49,515	153,673
43,830	16,179	2,166	62,175	12,244	273	7	12,524

in the area irrigated from "other sources."

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—Physical

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and ending 30th June*

Oudh.	Lucknow.	Unao.	Rae Bareli.	Sitapur.	Hardoi.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A.-1.—Total acreage—					
1. Area according to professional survey	625,280	1,111,385	1,121,280	1,411,840	1,463,040
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory States	...	...	...	...	...
2. Deduct (b) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Net area by professional survey	625,280	1,111,385	1,121,280	1,411,840	1,463,040
4. Corresponding area by village papers	619,084	1,137,462	1,120,430	1,443,156	1,486,179
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-1.—					
1. Forests	...	...	...	...	...
2. Not available for cultivation	128,070	225,905	243,270	160,122	193,735
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	125,517	273,246	268,495	247,755	314,253
4. Current fallows	16,667	37,896	23,710	61,314	66,145
5. Net area cropped during the year	348,830	600,415	584,955	973,965	912,046
6. Irrigated during the year from— (a) Government Canals	...	...	...	...	...
6. Irrigated during the year from— (b) Private Canals	...	...	...	...	...
6. Irrigated during the year from— (c) Tanks	60,822	110,644	102,322	131,891	176,776
6. Irrigated during the year from— (d) Wells	54,819	109,614	168,865	43,204	87,870
6. Irrigated during the year from— (e) Other sources... ...	3,937	13,799	93	5,196	19,673
Total area irrigated ...	119,578	234,057	271,280	180,291	284,319
7. Crops irrigated. (a) Wheat	50,846	58,712	80,713	85,506	111,337
7. Crops irrigated. (b) Other cereals and pulses ...	48,576	155,148	170,731	54,159	129,490
7. Crops irrigated. (c) Miscellaneous food crops ...	5,963	9,572	5,782	2,953	10,906
7. Crops irrigated. (d) ,, non-food crops ...	17,421	21,006	30,368	29,665	37,629
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—					
English or Vernacular names.					
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	67,257	97,601	158,867	214,843	74,995
Cereals and pulses. 2. Wheat	58,880	73,979	82,441	128,994	170,670
Cereals and pulses. 3. Barely	4,042	37,448	18,016	60,622	87,138
Cereals and pulses. 4. Cholam or jowár (millet) ...	3,465	4,111	15,547	6,496	8,991
Cereals and pulses. 5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	21,357	14,773	14,535	41,580	37,553
Cereals and pulses. 6. Ragi or mandua	13,004	17,216	43,749	28,689	9,453
Cereals and pulses. 7. Maize	5,654	34,329	500	19,659	23,107
Cereals and pulses. 8. Gram (pulse)...	50,308	47,812	49,781	165,451	132,286
Cereals and pulses. 9. Other food grains, including pulses	169,102	333,304	344,643	450,299	430,743
Oilseeds ... 10. Linseed	1,590	1,233	1,347	19,405	4,155
Oilseeds ... 11. Til or gingelly	27	606	788	4,289	173
Oilseeds ... 12 Others	21	145	36	2,432	365
13. Condiments and spices	156	168	309	338	27
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	7,389	17,498	6,487	34,938	36,240
Sugar ... 15. Others	...	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	3,320	22,539	377	1,665	23,138
Fibres ... 17. Jute	...	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 18. Others	545	2,615	710	783	1,411
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	1	2,760	302	10	695
Dyes ... 20. Others	...	...	...	32	27
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	9,166	4,383	21,847	8,161	8,675
Drugs and narcotics. 22. Coffee	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 23. Tea	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 24. Tobacco	324	745	774	2,029	1,079
Drugs and narcotics. 25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 26. Indian hemp...	...	...	...	...	1
Drugs and narcotics. 27. Others	...	...	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops...	2,088	2,884	3,602	3,062	4,010
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	10,311	10,837	8,130	7,882	13,232
30. Miscellaneous crops (Food ...	7,184	9,925	11,784	52,200	18,830
30. Miscellaneous crops (Non-food ...	415	1,933	544	1,153	1,356
31. Total ...	435,606	738,844	785,116	1,255,012	1,088,350
32. Area cropped more than once ...	86,776	138,429	200,161	281,047	176,304
32. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year,	348,830	600,415	584,955	973,965	912,046
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks...	124,824	150,445	255,038	3,07,371	298,916
2. Cows	57,600	65,934	144,243	243,516	149,369
3. Male buffaloes	7,275	14,727	12,568	23,192	30,203
4. Cow buffaloes	26,446	251,279	63,792	72,170	79,847
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves)... ...	51,888	78,761	83,107	118,834	121,978
6. Sheep	23,467	53,280	90,472	62,235	59,449
7. Goats	43,214	68,153	89,428	115,991	97,821
8. Horses and ponies...	5,093	10,991	12,327	17,423	20,182
9. Mules and donkeys	3,796	5,780	6,423	4,603	4,770
10. Camels	107	91	305	149	132
11. Ploughs	57,747	84,059	116,177	135,549	134,558
12. Carts	2,952	8,319	5,415	6,570	10,466

TICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

stock in each District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the Agricultural year 1892—(concluded).

Kheri.	TOTAL, LUCKNOW DIVISION.	Fyzabad.	Gonda.	Bahraich.	Sultánpur.	Partábgarh.	Bara Banki.	TOTAL, FYZABAD DIVISION.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,896,320	7,629,145	1,092,319	1,804,150	1,700,506	1,088,640	933,120	1,089,966	7,708,701
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,896,320	7,629,145	1,092,319	1,804,150	1,700,506	1,088,640	933,120	1,089,966	7,708,701
1,897,510	7,703,821	1,100,643	1,843,146	1,714,553	1,094,318	920,392	1,113,726	7,786,778
264,947	264,947	...	99,137	208,021	...	...	...	307,158
163,037	1,114,139	181,900	181,356	138,169	215,692	240,745	150,108	1,107,970
530,839	1,760,105	212,827	318,316	369,543	248,613	164,688	208,734	1,522,721
98,920	304,652	28,378	61,436	48,321	20,722	19,960	22,949	201,766
839,767	4,259,978	677,538	1182,901	950,499	609,291	494,999	731,935	4,647,163
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48,835	631,290	157,739	129,447	51,077	139,449	91,729	160,031	729,472
41,048	505,420	172,422	153,501	18,723	138,752	1,51,686	76,993	712,077
4,581	47,279	7,443	5,922	4,084	4,388	2,229	6,644	30,710
94,464	1,183,989	337,604	288,870	73,884	282,589	245,644	243,668	1,472,259
48,400	435,514	95,463	133,899	43,689	69,027	54,109	115,347	5,11,534
20,569	578,673	183,423	1,18,482	23,500	181,001	172,121	91,608	770,135
2,043	37,219	2,654	2,511	1,194	5,359	3,165	5,510	20,393
24,351	160,440	64,156	36,591	6,103	35,017	31,053	36,383	209,303
263,240	876,803	253,792	473,425	320,940	241,543	122,017	199,814	1,611,531
95,429	610,393	97,020	234,956	165,457	71,637	56,641	129,080	754,791
66,528	273,794	26,929	24,476	39,569	60,022	76,092	8,237	235,325
15,226	53,836	407	2,525	18,313	4,371	4,424	11,925	41,965
22,167	151,965	362	568	279	2,956	14 001	4,446	22,612
91,755	203,866	12.288	862	2,776	18,561	25,516	82,436	142,439
55,821	139,070	19,453	192,002	137,067	2,542	2,033	29,516	382,613
122,710	568,348	99,413	141,043	141,887	91,391	45,461	195,010	714,205
231,592	1,959,683	289,766	327,496	350,622	256,763	242,557	289,431	1,756,635
12,377	40,107	10,058	53,059	24,488	1,737	2,405	5,515	97,262
558	6,441	32	2,215	5,588	3	382	21	8,241
10,492	13,491	46	22,330	39,706	51	37	242	62,412
948	1,946	171	233	1,035	154	4	514	2,111
42,269	144.821	49,586	25,886	5,612	25,046	12,193	32,353	150,676
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,801	52,840	442	73	366	44	985	39	1,949
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
814	6,878	274	233	243	1,310	5,692	508	8,260
11	3,779	5,315	19	210	2,062	5,440	39	13,085
892	951	6	101	2	29	...	34	172
1,339	53,571	10,366	16,835	4,388	6,566	13,648	16,282	68,085
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,647	6,598	357	682	1,789	516	660	800	4,804
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,858	18,504	11,479	6,479	3,312	6.998	1,762	12,786	42,816
7,145	57,587	4,573	7,883	5,134	4,678	3,919	12,223	38,410
12,451	112,374	17,332	113,219	5,420	16,812	11,273	429	164,485
421	5,822	426	3,720	1,074	591	481	313	6,665
1,060,491	5,363.419	909,893	1,650,332	1,275,277	816,383	647,623	1,031,993	6,331,501
220,724	1,103,441	232,355	4,67,431	324,778	207,092	152,624	300,058	1,684,338
839,767	4,259,978	677,538	1,182,901	950,499	609,291	494,999	731,935	4,647,163
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
285,924	1,422,518	319,992	423,002	315.643	295,162	196,592	244.955	1,795,346
310,556	971,218	203,056	310.167	348,246	137,837	121,341	145,957	1,266,604
29,443	117,408	7,614	10,035	15,640	17,009	15,410	7,573	73,281
56,985	550,519	71,280	118,430	68,801	88,535	52,368	69,667	469,081
196,984	651,552	87,256	158,157	100,058	71,059	62,163	98,652	577,345
62,158	351,061	67,683	77,125	68,739	80,169	80,645	31,362	405,723
75,432	490,034	67,146	107,398	112,640	100,995	59.527	107,516	555,222
16,049	82,065	10,140	13,871	13,865	10,068	7,401	9,397	64,742
2,265	27,637	6,383	8,351	8,195	1,653	3,753	6,914	35,249
48	832	222	137	64	522	241	133	1,319
112,057	640,147	132,905	173,270	129.648	133,251	107,154	113,033	789,261
18,885	52,607	3,308	19,021	10,211	1,446	876	7,570	42,432

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and ending 30th June*

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Meerut Division.	Agra Division.	Rohilkhand Division.	Allahabad Division.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A.-1.—Total acreage—				
1. Area according to professional survey	7,221,760	6,501,638	7,560,544	11,548,806
2. Deduct, (a) Feudatory States ...	...	...	604,800	511,488
(b) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	...	97,920
3. Net area by professional survey	7,221,760	6,501,638	6,955,744	10,938,898
4. Corresponding area by village papers	7,247,257	6,486,654	6,979,980	10,950,624
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-I—				
1. Forests	717,735	...	155,806	198,257
2. Not available for cultivation	934,962	1,309,604	658,116	2 188,951
3. Culturable waste, other than fallow	917,052	1,190,462	1,300,384	2,560,828
4. Current fallows	231,114	289,615	410,593	716,029
5. Net area cropped during the year	4,446,394	3,696,973	4,425,581	5,286,559
6. Irrigated during the year from— (a) Government Canals	826,412	474,376	82,624	202,489
(b) Private Canals	..	...	...	...
(c) Tanks	...	...	...	...
(d) Wells	701,708	828,333	332,480	422,179
(e) Other sources	49,261	136,848	310,981	189,845
Total area irrigated ...	1,577,381	1,439,557	726,085	814,573
7. Crops irrigated. (a) Wheat	614,836	479,362	290,906	179,815
(b) Other cereals and pulses	659,254	842,759	203,334	601,335
(c) Miscellaneous food crops	47,612	47,108	37 171	24,723
(d) „ non-food crops ...	434,616	214,318	222,089	83,501
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—				
English or Vernacular names.				
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	292,107	128,657	1,011,565	468,914
2 Wheat	1,066,333	543,940	927,665	257,109
3 Barley	255,068	169,743	244,029	146,096
4 Cholum or jowár (millet) ...	146,533	116,842	58,895	121,928
5 Cumbu or bajra (millet)	116,160	61,562	171,617	28,860
6. Ragi or mandua	18,872	10,793	19,961	153,256
7. Maize	288,087	179,270	107,327	48 663
8. Gram (pulse)	643,715	238,288	616,024	565,325
9. Other food grains, including pulses ...	1,541 028	2,128,969	1,157,639	3,197,875
Oilseeds ... 10. Linseed	1,825	177	34,476	148,046
11. Til or gingelly	194	1,325	973	109,779
12. Others	35,291	15,959	37,948	1,712
13. Condiments and spices	17,341	6 757	3,461	8,868
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	281,171	56,588	313,283	36,702
15 Others	..	...	...	...
Fibres .. 16. Cotton	268,025	346,317	150,439	417,876
17. Jute	...	...	...	...
18. Others	2,822	11,153	11,619	25,696
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	77,573	78,129	12,747	26,608
20 Others	5,379	259	290	1,085
Drugs and Narcotics. 21. Opium	226	32,950	24,071	13,944
22 Coffee	...	...	...	...
23 Tea	5,440	...	...	...
24 Tobacco	8,122	8 390	5,243	4,698
25 Cinchona	...	...	...	...
26 Indian hemp	...	281	13	...
27. Others	...	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops	351,461	74,647	105,982	33,680
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	58,429	57,639	57,639	37,448
30. Miscellaneous crops (Food ...	11,947	10,009	12,610	10,635
(Non-food ...	29,545	12,472	5,134	8,378
31. Total ...	5,522,697	4,291,056	5,390,650	5,873,131
32 Area cropped more than once ...	1,076,303	594,083	965,069	586,572
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year.	4,446,394	3,696,973	4,425,581	5,286,559
A.-4.—Stock, &c—	No.	No.	No	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks	985,738	829,935	1,315,543	1,207,812
2. Cows	536 544	416,861	590 301	1,028,021
3. Male buffaloes	43,841	141 331	193,979	146,910
4. Cow buffaloes	419,782	383,731	297,868	393,605
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves)	419,340	372,416	420,679	622,567
6. Sheep	277,688	222,265	249,250	467,023
7. Goats	231,263	324,304	328,418	517,231
8. Horses and ponies	60,152	74,582	62,378	73,652
9. Mules and donkeys	77,288	54,404	36,799	36,316
10. Camels	1,936	3,482	295	1,417
11. Ploughs	373,283	388,876	529,338	553,518
12. Carts	90,629	43,684	135,918	106,497